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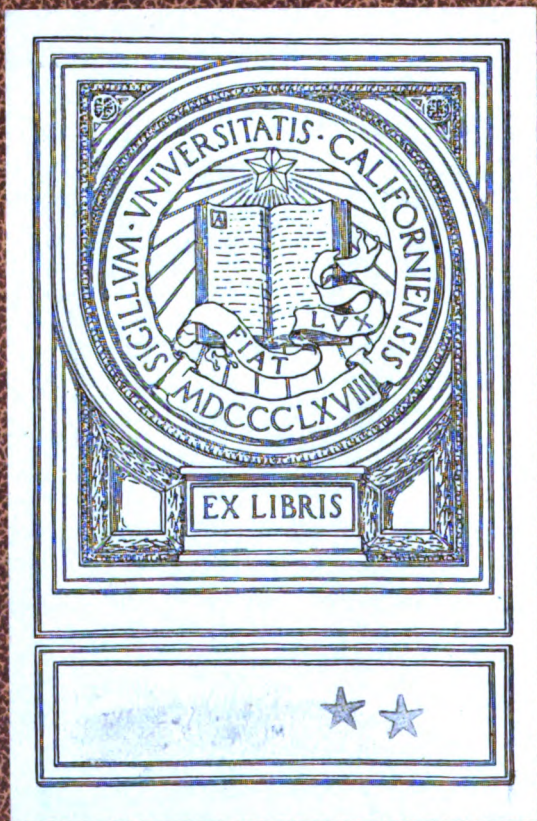
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HANDBOOK
OF
JAMAICA



1939



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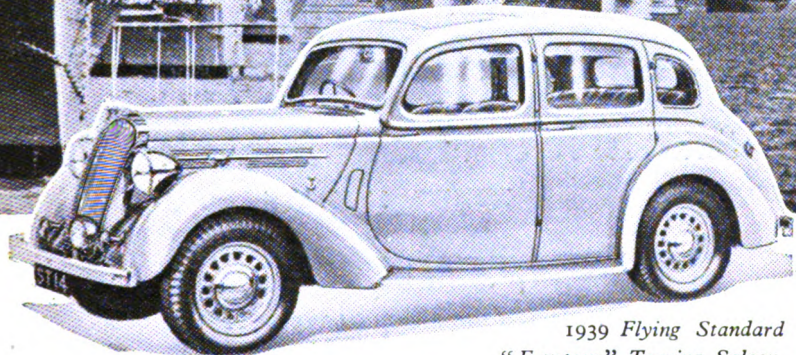
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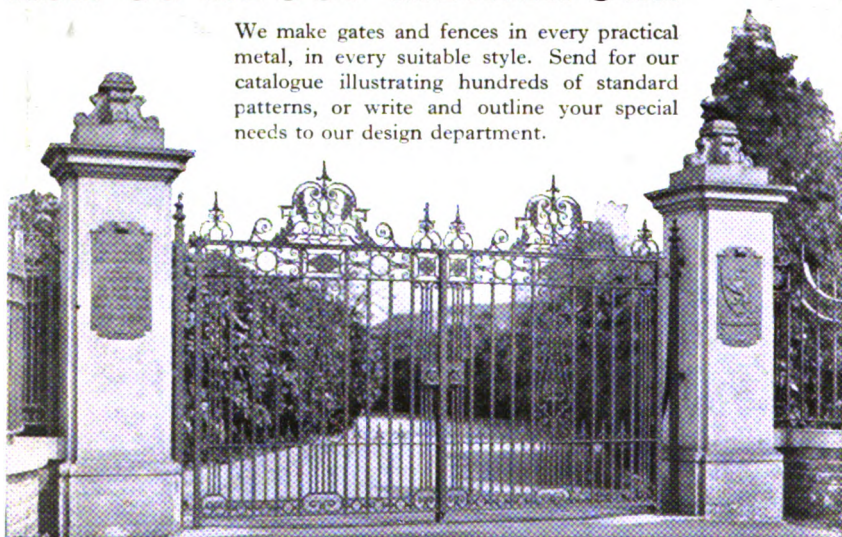
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HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, K.C.M.G.,
Governor of Jamaica

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR 1939

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
OBTAINED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS
AND COMPILED

BY

W. A. COVER,
OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.



FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

JAMAICA: THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

LONDON: THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER.

CANADA: DREW, BROWN, LTD., 530 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

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1939.

This Handbook, though in part compiled from official records is not an official publication.

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Documents

Sept.

TO BE OBTAINED :

**In London from The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster,
or through booksellers.**

In Jamaica from all booksellers and from the Government Printing Office.

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1863

PREFACE

Thanks are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this edition as complete as possible.

As references are made throughout the work to previous issues, it may be well to state that a complete set of the Handbooks is in the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica.

W. A. C.

May, 1939.

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THE
Handbook of Jamaica
FOR THE YEAR 1939
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR ARTHUR RICHARDS, K.C.M.G.,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE EDITOR.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
IN JAMAICA BY THE
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
79 DUKE STREET, KINGSTON.

PART I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE COLONIAL OFFICE, CROWN AGENTS AND FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and of Jamaica Lord; second son of His late Majesty King George V., and of Her Majesty Queen Mary; born at York Cottage, Sandringham, 14 December, 1895, married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, C.I., the youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, K.T., succeeded to the throne, December 12, 1936; crowned at Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917. Their Majesties have issue:—

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY, born April 21, 1926. **H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE**, born August 21, 1930.

H.M. QUEEN MARY.

Her Highness **Princess VICTORIA MARY AUGUSTA LOUISE OLGA PAULINE CLAUDINE AGNES**, born May 26, 1867, only daughter of His Highness the late Duke of Teck and the late Duchess; married on July 6, 1893, **H.R.H. Prince of Wales** (later King George V.)

BROTHERS AND SISTER OF THE KING.

H.R.H. Princess MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood, G.B.E., D.C.L., born April 25, 1897. Married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles now sixth Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Has issue (i) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, born February 7, 1923, (ii) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born August 21, 1924.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, K.G., P.C., K.T.G., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., has Royal Victorian Chain, born at York Cottage,

Sandringham, March 31, 1900; married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, C.I., G.B.E., born Dec. 25, 1901, 3rd daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., G.C.V.O.

H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, Earl of St. Andrew, and Baron Downpatrick, P.C., K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., has Royal Victorian Chain, born at Sandringham Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina, C.I., G.B.E.; born Nov. 30, 1906. Has issue: (i) H.R.H. Prince Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, born 9 October, 1935, (ii) H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born 25 December, 1936.

H.R.H. Prince EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID; Duke of Windsor, formerly H.M. King Edward VIII; abdicated 1. December, 1936, born 23 June, 1894, at White Lodge, Richmond Park; married 3 June, 1937, in France, Mrs. Wallis Warfield of Maryland, U.S.A.

H.R.H. Prince JOHN, born July 12, 1905, died January 18, 1919.

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THE Secretary of State for the Colonies possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

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<u>Country represented.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address.</u>
Belgium	L. J. Stone, (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	c/o Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kgn.
Brazil	L. H. Robertson (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	Kingston
Chile	A. Scarborough (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	c/o Royal Mail S.S. Co., Kgn.
Colombia	Aquiles F. Arrieta (<i>Consul</i>)	125 Tower St., Kingston.
Costa Rica	J. W. Martin Carazo, (<i>Consul General</i>)	Kingston.
"	Jorge Alexr. Martin (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	Kingston.
Cuba	Capt. Justa Cuza Hadfeg (<i>Consul</i>)	Kingston
Denmark	Capt. S. D. List (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	3 Oliver Road, St. Andrew.
Dominican Republic	Adriano Mejia (<i>Consul General</i>)	Kingston.
Finland	H. V. Myers, M.B.E. (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	Kingston.
France	Wellesley Bourke, (<i>Consular Agent</i>)	19 Duk : St., Kingston
Greece	F. W. Harris (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	134 Harbour St., Kingston.
"	J. P. Harris (<i>Honorary Deputy Consul</i>)	134 Harbour St., Kingston
Haiti	C. L. Martin, (<i>Consul General</i>)	Kingston.
"	Reginald deSouza (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	Kingston.
"	E. M. Richardson (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	Port Antonio.
Honduras	Guy S. Lindo, (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	Kingston
Netherlands	Hon. Sir Alfred D'Costa (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	14 Port Royal St., Kingston.
Nicaragua	J. W. Martin Carazo, (<i>Honorary Consul General</i>)	Kingston.
Norway	F. W. Harris, (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	134 Harbour St., Kingston.
"	K. V. Abendana, (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>),	Port Antonio.
Norway	B. A. Kirkham, (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	Savanna-la-Mar.
Panama	Don Adolfo Samudio, (<i>Consul General</i>),	Kingston.
"	E. R. Surridge, (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>),	Kingston.
Peru	C. D. Rowe, (<i>Honorary Consul</i>),	c/o Royal Mail S.S. Co. Kgn.,
Salvador, El	V. L. George, (<i>Honorary Consul</i>),	54 Pt. Royal St.
Spain	C. W. Varney, (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	c/o Royal Mail S.S. Co. Kgn.
Sweden	Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., (<i>Honorary Consul</i>)	Kingston.
Switzerland	R. J. Waecherlin (<i>Honorary Vice-Consul</i>)	74 Laws St., Kingston.
United States of America	Hugh H. Watson, (<i>Consul General</i>),	107 Harbour St., Kingston.
"	George F. Kelly, (<i>Vice-Consul</i>),	Kingston.
"	Donn Paul Medalie (<i>Vice Consul</i>),	Kingston
Venezuela	C. L. Martin, (<i>Consul</i>),	Kingston.

PART II.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, METEOROLOGY.

THE island of Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32' N.$ lat., and $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 20' 50'' W.$ long., about 4,120 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of Haiti, 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthage, and 540 miles from Colon.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated—the first about 170 miles, and the second about 130 miles, and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point, and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least, width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7	St. Catherine ..	483	St. Elizabeth ..	474
Port Royal ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$	St. Mary ..	252	Trelawny ..	352
St. Andrew ..	$181\frac{1}{4}$	Clarendon ..	467	St. James ..	240
St. Thomas ..	300	St. Ann ..	480	Hanover ..	177
Portland ..	329	Manchester ..	339	Westmoreland ..	320
Total ..	820	Total ..	2,021	Total ..	1,563

giving a total of 4,404 square miles, equal to 2,818,160 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlaying which are several distinct formations.

gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow, they are very rapid in their descent, and in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) River, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flows the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly limestone formation, furnishes no river of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Llandovery River possess large volumes of water. Near Moneague a lake forms at varying intervals, sometimes lasting for a year or more.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley. Riverhead and Tadmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornoch pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y.S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Sevens Plantations estate to a little above Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above Alley and flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is) all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River, a very fine river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south-west of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west) Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's River, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, from which the town of Savanna-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is near a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave. It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny and the Carambi Cave $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Albert Town is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in extent. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favourite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann, is a sink hole on a large scale. There is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Heathshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Lluidas Vale.

There is a large Sink Hole in the Cockpit Country beyond Mulgrave in St. Elizabeth, which is roughly circular and about 100 ft. in diameter. The walls are sheer and it has a depth of several hundred feet.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body. Chief of these are the Milk River Bath in Clarendon, the Bath of St. Thomas, and the Rockfort Bath in Kingston, details of which will be found in Part XIII. There are also the minor Springs mentioned below.

In St. Andrew there are two springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other, at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a government institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guava River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

Windsor Spring, which is near St. Ann's Bay, has enjoyed for many years a reputation for the healing of ulcers and skin complaints. An analysis is given in Handbooks prior to 1939.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Carbaritta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on Good Hope. The spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given in Dr. Phillippo's pamphlet on Mineral Springs.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1933 TO 1937.*

			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Births—</i>							
Male	..	..	18,173	17,291	18,898	18,317	17,917
Female	..	..	17,495	16,956	18,481	18,244	17,435
Total			35,668	34,247	37,379	36,561	35,352
			1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Per 1,000 population	..		32.9	31.2	33.4	32.3	32.0
Per cent. of Births Illegitimate			71.6	71.9	72.23	71.66	71.28
<i>Deaths—</i>							
Male	..	..	10,560	9,512	9,962	9,720	8,788
Female	..	..	10,409	9,219	9,744	9,909	8,693
Total			20,969	18,731	19,706	19,629	17,481
Per 1,000 population	..		19.3	17.0	17.7	17.3	15.3
Children under 1 year per cent. of total.	..	..	25.4	24.0	26.1	24.3	23.9
Medically certified deaths per cent. of total	..	..	37.2	39.5	41.2	42.7	44.8
Population (Estimated)	..		1,090,269	1,104,775	1,121,823	1,130,014	1,142,154

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Parish.	Population.	Parish.	Population.
Kingston	77,631	Brought forward	440,129
Port Royal	1,111	Trelawny	45,025
St. Andrew	62,560	St. James	55,545
St. Thomas	51,123	Hanover	50,180
Portland	61,305	Westmoreland	89,243
St. Mary	90,233	St. Elizabeth	105,481
St. Ann	96,166	Manchester	85,880
		Clarendon	110,948
		St. Catherine	119,886
	440,129		1,102,317
Island gain by excess Arrivals over Departures in period from Census Day 1921 to 30th June, 1937			39,837
Whole Island			1,142,154

*For Historical information in regard to the growth of Population since the earliest period when there was any authentic record and details of the Censuses before 1921, see issues of the Handbook prior to 1921.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, *contd.*

TABLE I.—Estimated Population on 31st December, 1937.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1936				555,435	583,123	1,138,558
Births registered from 1.1.37 to 31.12.37	17,917	17,435	35,352			
Arrivals in Jamaica in same period—						
Military	120	37	157			
General	32,941	34,744	67,685	50,978	52,216	103,194
Less—				606,413	635,339	1,241,752
Deaths registered from 1.1.37 to 31.12.37	8,788	8,693	17,481			
Departures from Jamaica in same period—						
Military	164	46	210			
General	35,167	36,366	71,533	44,119	45,105	89,224
				562,294	590,234	1,152,528

METEOROLOGY.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined with great accuracy by Commander F. M. Green, of the United States Navy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on, to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green, U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in the time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

STANDARD TIME.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich—the time of New York and Washington, and known in the United States as "Eastern Time."

On 1st February, 1912, accordingly, the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard Time is derived by the Jamaica Weather Service, daily, from the Wireless Signals broadcast by Rugby, England (GBR), or by Arlington, (N.A.A.) United States, correct to a fraction of a second, and is supplied to the General Post Office, Jamaica Government Railway, and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston.

YEAR 1939.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET (SUN'S UPPER LIMB), 75TH MERIDIAN TIME.

Date.	January.		February		March.		April.		May.		June.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	6 38	5 43	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 02	6 20	5 40	6 28	5 31	6 39	1
2	6 38	5 44	6 40	6 02	6 26	6 13	6 01	6 20	5 40	6 29	5 31	6 39	2
3	6 39	5 44	6 39	6 03	6 25	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 39	3
4	6 39	5 45	6 39	6 03	6 24	6 14	6 00	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	4
5	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 03	6 23	6 14	5 59	6 21	5 39	6 29	5 31	6 40	5
6	6 39	5 46	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 58	6 22	5 38	6 29	5 31	6 40	6
7	6 40	5 47	6 39	6 04	6 22	6 15	5 57	6 22	5 38	6 30	5 31	6 41	7
8	6 40	5 47	6 38	6 05	6 21	6 15	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	8
9	6 40	5 48	6 38	6 05	6 20	6 16	5 56	6 22	5 37	6 30	5 31	6 41	9
10	6 40	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 55	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	10
11	6 41	5 48	6 37	6 06	6 19	6 16	5 54	6 23	5 36	6 31	5 31	6 42	11
12	6 41	5 49	6 36	6 07	6 19	6 16	5 53	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 42	12
13	6 41	5 50	6 36	6 07	6 18	6 16	5 52	6 23	5 35	6 32	5 31	6 43	13
14	6 41	5 50	6 35	6 08	6 17	6 16	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 32	5 31	6 43	14
15	6 41	5 51	6 35	6 08	6 16	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 43	15
16	6 41	5 52	6 34	6 09	6 15	6 17	5 51	6 23	5 34	6 33	5 31	6 44	16
17	6 41	5 52	6 33	6 09	6 14	6 17	5 50	6 24	5 33	6 33	5 31	6 44	17
18	6 41	5 53	6 33	6 09	6 13	6 17	5 49	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 31	6 44	18
19	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 13	6 18	5 48	6 24	5 33	6 34	5 32	6 44	19
20	6 41	5 54	6 32	6 10	6 12	6 18	5 48	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	20
21	6 41	5 55	6 31	6 11	6 11	6 18	5 47	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	21
22	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 10	6 19	5 46	6 25	5 32	6 35	5 32	6 45	22
23	6 41	5 56	6 31	6 11	6 09	6 19	5 45	6 25	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	23
24	6 41	5 57	6 30	6 11	6 08	6 19	5 45	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 45	24
25	6 41	5 58	6 30	6 12	6 07	6 19	5 44	6 26	5 31	6 36	5 33	6 46	25
26	6 41	5 58	6 29	6 12	6 06	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	26
27	6 41	5 59	6 28	6 12	6 05	6 20	5 43	6 27	5 31	6 37	5 33	6 46	27
28	6 41	5 59	6 27	6 13	6 05	6 20	5 42	6 27	5 31	6 38	5 34	6 46	28
29	6 41	6 00	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 27	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	29
30	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 04	6 20	5 41	6 28	5 30	6 38	5 34	6 46	30
31	6 40	6 01	..	..	6 03	6 20	..	..	5 31	6 38	..	..	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 2 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures.

KINGSTON.—SUNRISE AND SUNSET, (SUN'S UPPER LAMB) 75TH MERIDIAN
TIME.—Continued.

Date.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Date.
	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	Sun-	
	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	rise.	set.	
	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	
1	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	5 58	5 56	6 06	5 35	6 23	5 29	1
2	5 35	6 46	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 21	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	2
3	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 20	5 58	5 55	6 07	5 34	6 23	5 30	3
4	5 35	6 46	5 46	6 40	5 53	6 19	5 58	5 54	6 08	5 33	6 24	5 30	4
5	5 36	6 46	5 46	6 39	5 53	6 18	5 58	5 53	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	5
6	5 36	6 46	5 47	6 39	5 53	6 17	5 58	5 52	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 30	6
7	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 33	6 25	5 31	7
8	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 16	5 58	5 51	6 08	5 32	6 26	5 32	8
9	5 37	6 46	5 47	6 38	5 54	6 15	5 59	5 50	6 09	5 32	6 27	5 32	9
10	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 14	5 59	5 49	6 10	5 32	6 27	5 32	10
11	5 38	6 46	5 47	6 37	5 54	6 13	5 59	5 48	6 10	5 32	6 28	5 33	11
12	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 36	5 55	6 12	6 00	5 47	6 11	5 31	6 28	5 33	12
13	5 38	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 11	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 33	13
14	5 39	6 46	5 48	6 35	5 55	6 10	6 00	5 46	6 12	5 31	6 29	5 34	14
15	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 34	5 55	6 10	6 01	5 45	6 13	5 30	6 30	5 34	15
16	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 33	5 55	6 09	6 01	5 44	6 13	5 30	6 31	5 34	16
17	5 39	6 46	5 49	6 32	5 55	6 08	6 01	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 31	5 35	17
18	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 32	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 43	6 14	5 30	6 32	5 35	18
19	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 31	5 55	6 07	6 02	5 42	6 15	5 30	6 32	5 36	19
20	5 40	6 46	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 06	6 02	5 42	6 16	5 30	6 33	5 36	20
21	5 41	6 45	5 50	6 30	5 55	6 05	6 02	5 41	6 16	5 29	6 33	5 37	21
22	5 41	6 45	5 51	6 29	5 56	6 04	6 02	5 41	6 17	5 29	6 34	5 37	22
23	5 42	6 45	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 03	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 34	5 38	23
24	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 28	5 56	6 02	6 03	5 40	6 18	5 29	6 35	5 38	24
25	5 42	6 44	5 51	6 27	5 56	6 01	6 03	5 39	6 19	5 29	6 35	5 39	25
26	5 43	6 44	5 52	6 26	5 57	6 00	6 04	5 38	6 19	5 29	6 36	5 39	26
27	5 43	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 59	6 04	5 38	6 20	5 29	6 36	5 40	27
28	5 44	6 43	5 52	6 25	5 57	5 58	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	28
29	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 24	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 37	6 21	5 29	6 37	5 41	29
30	5 44	6 42	5 52	6 23	5 57	5 57	6 05	5 36	6 22	5 29	6 37	5 42	30
31	5 45	6 41	5 52	6 22	..	..	6 06	5 35	..	..	6 38	5 42	31

The times of Sunrise and Sunset at Morant Point being 3 minutes earlier; and at Negril Point 7 minutes later, than the above figures

Kingston, Jamaica, Phases of the Moon, Year 1939.

Phase.	Date.	Time.	Phase.	Date.	Time.
		H.M.			H. M.
Full	Jany. 5	4 30 p.m.	Full	July 1	11 16 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 12	8 10 a.m.	Last Qr.	" 9	2 49 p.m.
New	" 20	8 27 a.m.	New	" 16	5 03 p.m.
First Qr.	" 28	10 00 a.m.	First Qr.	" 23	6 34 a.m.
Full	Feb. 4	2 55 a.m.	Full	" 31	1 37 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 10	11 12 p.m.	Last Qr.	Aug. 8	4 18 a.m.
New	" 19	3 28 a.m.	New	" 14	10 53 p.m.
First Qr.	" 26	10 23 p.m.	First Qr.	" 21	4 21 p.m.
Full	Mar. 5	1 00 p.m.	Full	" 29	5 09 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 12	4 37 p.m.	Last Qr.	Sept. 6	3 24 p.m.
New	" 20	8 49 p.m.	New	" 13	6 22 a.m.
First Qr.	" 28	7 16 a.m.	First Qr.	" 20	5 34 a.m.
Full	April 3	11 18 p.m.	Full	" 28	9 27 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 11	11 11 a.m.	Last Qr.	Oct. 6	12 27 a.m.
New	" 19	11 35 a.m.	New	" 12	3 30 p.m.
First Qr.	" 26	1 25 p.m.	First Qr.	" 19	10 24 p.m.
Full	May 3	10 15 a.m.	Full	" 28	1 42 a.m.
Last Qr.	" 11	5 40 a.m.	Last Qr.	Nov. 4	8 12 a.m.
New	" 18	11 25 p.m.	New	" 11	2 54 a.m.
First Qr.	" 25	6 20 p.m.	First Qr.	" 18	6 21 p.m.
Full	June 1	10 11 p.m.	Full	" 26	4 54 p.m.
Last Qr.	" 9	11 07 p.m.	Last Qr.	Dec. 3	3 40 p.m.
New	" 17	8 37 a.m.	New	" 10	4 45 p.m.
First Qr.	" 23	11 35 p.m.	First Qr.	" 18	4 04 p.m.
			Full	" 26	5 22 a.m.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

THE rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper and lower Meridian Passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North *					
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.
d.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon		1	1 "	3½ "	16	1 "	3 "
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ "	4 "	17	2 "	4 "
3	18	1 "	1 "	3	2 "	5 "	18	2½ "	4½ "
4	19	1½ "	2 "	4	3 "	6 "	19	3½ "	5½ "
5	20	2½ "	2½ "	5	4 "	7 "	20	4½ "	6½ "
6	21	3 "	3½ "	6	5 "	8 "	21	5½ "	7½ "
7	22	4 "	4½ "	7	6 "	9½ "	22	7 "	9 "
8	23	5 "	5½ "	8	7½ "	10½ "	23	8 "	10 "
9	24	6 "	6½ "	9	8½ "	11½ "	24	9 "	11 "
10	25	7½ "	8 "	10	9½ "	12 mnt.	25	9½ "	11½ "
11	26	8½ "	9 "	11	10 "	"	26	10½ "	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½ "	10 "	12	10½ "	12½ a.m.	27	11 "	1 "
13	28	10 "	10½ "	13	11½ "	1½ "	28	11½ "	1½ "
14	29	11 "	11 "	14	12 noon	2 "	29		2½ "

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.													
Semi-diur.				Diurnal.		Semi-diur.				Diurnal.			
January	—	1	hr.	—	1	hr.	July	+	2	hr	+	1	hr.
February	—	1½	"	—	1	"	August	—	0	"	+	1	"
March	—	½	"	—	1½	"	September	—	½	"	+	1	"
April	—	½	"	+	½	"	October	+	1	"		0	"
May	—	½	"	+	½	"	November	+	1	"		0	"
June	+	1	"		0	"	December	—	½	"	—	½	"

In Kingston harbour the Mean range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1939.

THERE will be four Eclipses: two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on April 19th. Invisible in Jamaica. The path of the annular eclipse will traverse southern Alaska and across the north polar region, then terminating at Latitude 80° N. Partially visible in western Pacific Ocean, North America, Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean and western Europe.
- II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon on May 3rd. Invisible in Jamaica. Visible in Alaska, Pacific Ocean, Australia, Antarctic Ocean, Central Asia and Africa.
- III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on October 12th, invisible in Jamaica. The path of totality in the vicinity of the South Pole, approximately, Latitude 60° S. to Latitude 85° S. Partially visible eastern Australia, South Pacific Ocean and Argentine Republic, South America.
- IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon on October 27th-28th, visible in Jamaica. Magnitude 0.992.

Moon enters Penumbra 27th October	..	10.42 p.m.
Moon enters Umbra 27th October,	..	11.54 p.m.
Middle of Eclipse 28th October	..	1.36 a.m.
Moon leaves Umbra 28th October	..	3.18 a.m.
Moon leaves Penumbra 28th October	..	4.31 a.m.

Eclipse also visible in Europe, Western Africa, Atlantic Ocean, North and South America and Eastern Pacific Ocean.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

ABOUT the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was still diminishing; and further observations in 1906 rendered it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.		Year.	Observed variation East.		
	°	'		°	'	
1700	6	30	Edmund Halley	1906	1 24	Colin Liddell
1804	6	30	James Robertson	1922	1 17	H. W. Bowker (1)
1876	3	45	Commander Green, U.S.N.	1922	1 10	Observer, Carnegie Institution, Wash- ington. (2)
1891	2	16	J. F. Brennan			Ditto
1895	2	0	do.	1931	0 55	

In the year 1922. (1) Observations made on the Long Mountain Road, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to N.E. of Kingston. (2) Observations made at Greenwich Pen, about 1 mile to West of Kingston.

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall derive the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.		Year.	Variation East.	
		° /			° /
1700 to 1800	..	6 30	1870	..	4 48
1810	..	6 27	1880	..	3 18
1820	..	6 21	1890	..	2 18
1830	..	6 12	1900	..	1 42
1840	..	5 54	1910	..	1 21
1850	..	5 30	1920	..	1 15
1860	..	5 3			

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

	..	1879
Elementary education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Princes Albert, Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
(St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency)	..	1882
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April).	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	..	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate Colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.) 18 killed		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
 A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
 Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by Volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.
 Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
 Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
 First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
 First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.)
 In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
 (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman left for England (Dec. 10—Mar. 29) 1886
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
 Retrenchment Scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).
 Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
 Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).
 Education Commission's final report, recommending; (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a Central Board of Education and Local Education Boards.
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
 Foundation of Victoria Lying-in-Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
- 1888 .. Outbreak of small pox, which lasted into 1888.
 District Court abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17);
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25—Aug. 27).
 Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sept. 12).
 Registration of Trade Marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
 SIR HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
- 1890 .. Sale of Railway to American Syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
 Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.
 Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it.)
 Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate Government (March 17) Royal Mail Co., moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados.	..	1835
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.) Botanical Garden started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29). Emancipation of Slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies.	..	1886
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies.	..	1887
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island. Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sept. 20).	..	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work in the Panama Canal (March)	..	1889
	..	1890

GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1891	<p>.. Census. Population 639,491. International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2, guarantee fund £28,000, total visitors 302,831. Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April). Lands Department formed.</p>
1892	<p>(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28). .. Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.</p>
1893	<p>.. Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax. Board of Education formed. St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.</p> <p>(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Island and Cayman Islands.</p> <p>(Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake, away (from June 8 to July 21). A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894). Major H. A. York inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition and suitable for low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."</p>
1894	<p>(Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10). Military riot in Kingston (June 8).</p>
1895	<p>.. Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19). Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society. Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10. Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5). The <i>Pearl</i>, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.</p>
1896	<p>(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.) Importation of South American Cattle prohibited.</p> <p>Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.</p> <p>Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.</p> <p>Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.</p> <p>Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6.)</p>

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of Independence (Sept. 13).	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17)	..	1896
Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1897	..	<p>Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman, Chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian Sugar Industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).</p> <p>Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).</p> <p>Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.</p>
1898	<p>Maj.-Gen. Hallows, (adm.)</p> <p>Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb. 11)</p> <p>Maj. Gen. Hallows (adm.)</p>	<p>Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).</p> <p>Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie, Commissioner <i>pro tem.</i> Jan. and Feb.)</p> <p>Militia Vote increased to £7,000.</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).</p> <p>Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.)</p> <p>West India Weather Service instituted by United States.</p> <p>Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.</p> <p>Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).</p>
1899	..	<p>Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by) the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff Bill (March 22), which he declared of 'paramount importance': the 4 were subsequently withdrawn.</p> <p>Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on finances and Mr. Elliott on the Railway.</p> <p>Impl. penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).</p> <p>Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.</p> <p>Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).</p> <p>In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.</p>
1900	..	<p>The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the Council Chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.</p> <p>Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming left (May 10).</p> <p>Gen. Hallows left (July 3).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).</p>
1901	..	<p>Imperial Direct Line of Steamers inaugurated. <i>Port Morant</i> reached Kingston March 1, £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.</p> <p>Port Royal created a separate parish (April).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.</p>

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Floods in Montserrat	..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England		
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havana harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions.		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20).		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England.		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7).		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sept. 8). Mansion House Fund, £2,329.		
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Parish tribunal		
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)	EDWARD VII., (Jan. 22)	1901
Atlas Line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18).		

GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1902	..
(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	<p>Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded.</p> <p>£10,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of Sugar Industry pending abolition of Sugar Bounties (July).</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20).</p> <p>£1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.</p>
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)
04	..
Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sept. 15.)	<p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19)</p> <p>Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on northside, estimated at £2,500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief</p> <p>Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.).</p> <p>A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed</p> <p>Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25).</p> <p>Storm (June 13).</p> <p>Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27).</p> <p>Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23).</p> <p>Mr. Olivier left (Sept. 15).</p>
1904	<p>Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (Sept. 15-30)</p> <p>Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM</p>
1905	..
(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfeild, adm.)	<p>New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4).</p> <p>The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it.</p> <p>Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31).</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (September 30).</p> <p>Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31).</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5).</p> <p>Open competition for public service abolished (May).</p> <p>Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.).</p> <p>Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.</p> <p>British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8).</p> <p>Grant for Militia considerably reduced.</p>
1906	..
<p>Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16)</p> <p>Hon. S. OLIVIER</p> <p>Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER</p>	<p>Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800. of property about £2,010,000.</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).</p> <p>Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).</p> <p>Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27).</p>
1907	..

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)	..	1902
Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20).		
Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund— £65,769.		
Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian Sugar Industry, £250,000.		
Water riots at Port of Spain (March) 16 killed, 43 wounded	..	1903
Coolie riot at Berbice (May).		
Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1).		
Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3).		
Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18).		
Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)	..	1904
Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)		
Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6).		
..	..	1904
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	..	1905
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30), 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sept. 28), and assumption of control by the United States.	..	1906
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot at Trinidad (March)	..	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed (Dec.20)		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admin. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28)
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Aug. 22-28)	Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marchall, Sept. 14)	Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sept. 9). Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Island with reference to damage by storm.
1909		Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary.
	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admin. June 3 to Sept. 3)	Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3 Sept. 3). Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909— 3rd April, 1913)
1910		Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sept. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation; and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22)	Census (April) Population 831,383. Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18). Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. SIR W. H. MANNING	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18). Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6). Visit of Prince Albert (March 26). Copyright Act came into operation.
1914	..	New branch railway opened to Chapelton. Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cam- bridge first held (July). Regulations under Martial Law published (Aug. 5th.) Princess Marie Louise visited Jamaica (Jan. 22).
1915	..	Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13). Storm (Sept. 25, 26).
1916	..	First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8).
1916	..	Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 and 16) damage to crops
		Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30). Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands. (May 28-30) and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29)
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.)	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31-Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sept. 23) damage to crops.
1918	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.) SIR L. PROBYN.	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11).
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. June 22—Aug. 18)	Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12).
	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Aug. 18—Nov. 19)	Col. Bryan arrived (Aug. 18). Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19.
1920	..	Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.) Celebration of Peace Day 19th July. Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.)
1921	..	Trade Agreement with Canada (June.) Visit of Colonial Commission (Dec.)
1922	(Hon. Col. Bryan, adm. Sept. 4—Nov. 14)	Sir Leslie Probyn away from Sept. 4 Nov. 14. Canadian Manufacturers visited the Island (Feb). Foot and Mouth Disease broke out (Aug.) War Memorial Unveiled (Nov. 11)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade Relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	1909
Severe storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian-West Indian League formed	GEORGE V., (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased Coronation of King George V. (June 22)	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica April 9th)	..	1912
Water first let into Panama Canal		1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies; Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August.)		1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6). Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31) Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1917
	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (March 10).	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16) Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28). Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	..	1920
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921
Barbados swept by hurricane (Sept. 15.)	..	1922

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1923	..	The parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew amalgamated (May 1).
1924	(Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. June 16—Sept. 29)	Sir Leslie Probyn left June (16)
1925	SIR SAMUEL WILSON Sir H. Bryan adm. June 7—Aug. 23	Sir Samuel Wilson landed (Sept. 29). A Protector of Jamaicans in Cuba appointed. Visit of Parliamentary Delegates. Clarendon Branch of Railway opened (March).
	Col.-Com. Mudge, adm. Aug. 24—Oct. 5	Sir Samuel Wilson sailed (June 7).
	Hon. A. S. Jelf, adm. Oct. 6—April 27.	Sir Herbert Bryan sailed (Aug. 24). Hon. A. S. Jelf arrived (Oct. 6).
1926	SIR EDWARD STUBBS	Legislative Council ratified Canadian-W.I. Trade Agreement. King's House (Spa. Tn.) burned down. Sir Edward Stubbs landed (April 27). Proposed Amended Constitution rejected by Legislature (Nov.).
1927	..	Duke and Duchess of York visited the Colony (Jan.) Jamaica Producers Association formed (Aug.)
1928	(Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. June 11—Nov. 8).	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 11 to Nov. 8.
1929	..	Jamaica Banana Producers Association established (April 1). Direct Line established. Imperial West India Sugar Commission (Dec.).
1930	(Hon. A. S. Jelf, admn. June 9—Oct. 30)	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 9 to Oct. 29
1931	..	The Prince of Wales visited the Island (Feb. 3-4) Sir Edward Stubbs visited Grand Cayman (March 29):
1932	(Sir A. S. Jelf, admn. June 8—Sept. 28)	Sir Edward Stubbs away from June 3 to September 28.
	(Sir A. S. Jelf, admn. Nov. 9—20)	Hurricane struck Cayman Islands and west end of Jamaica (Nov. 8).
	SIR RANSFORD SLATER	Sir Edward Stubbs left Jamaica (November 9)
1933	..	Sir R. Slater arrived (Nov. 20). Hurricane swept west end of Island (Nov.) Hurricane (July 17) Cloud-burst over Kingston and Lower St. Andrew (Aug. 15). Hurricane swept across the west end of Island (Oct. 28). Moncague Lakes rose (Dec.).
1934	Sir A. S. Jelf, Admn. (April 10—Oct. 24).	Jamaica Trade Exhibition (Feb.) Sir R. Slater left (April 10).
	SIR EDWARD DENHAM (Oct. 24).	Sir Edward Denham arrived (24 Oct.).
1935	..	Duke and Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Gloucester visited the Colony. £2,000,000 loaned to the Colony for development purposes. Hurricane, September and October.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULES.	
West Indies Parliamentary Committee formed (July).	..	1923
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 28).	..	1924
West Indian All Red Telegraph route inaugurated (Dec. 1).	..	1925
Locarno Pact signed (Dec. 1).	..	
West Indian Conference held in London (May). Hurricane struck Florida and Nassau (July). and Miami and Turks Island (September).	..	1926
West India Regiment disbanded (Oct.). Santa Marta swept by Hurricane. Fire at Castries, St. Lucia.	..	1927
Revised Constitution of British Guiana (July) Hurricane struck Haiti (August); Leeward Islands, Santo Domingo and Florida (Sept.)	..	1928
West India Conference, Barbados (Jan.) Boun- dary between Haiti and Santo Domingo settled (Jan). Briand-Kellog Pact (July). Venezuelan outlaws seized Curacao (Aug.). Nassau struck by hurricane (Sept.). West Indies and British Guiana Airways opened (Sept.). Imperial West India Sugar Commission started (Oct.).	..	1929
Report of West India Sugar Commission (March). British Government granted £320,000 out of Colonial Development Fund to aid West Indies. Dominica and Santo Domingo City seriously damaged by hurricane (Sept.), £196,000 loaned to West Indies by British Government (Nov.)	..	1930
Belize seriously damaged by hurricane and tidal wave (Sept. 8).	..	1931
Great Britain abandoned Gold Standard (Sept. 21); Traffic through Panama Canal suspended (Nov. 7).	..	1932
Porto Rico struck by severe Hurricane (Sept. 20).	..	1932
United States went off Gold Standard (21 April) Trinidad suffered from hurricane (June 24) flood (Aug. 1).	..	1933
Hurricane hit Mexican coast (Sep. 26)	..	1934
Italy invaded Abyssinia	..	1935

GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1936	.. Commission from U. K. enquired into Banana industry in Jamaica.
1937	.. Coronation celebrated in Jamaica (12th May). Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison and Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., represented Colony at Coronation—Military Contingent consisting of Local Forces Officer and N.C.O., invited to attend.
1938	<div>Sir Edward Denham (to 2nd June)</div> <div>C. C. Woolley, Administering the Govt. (3rd June to 18th August)</div> <div>Sir Arthur Richards (from 19th August)</div> <div>Strike of Labourers at Serge Island and Frome. Serious labour riots in Kingston and all over the Island, resulting in general increases of pay to labour throughout the Colony, (May). His Excellency Sir Edward Denham died in the Colony, (2nd June). £600,000 Loan for extension of Land Settlement. Serious Railway disaster; 32 killed and 80 injured (30th July). Sir Arthur Richards assumed administration of Colony (19th Aug.). Royal Commission to investigate social and economic conditions in West Indies, visited Jamaica. Anglo-American Trade Agreement signed.</div>

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
King George V died (20th January). King Edward VIII ascended throne, but abdicated (10th December), and King George VI ascended throne. Spanish Civil War.	Geo. V (to 20th Jan) Edward VIII (20th Jan. to 10th Dec.) George VI	1936
King George VI and Queen Elizabeth crowned (12th May).	George VI	1937
Chino-Japanese War Germany took over Austria which became part of German Reich. Tense situation in Europe (Sept); agreement eventually signed at Munich by which portions of Czechoslovakia peopled by Sudeten Germans handed over to Germany. Polish and Hungarian boundaries with Czechoslovakia also revised.	..	1938

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

IN the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661, Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *elected* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council has a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a Legislative Upper Chamber. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Cope, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have any thing imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674, a Draft Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by His Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to His Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to His Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With the power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by His Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for His Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he may grant reprieves till His Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of His Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quit rents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, custom houses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1670-80 an attempt was made by Carlisle, without success, to force the principle of Poncyng's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the Colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso

that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the Colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation, in 1834, was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters, to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant-Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith, consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old Council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1857-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body;" and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864, the united registries showed only 1,903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1864 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11 declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs; who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884* a "moderate step in advance" was granted: nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893, the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property in the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

In the "Jamaica Gazette" of November 8th, 1923, appeared the correspondence which had taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to a proposed reform of the Constitution. The form as submitted by the Secretary of State was discussed in the Legislative Council in 1926, and rejected.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of Office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition

* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.

to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed, and fourteen Elected Members, elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any Law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligation imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon His Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of His Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the King's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;

11. Any bill containing provisions to which His Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by His Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, his heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

Qualifications of Elected Members—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—

(a) A clear annual income of £150 arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

(b) A clear annual income of £200 arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(c) A clear annual income of £300 arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than £10.

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £150 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

Qualification of Voters.—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

(1) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.

(2) Is under no legal incapacity.

(3) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.

(4) Either—

(a) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,

(b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or

(c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or

(d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenant or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays

rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of 25 years.
- (2.) literate.
- (3.) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.
- (4.) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;

- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1921, 1930 and 1935, and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1925, 1930, 1935. The population as ascertained at the census of 1921 is also given:—

Electoral District.	Population	No. of Voters				Votes recorded in con-		
	Census of	on List.				tested elections in		
	1921.	1921.	1930.	1935.	1925.	1930.	1935.	
Kingston (including Port Royal) ..	63,711	3,560	8,772	8,275	2,236	3,677	4,442	
St. Andrew ..	54,598	3,596	7,518	10,708	1,530	3,093	3,406	
St. Thomas ..	42,501	1,673	3,223	2,693	..	1,605	..	
Portland ..	48,970	1,871	9,153	2,000	2,185	2,274	1,624	
St. Mary ..	71,404	3,154	5,482	7,508	1,676	3,156	..	
St. Ann ..	70,922	2,531	5,133	4,464	1,959	2,106	1,877	
Trelawny ..	34,602	2,333	2,298	3,196	..	1,481	1,899	
St. James ..	41,946	2,312	10,010	3,345	1,168	1,756	1,962	
Hanover ..	38,240	2,169	2,693	1,833	..	1,352	682	
Westmoreland ..	68,853	4,131	4,434	3,957	1,770	2,052	1,954	
St. Elizabeth ..	79,281	3,208	3,344	5,085	1,277	1,313	3,011	
Manchester ..	63,945	3,106	5,929	4,417	519	..	1,709	
Clarendon ..	82,555	4,264	3,495	2,821	..	1,581	2,050	
St. Catherine ..	96,590	4,359	7,127	8,335	1,037	2,366	2,929	
	858,118	42,267	78,611	68,637	..	..	..

CIVIL LIST.

The Civil List is regulated by Law 23 of 1895 in respect of the following officers whose salaries, however, in many cases now differ from the amounts laid down by that Law: H. E. the Governor, Private Secretary and A.D.C., Colonial Secretary, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Collector General, Chief Justice, Puisne Judge.

Legislation has also been enacted from time to time governing the appointment of certain Heads of Departments not mentioned in this list.

PART IV.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR FREDERICK RICHARDS, K.C.M.G. (1935), C.M.G. (1933), B.A. (Oxon) Born 1885; educated Clifton College and Christ Church College, Oxford; Cadet, F.M.S., November, 1908; Officer Class V, May, 1913; Magistrate Central Court Kota Bharu, and State Auditor, August, 1915; Adviser Land Office, Kedah, and Acting Superintendent of Mines, June, 1916; Officer Class IV, January, 1918; Officer Class III, November, 1920; First Assistant Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, and Acting Clerk of Council in addition, April, 1921; General Secretary, Straits Settlements, Retrenchment Committee, in addition, January, 1922; on special duty, London, May, 1923; Secretary, Opium Committee, British Malaya, in addition; November, 1923; Chairman, Executive Committee, British Malaya, British Empire Exhibition, in addition, 1924; Officer Class Ia Under-Secretary to Government, Federated Malay Straits, March, 1927; Acting General Adviser, Johore, November, 1929; Governor North Borneo, March, 1930; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gambia, November, 1933; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Fiji, and High Commissioner, West Pacific, 1936; Governor of Jamaica 1938.

Aide-de-Camp—Captain Percy Jeffs, M.C., R.A. (ret'd)

Extra Aide-de-Camp—Captain John Hamilton, late "The Buffs" East Kent Regt.

Private Secretary—Mr. Philip Rogers, B.A. (Camb.)

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Hon. Brigadier R. Howlett, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary. The Attorney General

Nominated Members.

The Hon. Sir William Morrison, Kt. The Hon. Sir Alfred Horace d'Costa, Kt.,
The Hon. Sir Henry Brown, Kt., K.C., The Hon. Sir Charles Doorly, Kt., C.B.E.
The Hon. S. E. Morris.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

L. C. Roberts

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. *

THE present Council is the eleventh summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	7th Council	..	1911-1919
2nd	"	1889-1893	8th	"	1920-1924
3rd	"	1894-1896	9th	"	1925-1929
4th	"	1897-1900	10th	"	1930-1934
5th	"	1901-1905	11th	"	1935-
6th	"	1906-1910			

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Military Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Director of Public Works.
The Collector General.

* Members of the Privy Council and the Legislative Council, Judges of the Supreme Court and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.



HON. A. W. GRANTHAM,
Colonial Secretary.

no small
amount

Nominated Members.

Hon. Sir William Morrison, Kt., Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Hon. Gilbert C. Wainwright, O.B.E., Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O., Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., Hon. A. H. Hodges, C.M.G., Hon. Ellis Levy, Hon. B. H. Easter, C.B.E., Hon. G. A. Jones, C.M.G.

Elected Members.

	Parish.	Elected.
Hon. James Alexander George Smith, K.C.	Clarendon ..	30 Jan., 1935
" George Seymour Seymour, M.B.E.	St. Andrew ..	30 Jan., 1935
" Rev. Felix Gordon Veitch ..	Hanover ..	30 Jan., 1935
" Rudolph Ehrenstein ..	St. Thomas ..	24 Jan., 1935
" Charles Archibald Reid ..	Manchester ..	31 Jan., 1935
" Herman Emanuel Vernon ..	St. Mary ..	23 Jan., 1935
" Harold Egbert Allan ..	Portland ..	30 Jan., 1935
" Canute A. tam-nt Little ..	St. Ann ..	30 Jan., 1935
" Edward Victor Vivian Allen ..	St. Elizabeth ..	31 Jan., 1935
" Eustace Augustus McNeill ..	St. Catherine ..	31 Jan., 1935
" Arthur Benjamin Lowe ..	St. James ..	11 Nov., 1936
" Rev. John William Maxwell ..	Trelawny ..	12 Nov., 1936
" Maurice Hugh Segre ..	Westmoreland ..	20 April, 1938
" Ethelred Erasmus Adolphus Campbell	Kingston ..	1 Feb., 1939

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Clinton Hart (£450)

Deputy Clerk—H. S. Hickling, (£180 by £20 to £300.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1,500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	A. W. G. H. Grantham, M.A.	£1,500 and residence	Nov., '22
Aast. Colonial Secretary	F. L. Brown, O.B.E., M.C.	800 by 50 to 1,000	Oct., '19
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary	J. D. Lucie Smith, M.B.E.	600 by 50 to 700	6th Aug., '09
Principal Clerk	S. M. F. Binns	525 by 25 to 600	5th March, '08
Ditto	W. P. Thomson	do.	18th May, '10
Ditto	L. C. Roberts	do.	16th July, '15

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Principal Clerk	C. L. Swaby	£525 by 25 to 600	1st Oct., '19
*First Class Clerk	A. C. Thomas	£325 by 25 to 450	2nd April, '18
Ditto	W. A. Cover	do.	17th Dec., '20
Ditto	M. L. Johns	do.	1st July, '20
*Second Class Clerk	E. P. Buckley	£180 by 20 to 300	1st April, '23
Ditto	B. A. Hepburn	do.	3rd July, '30
Ditto	G. A. C. Crompton-Nicholas	do.	6th June, '28
Ditto	V. H. McFarlane	do.	1st July, '34
Clerk (Stenographer)	E. H. Bravo	do.	—
Assistant	J. H. Clerk	£100 by 15 to 200	1st Aug., '36
Ditto	D. L. G. Abrahams	do.	1st Sept., '36
Ditto	A. W. G. Shaw	do.	1st June, '37
Ditto	A. P. Clerk	do.	15th Oct., '37
Ditto	D. Brandt	do.	Aug., '38
Ditto	W. D. Burrowes	do.	Oct., '38
Ditto	D. G. Burke	do.	Oct., '38
Temporary Clerk	J. H. Sullivan	£100 per annum	Sept., '38
Typist & Stenographer	Miss T. Dumont	£4 per week	11th Oct., '20
Ditto	Mrs. G. Hart	£100 by 15 to 160	1st July, '34
Ditto	Miss W. A. Bird	do.	1st July, '35
Ditto	Miss K. Smith	do.	15th June, '37
Ditto	Miss I. Melville	do.	1st Oct., '38
*Passport Clerk and Permit Officer	L. T. Fox	£180 by 20 to 300	12th April, '34

* First and Second Class Clerk in the C.S.O. and the Passport Clerk also, receive a personal allowance of £50 per annum.

SUPREME COURT.*

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Robert Howard Furness	£ 2,000 s. 0 d. 0	
Judge of the Court of Appeal	D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., B.A., T.C.D., M.B.E., (Mil.)	1,500 0 0	Dec., '20
High Court Judge	G. H. F. Cannon	1,400 0 0	Dec., 27 '34
High Court Judge	C. R. W. Seton, M.C.	1,400 0 0	Dec. 27 '19
Registrar and Librarian	Trevor L. Lyons	700 0 0	15th June, '33
Deputy Registrar	W. S. K. Gordon	425 0 0	25th Jan., '37
First Class Clerk	Harold Levy	450 0 0	1st March, '09
Second Class Clerk	C. Greaves Hill	300 0 0	22nd Oct., '22
Assistant	H. K. Davidson	145 0 0	11th April, '35
Ditto	A. L. G. Henriques	160 0 0	1st Oct., '32
Usher	H. Fitz-Gordon	80 0 0	18th Jan., '37
Ditto	G. McCartney	80 0 0	2nd Aug., '38
Typist	Miss Alys Sanguinetti.	4 0 0	1st Jan., '26
"		per week	
	Miss E. J. Wood	145 0 0	4th Nov., '35
Shorthand Writer	J. Puttock	500 0 0	6th Nov., '35
Ditto	G. E. Grossett	500 0 0	6th Nov., '35
Assistant Librarian	D. T. A. Reid	150 0 0	21st Nov., '28

* For further information re the Supreme Court, see Part V.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND CROWN SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Attorney General	A. W. Lewey, M.A.	£ s. d. 1,500 0 0	Dec., '29
Asst. to the Attorney General	S. W. P. Foster Sutton, K.C.	1,000 0 0	1st Aug., '36
Crown Solicitor	A. B. Rennie	1,000 0 0	13th May '34
Crown Prosecutor	S. R. Braithwaite	700 0 0 to 800 0 0	Oct., '37
Clerk to the Attorney General	W. A. H. Duffus	375 0 0	1st Nov., '35
Chief Clerk Crown Solicitor's Office	R. C. Marley	450 0 0	'37

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*

Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE Department* is responsible for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of all Main Roads, Public Buildings, Lighthouses, Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines, Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Spanish Town Water Works and other Public Works. There are 2,478 miles of Main Roads, of which 2,392 miles are suitable and 8½ miles unsuitable for motor traffic. There are 1,858 miles of Government Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	Major H. Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O. M. INST. C.E., M. Royal San. Inst.	£ s. d. 1,400 0 0	31st Oct., '08
Deputy Dir. Pub. Works	P. M. Cooper, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.M. & CY. E.	1,000 0 0	1st Jan., '15
Asst. Dir. Pub. Works	Vacant	800 0 0	—
Executive Engineer	C. G. Woolway, M.B.E. (Mil.) ASSOC. M. INST. C.E.	750 0 0	25th Dec., '30
Inspector	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A.	650 0 0	16th Aug., '09
Ditto	A. M. Gold, A.M.I.C.E.	650 0 0	27th Jun., '22
Assistant Engineer	G. A. R. Farquharson, A.M.I.C.E. B.A. (Oxon)	500 0 0	17th Nov., '30
Ditto	W. T. P. Perkins, A.M.I.C.E.	550 0 0	25th Oct. '28
First Class Superintendent of Public Works	D. H. Lynch	600 0 0	1st Nov., '01
Ditto	G. H. E. Lyons	600 0 0	28th May, '07
Ditto	L. B. Spence	600 0 0	1st April, '11
Ditto	H. F. S. Hoyes	600 0 0	14th April, '09
Ditto	A. R. Magnus	600 0 0	21 June, '15
Ditto	A. A. R. Suarez	600 0 0	27th April, '06
Ditto	G. F. Alberga, B.Sc. (McGill)	575 0 0	7th May, '27
Ditto	H. S. Brownlow, A.M.I. Struct. E., F.R.S.A.	575 0 0	14th Sept., '20
Ditto	H. P. Rubio	600 0 0	3rd Feb., '00
Ditto	S. A. G. Taylor	570 0 0	5th Feb., '36
Second Class Superintendent of Public Works	E. V. Williams	500 0 0	3rd Jan., '21
Ditto	G. Cox	500 0 0	12th July, '21
Ditto	M. B. J. Mordecai	500 0 0	13th Sept., '08
Ditto	L. C. Stedman	500 0 0	11th June, '20

*The History of the development of the Department will be found in the Handbooks prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.			Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Second Class Superintendent of Public Works	C. D. Bell	400	0	0	20th April, '17
Ditto	K. O. Streadwick	425	0	0	6th Feb., '22
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—
Third Class Superintendent of Public Works	L. H. Feurtado	375	0	0	6th Nov., '27
Ditto	A. M. Alberga, B.sc. (McGill)	375	0	0	1st March '32
Ditto	H. A. Plant	375	0	0	19th Aug., '29
Ditto	B. S. Duncombe	375	0	0	18th Aug., '19
Ditto	H. R. Philpotts, A.M.I.C.E.	375	0	0	5th Sept., '32
Ditto	R. J. Feurtado	375	0	0	25th April, '20
Ditto	G. M. Bicknell	325	0	0	2nd Feb., '25
Ditto	B. C. Sylvester	325	0	0	8th Oct., '23
Ditto	H. C. Murray	300	0	0	20th Feb., '28
Clerks and Cashiers, Grade I.	A. F. Reid	375	0	0	27th Oct., '11
Ditto	H. B. Goodin	375	0	0	19th Aug., '07
Ditto	C. H. Martells	375	0	0	31st May, '09
Ditto	P. E. Sutherland	375	0	0	17th Feb., '13
Ditto	L. A. Curtis	375	0	0	10th Aug., '14
Ditto	S. P. Mossop	350	0	0	13th June, '11
Ditto	R. E. Mair	375	0	0	1st July, '14
Ditto	S. O. Milbourn	375	0	0	24th March, '17
Ditto	E. D. McDonald	375	0	0	19th June, '21
Ditto	L. A. Phillips	375	0	0	20th June, '21
Ditto	C. L. Stanley	375	0	0	28th Aug., '21
Ditto	A. L. MacFarlane	325	0	0	3rd Sept., '23
Clerks and Cashiers, Grade II.	A. A. Mills	275	0	0	13th June, '21
Ditto	E. T. Wright	275	0	0	28th Aug., '20
Ditto	C. A. Wilson	275	0	0	11th Jan., '21
Ditto	H. E. Walcott	275	0	0	17th Sept., '20
Ditto	C. Williams	275	9	0	25th Feb., '24
Ditto	A. I. McFarlane	275	0	0	15th Jan., '25
Ditto	L. O. Gardner	275	0	0	1st April, '36
Superintendent of Public Works Stores	G. H. E. Lyons	600	0	0	—
Superintendent of Machinery	A. Scarff	600	0	0	12th Sept., '22
Asst. ditto	H. S. Brod-rick	450	0	0	15th Aug., '21
Chief Draughtsman	W. Y. Feurtado, L.R.I.B.A.	550	0	0	14th Nov., '21
Asst. ditto	R. C. Sullivan	450	0	0	6th Oct., '26
"	A. R. Simpson	450	0	0	29th Oct., '29
"	B. P. Burrowes	600	0	0	15th Mar., '05
Accountant	G. S. Cox, M.C.	550	0	0	1st April, '97
Chief Clerk	M. Levy	500	0	0	6th Jan., '08
Financial Clerk	H. E. Mendes	450	0	0	4th March, '07
First Class Clerk	R. A. White	325	0	0	14th Dec., '21
Ditto	V. A. Isaacs	325	0	0	26th Aug., '21
Ditto	F. C. Isaacs	300	0	0	7th Sept., '21
Second Class Clerk	E. W. Brodhurst	350	0	0	3rd Oct., '21
Ditto	C. S. Irving	200	0	0	11th July, '27
Ditto	O. K. Joseph	160	0	0	2nd Feb., '31
Assistant	C. C. Russell	130	0	0	19th Oct., '36
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Mrs. H. K. Waddington	160	0	0	16th June, '26
Typist and Stenographer					

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American Syndicate, for £800,000 under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913, an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles, and in April 1921, a further length of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Works, was opened to traffic.

On the 18th March, 1924, the Chapelton to Frankfield extension was opened for traffic bringing the total length of the line to 210 miles.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emoluments.
General Manager	H. R. Fox, (Acting) B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.	£1,000 0 0
Chief Clerk	A. H. Hudson	475 0 0
Chief Accountant	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter ..	800 0 0
Pay Clerk†	A. W. Smythe	400 0 0
Chief Engineer	H. R. Fox, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.	800 0 0
Asst. Chief Engineer	V. J. Streadwick, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.S.E.	650 0 0
Telegraph & Telephone Inspector ..	E. H. Cartwright	450 0 0
Locomotive Superintendent	P. M. McKay, A.M.I. M.E.	800 0 0
Works Manager	A. Lowe	600 0 0
Boilermaker Foreman	W. G. Johnston	400 0 0
Running Inspector	E. E. Fuller, A.M.I.L.E. (Lond.)	364 0 0
Traffic Superintendent	Vacant	800 0 0
Asst. Traffic Superintendent	J. C. Atkinson	500 0 0
Chief Trains Controller	R. Bridge	400 0 0
Chief Goods Clerk	A. A. Thompson	400 0 0
Stores Superintendent	H. R. Latreille	650 0 0

†Commuted Allowance £25 p.a.

ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902).

Hon. Sir A. H. D'Costa, Kt., *Chairman*; O. K. Henriques, Sir Charlton Harrison, Kt., C.I.E., James Henderson, Hon. H. E. Allan, H. R. Fox. *Secretary*, A. H. Hudson.

(Refer to Part XIV. "Communications and Transportation" for further particulars.)

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office: (East Block), Public Buildings, King St. Kingston.

DURING the administration of Governor Sir John Peter Grant, a Crown Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established with an officer in charge, styled Government Surveyor. On 1st October, 1890, this division of the Public Works Department was organised as a separate Department, and the Government Surveyor was appointed as its head, under the designation of Surveyor General.

On 27th October, 1938, the Department was divided into two, viz: *Survey & Lands*. This was confirmed by the Legislative Council on 7th December, 1938.

Further details of the development and operations of the Department will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	E. D. Stansfeld, * M.A. Cantab., (Acting)	800 0 0	21st June, '29
Assistant Surveyor General	Major F. J. Quinton, (Acting)*	550 0 0	2nd Feb., '32
Surveyor	G. G. Brinsley, *	550 0 0	15th Jan., '32
ditto	O. B. Rodgers*	500 0 0	24th Sept., '34
ditto	H. F. Edwards*	500 0 0	3rd Aug., '36
ditto	(Vacant)*		
First Class Clerk	C. L. Campbell	450 0 0	12th Feb., '08
Second Class Clerk	A. H. Richards	260 0 0	15th July, '25
Chief Draughtsman	L. E. Saunders	280 0 0	23rd Feb., '35
Senior Computer	F. T. Williamson	190 0 0	1st Dec., '36
Assistant Draughtsman	S. B. Austin	200 0 0	26th June, '30
ditto	P. G. Serrant	200 0 0	19th July, '30
ditto	J. A. Thompson	120 0 0	1st Nov., '25
Assistant	S. A. Moore	100 0 0	18th July, '38
ditto	L. A. Taylor	100 0 0	1st Dec., '38
Typist and Stenographer	Miss S. Levy	160 0 0	2nd Oct., '22

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

LANDS SETTLEMENT.

(Hughenden Lodge, North Street).

SINCE 1929, Government has purchased a number of suitable properties in the more accessible areas for the purpose of settling people on land on easy terms.

Over thirty properties have been thus acquired and about 15,000 acres of land have been allotted to over 2,000 purchasers. Allotments of not more than 25 acres each are made to settlers who have been allowed periods of from five to seven years to complete payment.

In 1938 it was decided to extend the scope of land settlement as a means of improving economic conditions, and the sum of £650,000 has been already voted by the Legislative Council for the purpose. Settlers are to be financially assisted in the erection of houses and in agricultural development.

For this purpose a Department was established, with offices at Hughenden Lodge North Street, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Lands	Capt. F. Burnett, M.C., M.A., (Oxon.)	£ s. d. 1,200 0 0	1921
Deputy Commissioner of Lands	J. A. Speak, P.A.S.I.	800 0 0	2nd Sept. 1929
Assistant Commissioner of Lands	R. S. Martinez, Dp. Ag.	700 0 0	16th No., '04
Senior Lands Officer	A. H. Edwards, (Actg.)	500 0 0	2nd Sept., '35
Accountant	D. C. Mais, (Actg.)	475 0 0	5th Aug., '12
	M.M., F.R.S.A. F.I.A.C.		
Financial Clerk	A. J. Greenidge (Actg.)	400 0 0	7th April, '31
Land Settlement Officer	A. H. Edwards	400 0 0	2nd Sept., '35
ditto	P. O. Robertson	400 0 0	13th July, '38
ditto	N. R. McHardy	400 0 0	15th May, '22
ditto	Three vacancies		
Assistant Land Settlement Officer	A. L. Earle (Actg.)	300 0 0	1st Dec., '38
Surveyor	Vacant		
Asst. Draughtsman	Two vacancies		
First Class Clerk	S. M. Bramwell (Actg.)	325 0 0	1st Oct., '25
ditto	Vacant		

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Second Class Clerk ..	W. G. Parkinson ..	260 0 0	5th Oct., '25
ditto ..	Vacant ..	—	—
ditto ..	A. D. Langley ..	200 0 0	2nd July, '28
ditto ..	P. C. Whitbourne ..	180 0 0	2nd Aug., '30
ditto ..	A. D. Manahan (Actg.) ..	180 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
ditto ..	H. C. Ferguson (Actg.) ..	180 0 0	13th Aug., '29
ditto ..	R. T. Cousins (Actg.) ..	180 0 0	28th Nov., '32
Assistant ..	E. S. Miller ..	160 0 0	1st Oct., '34
ditto ..	V. J. Barton ..	145 0 0	9th April, '35
ditto ..	L. B. Johnson ..	145 0 0	1st June, '30
ditto ..	L. S. Bruce ..	130 0 0	15th April, '35
ditto ..	J. A. Hernandez ..	115 0 0	1st April, '37
ditto ..	Neville H. Smith ..	115 0 0	17th May, '37
ditto ..	H. B. Bent ..	100 0 0	1st April, '38
ditto ..	A. Mowatt ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '38
ditto ..	T. V. Glasspole ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '38
ditto ..	R. V. G. Mitchell (Actg.) ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '38
ditto ..	(Four vacancies) ..	—	—
Typist ..	Miss M. Barrows ..	160 0 0	9th Jan., '28
ditto ..	Miss E. Whitbourne ..	160 0 0	1st April, '35
ditto ..	Miss M. Whyte ..	145 0 0	23rd Dec., '35
ditto ..	Miss S. Hill ..	145 0 0	17th May, '36
ditto ..	Miss P. Foster ..	115 0 0	14th Sept., '36
ditto ..	Miss M. Wright (Actg.) ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '38
ditto ..	Miss J. Gordon (Actg.) ..	100 0 0	1st Dec., '38

JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

(At the Public Works Building).

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes. Annual provision is made by Government for carrying on this Service.

There is now a First Class Meteorological station at Kingston, Second Class stations at Morant Point Light House and Negril Point Light House, and Climatological stations at Castleton Gardens, Hope Gardens and Hill Gardens, (formerly "Cinchona Plantation.")

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

At the request of the Admiralty, for the use of Mariners, a system of Wireless Broadcast Weather Messages, giving data of the forenoon and afternoon daily observations taken at Kingston, was adopted from 23rd May, 1921. No code is used, but messages are broadcast "enclair" at 8 a.m. and at 8 p.m., 75th Meridian Time, giving the 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. barometer readings, wind velocities and weather conditions, but since the year 1926 confined to months of August, September and October. The Call Signal being V.Q.I. and messages addressed C.Q. Wave length used in 300 metres on I.C.W. System. The work of broadcasting is conducted by the Direct West India Cable Company.

In 1924, the Jamaica Legislative Council approved of the establishment of a Pilot Balloon Service at Kingston. From the month of May, 1925, until the present time, daily ascents at about 7 a.m. have been conducted by the Weather Service. By this system the upper air direction and velocity in metres per second are determined at specified altitudes. Monthly reports of results are supplied to the Air Ministry, as well as to the United States Weather Bureau, regularly.

(For further history of the Weather Service, see Handbooks prior to 1939.)

Government Meteorologist—J. F. Brennan, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R. Met. S.

Address—Kingston P.O. — (£150 p.a.)

Assistant Meteorologist.—Major G. S. Cox, m.c., Kingston.— (£100 p.a.)

AUDIT OFFICE.

Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Accounts of the various Parochial Boards are audited under the direction of the Auditor General, and the Accounts of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation under Law 3 of 1922. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway Accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	J. L. Worledge	1,000 0 0	1st March, '20
Deputy Auditor General	F. P. Bond	650 0 0	21st Sept., '01
Chief Clerk	A. W. Perkins	550 0 0	13th Aug., '06
First Class Clerk	R. C. Henriques	450 0 0	1st Jan., '11
Ditto	O. R. Nunes	450 0 0	28th Mar., '11
Ditto	A. S. Lyon	450 0 0	15th Dec., '19
Ditto	L. J. Macpherson	450 0 0	15th April, '12
Ditto	S. A. O. Martin	450 0 0	13th July, '14
Ditto	E. A. Gadishaw	450 0 0	10th July, '19
Ditto	V. A. Wilson	425 0 0	14th Mar., '23
Ditto	S. N. Ingram	£325 0 0	28th July, '22
Ditto	O. D. Sanguinetti	325 0 0	7th May, '23
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Second Class Clerk	Miss I. Waro	300 0 0	7th Jan., '19
Ditto	A. L. Gabay	280 0 0	14th Nov., '25
Ditto	V. E. Walker, A.C.R.A.	280 0 0	21st Aug., '33
Ditto	Miss M. M. Facey	260 0 0	2nd Sept., '16
Ditto	E. S. Hayles	260 0 0	16th Nov., '26
Ditto	S. O. Sherwood	240 0 0	19th Nov., '25
Ditto	H. G. Nosworthy,	180 0 0	1st Nov., '29
	A.L.A.A.		
Ditto	V. S. Sherwood	180 0 0	27 May, '29
Ditto	J. G. Fyfe	180 0 0	15th July '29
Ditto	O. A. Neill	180 0 0	1st Oct., '28
Ditto	L. O. Vaughan	180 0 0	1st Aug., '31
Ditto	R. V. H. Gayle	180 0 0	1st Oct., '29
Ditto	K. A. Ritchie	180 0 0	1st July, '33
Ditto	W. C. Jervis	180 0 0	1st Feb., '38
Ditto	F. O. Rousseau	200 0 0	31st Mar., '19
Ditto	A. F. Pattinson	180 0 0	1st Mar., '38
Ditto	Miss I. J. Benjamin	180 0 0	2nd Sept., '22
Ditto	E. South	180 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Assistant	R. G. Moss	160 0 0	1st May, '33
Ditto	R. E. A. Turpin	160 0 0	2nd Aug., '33
Ditto	A. F. Brown	145 0 0	1st Nov., '34
Ditto	G. I. Phillips	145 0 0	19th Ju'y, '34
Ditto	J. A. Hernandez	115 0 0	2nd Sept., '35
Ditto	N. A. K. Fraser	115 0 0	18th Nov., '35
Ditto	W. E. M. Hogarth	115 0 0	27th April, '36
Ditto	B. H. Brown	100 0 0	29th Jan., '37
Ditto	L. R. T. rrelonge	100 0 0	5th Feb., '37
Ditto	L. K. Brown	100 0 0	23th Sept., '36
Ditto	D. W. Cardozo	100 0 0	3rd July, '37
Ditto	J. J. G. Alexander	100 0 0	1st Sept., '37

TREASURY—*Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.*

THE Office of Treasurer* was created by Law 20 of 1868, which abolished the office of Receiver General. Until the Earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every Parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Parochial Treasurer. Under this system all local payments were made at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Treasurer. All the Parochial Treasuries were closed on or before the 30th March, 1929. Payments only on behalf of the Treasury are now made at the Collectorates of Taxes and District Post Offices.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Pub. Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	Hon. A. H. Hodges, C.M.G.	£ 1,000 s. 0 d. 0	— 1902
Deputy Treasurer	C. G. C. Kerr	650 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Accountant	E. G. Wilson	600 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	J. E. C. McFarlane	450 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Ditto	A. A. Box	450 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Ditto	J. S. Mordecai	400 0 0	22nd April, '20
Ditto	H. McD. White	375 0 0	3rd Aug., '20
Ditto	N. F. Holtz	350 0 0	29th Dec., '20
Second Class Clerk	Miss M. E. Thomas	300 0 0	9th Oct., '16
Ditto	H. B. Col.	280 0 0	21st Aug., '22
Ditto	M. F. Guilfoyle	260 0 0	23th Feb., '24
Ditto	A. St. G. Taylor	200 0 0	11th Nov., '24
Ditto	A. A. Harrison	180 0 0	24th April, '29
Ditto	A. R. Taylor	200 0 0	1st Sept., '29
Ditto	A. R. Abrahams	200 0 0	17th Aug., '27
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Assistant	E. G. Fairweather	160 0 0	3rd Aug., '29
Ditto	K. A. Holtz	160 0 0	7th Feb., '29
Ditto	E. R. Richardson	160 0 0	15th May, '33
Ditto	J. C. Sinclair	115 0 0	29th Sept., '33
Ditto	Miss W. M. Smith	145 0 0	8th May, '33
Ditto	K. A. Burrows	130 0 0	20th April, '36
Ditto	P. W. B. Ckwith	115 0 0	1st Dec., '36
Ditto	A. H. Stuart	115 0 0	21st Jun., '38
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Typist and Stenographer	Miss L. E. Hamilton	160 0 0	6th May, '29
Ditto	Miss L. H. Brooks	160 0 0	13th Sept., '20

CURRENCY COMMISSIONERS.

Board of Commissioners.

Hon. A. H. Hodges, C.M.G.—*Chairman*; Hon. M. H. Hawkes, Collector General;
Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, C.M.G.; *Secretary*—J. R. Lewis.

STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Financial Clerk	J. R. Lewis	£ 450 s. 0 d. 0	11th July, '10
Second Class Clerk	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	240 0 0	17th Sept., '17
Assistant	Miss I. Cappe	160 0 0	1st Nov., '19
Ditto	J. H. D. Bonitto	100 0 0	17th Aug., '36
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency (Part VI.)

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.

THE Government Savings Bank was established by Law 20 of 1870, which was amended by Law 33 of 1882. These Laws were repealed by Law 7 of 1917. A Board of Management was appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of Law 7 of 1917, and Regulations were passed giving greater facilities for the encouragement of thrift.

Law 17 of 1917, was repealed by Law 11 of 1925, under which new Regulations were passed. The latter Law provides for the investment of the funds of the Bank (i) In British and Colonial Securities, (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan Societies, (iii) In real securities in Jamaica, (iv) In deposits in Banks, (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

Under Law 11 of 1925, a Reserve Fund has been created, to which the profits of the Bank are carried; and there are Regulations providing how the amount at credit of the Reserve Fund may be expended.

The advantages assured to Depositors are (i) Absolute security, (ii) The convenience of operating an account in Kingston or at any of the Branches in the Island, (iii) Interest added half-Yearly, (iv) Free postage, (v) No stamp duty on withdrawals of £2 and upwards.

The Head Office is in Kingston, and there are 131 Branches conducted at Post Offices throughout the Island.

During the year 1937-38, the deposits amounted to £544,039 12s. 0d., and the withdrawals to £543,541 15s. 10d.

The total amount at credit of depositors on 31.3.38 was £823,681 19s. 11d.

Investments at 31st March, 1938, were as follows:—

In British and Colonial Stock at middle market prices	..	£	s.	d.
	..	816,114	9	11
" Local Government Stock	..	115,800	12	11
		£931,915	2	10

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

F. D. M. MacPhail, *Manager, Chairman*; R. H. Fletcher, I.S.O., Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Manager	.. F. D. M. MacPhail	£ 800 s. 0 d.	22nd Aug., '25
Accountant	.. F. A. Erskine	475 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	.. L. Lewis	450 0 0	28th July, '14
Ditto	.. V. L. Cappe	450 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	.. J. M. Richardson	450 0 0	11th April, '11
Ditto	.. R. O. S. Evans	375 0 0	1st April, '20
Ditto	.. V. A. Nelson	325 0 0	4th Nov., '21
Ditto	.. E. N. Sherridan	325 0 0	25th May, '26
Second Class Clerk	.. L. E. Royes	260 0 0	6th July, '25
Ditto	.. Miss G. Logan	260 0 0	29th July, '18
Ditto	.. H. C. D. Mitchell	260 0 0	1st July, '26
Ditto	.. Miss L. M. Holtz	240 0 0	1st Nov., '19
Ditto	.. D. V. Smith	180 0 0	1st Nov., '29
Ditto	.. A. G. Wood	180 0 0	—
Assistant	.. Mrs. B. C. Sanguinetti	160 0 0	15th May, '19
Ditto	.. W. A. Burris	160 0 0	21st Aug., '25
Ditto	.. R. C. Brown	160 0 0	10th Nov., '26
Ditto	.. C. L. Gayle	160 0 0	21st May, '30
Ditto	.. H. L. Smart	160 0 0	21st May, '30
Ditto	.. E. V. McMillan	160 0 0	1st July, '23
Ditto	.. J. G. Rankine	160 0 0	5th Jan., '32
Ditto	.. O. S. Solomon	160 0 0	16th Jan., '33
Ditto	.. H. V. T. Chambers	115 0 0	23rd Novr., '36
Ditto	.. R. H. Dickson	160 0 0	3rd Mar., '33
Ditto	.. D. W. Evans	115 0 0	9th July, '37
Ditto	.. I. S. DeSouza	100 0 0	1st Feb., '38
Ditto	.. A. G. Abrahams	115 0 0	1st June, '37
Ditto	.. P. A. H. Thompson	160 0 0	6th June, '33
Ditto	.. C. A. Hudson	160 0 0	18th Sept., '33
Ditto	.. H. G. Martin	160 0 0	14th May, '34

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Assistant ..	V. A. Hitchener ..	160 0 0	18th Sept., '33
Ditto ..	A. D. Aitken ..	160 0 0	30th Oct., '33
Ditto ..	R. C. Turner ..	160 0 0	14th May, '34
Ditto ..	R. M. R. Rainford ..	115 0 0	12th Oct., '36
Ditto ..	I. S. Heron ..	115 0 0	31st July, '37
Ditto ..	A. E. McLaren ..	100 0 0	11th July, '38
Typist and Stenographer ..	Miss S. Glen Campbell ..	160 0 0	1st May, '26
Ditto ..	Miss L. E. Farmer ..	145 0 0	24th Oct., '34
Ditto ..	Miss G. Combrie ..	160 0 0	2nd Sept., '29
Temporary Clerk ..	E. Atkins ..	100 0 0	—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws of the Colony.

(For further information re Medical Department see Part XIII).

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Island Medical Office—North Street.</i>			
Director of Medical Services ..	Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.P.H., Dub. Univ. 1	1,200 0 0	1910
Assistant ditto (Health)	Dr. J. M. Hall, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins 1	1,000 0 0	1st May '25
Chief Clerk ..	B. M. Clark ..	550 0 0	May '11
Financial Clerk ..	E. A. Morris ..	450 0 0	1st March '13
Medical Storekeeper ..	C. C. A. Robinson 2	400 0 0	3rd Nov. '08
2nd Class Clerk ..	A. S. McCarthy ..	300 0 0	1st Nov. '22
ditto ..	Miss I. H. Holtz ..	220 0 0	8th May '22
1st Asst. Medical Storekeeper ..	S. M. Edwards ..	400 0 0	1st June '12
2nd ditto ..	R. T. Gordon ..	140 0 0	1st April '36
Assistant ..	Miss D. Gray ..	160 0 0	15th June '27
ditto ..	Miss M. L. Peterkin ..	160 0 0	16th July '34
ditto ..	Miss F. L. Dowding ..	145 0 0	4th July, '35
ditto ..	Miss T. E. Glasspole ..	130 0 0	22nd Nov., '35
ditto ..	Miss D. E. A. Roye ..	100 0 0	22nd Nov., '37
ditto ..	L. H. U. Robinson ..	115 0 0	23rd Sept., '36
ditto ..	A. G. Wright ..	100 0 0	2nd Sept., '27
ditto ..	M. S. G. Martin ..	100 0 0	3rd Jan., '38
ditto ..	Vacant		
ditto ..	Vacant		
Typist and Stenographer ..	Miss H. Gordon-Hay ..	160 0 0	13th Oct., '30
Clerk Technician ..	Mrs. E. Crawford ..	160 0 0	1st Jan., '36
ditto ..	Miss Sybil Wood ..	160 0 0	1st April, '34
ditto ..	Miss E. Kirkpatrick ..	145 0 0	27th Nov., '34
ditto ..	Mrs. K. B. Sharpe ..	145 0 0	1st Jan., '35

1 Receives reimbursement Travelling expenses on authorised scale.

2 Receives fees under Law 20 of 1926 and fees for inspecting Poor Houses.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws of the Colony.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Public Hospital, Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
Chief Medical Officer and Director	Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E.	—	—
Senior Medical Officer	Dr. A. S. Westmorland, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., D.T.M. & H. Eng. 1	800 0 0	7th April, '21
Senior Resident Medical Officer	Dr. G. F. Baxter, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London. 1	700 0 0	1st Feb., '20
ditto	Dr. A. L. McFarlane, F.R.C.S., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., Lond. 1	700 0 0	1st April, '30
Medical Officer	Dr. G. V. Harry, M.B., CH.B., Edin. 2	400 0 0	20th Aug., '36
ditto	Dr. L. H. Evelyn, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 2	400 0 0	1st Jan., '37
ditto	Dr. I. S. Parboosingh, B.A., M.D.*, Pennsyl- vania 2	400 0 0	1st June, '35
ditto	Dr. P. C. Murray, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 2	400 0 0	7th Aug., '35
ditto	Dr. A. L. D. Carnegie, M.B., CH.B., Edin. 2	400 0 0	17th Aug., '36
Radiologist and Pathologist	Dr. C. F. H. Parkin,† M.D., C.M., D.P.H., McGill*	800 0 0	1st Oct. '30
Dental Surgeon, (part-time)	Dr. S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	200 0 0	11th Sept. '12
Matron	Miss A. Walton 3 and 4	300 0 0	13th Sept. '26
Asst. Matron	Miss J. A. Pollard 3 and 4	180 0 0	9th May '35
Clerk	E. M. Mamby	100 0 0	14th Dec., '37
Dispenser	E. D. Bryce	280 0 0	14th April, '10
Asst. Dispenser	L. R. Vaughan	130 0 0	18th April, '37
Asst. Dispenser	A. D. Cooper	130 0 0	1st Aug., '36
Warden	C. A. H. Valencia 5	250 0 0	16th Nov., '15
Chaplain	Rev. C. Swaby	50 0 0	1st Aug., '38

1 House Allowance in lieu of quarters.

2 Receive £200 p.a. Duty Allowance in lieu of Private Practice.

3 Partly furnished residence.

4 Receives 1/6 per day rations, £12 p.a. washing and £5 12/- Servant.

5 Allowance for quarters if not resident on premises.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws of the Colony.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service
Four Temporary Medical Officers	Dr. L. A. Richards, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg. 1	£ s. d. 300 0 0	1st Aug., '37
	Dr. D. K. Weston, F.R.C.S., Edin., D.O.M.S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 2	300 0 0	1st June, '36
	Dr. V. S. Magnus, M.B., CH. B., Edin. (3)	300 0 0	14th Nov., '37
	Dr. A. St. G. Stephenson, M.B., CH.B., Edin. 4	300 0 0	1st July, '38
<i>Bacteriological Laboratory.</i> Bacteriologist and Pathologist ..	Dr. K. L. R. Evans, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg., M.P.H., Harvard 5	900 0 0	1st April, '30
Asst. Bacteriologist and Pathologist ..	Dr. L. E. Arnold, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.C.P. & S., Quebec, L.M.S., Nova Scotia, L.M.C., Canada 5	775 0 0	1st Feb., '32
Chief Laboratory Asst. ..	S. M. Dailey	375 0 0	1st April '12
Senior Laboratory Asst. ..	W. A. King	220 0 0	3rd March, '32
Senior Laboratory Asst. ..	A. C. Harry	200 0 0	14th Dec., '33
<i>Mental Hospital.</i> — Senior Medical Officer ..	Dr. D. J. Cameron, D.T.M. & H., Eng., D.P.M., Eng., M.B., CH.B., Edin. 6	850 0 0	1st July, '38
Senior Resident Medical Officer	Dr. U. N. Murray, M.C.P. & S., Ont. 6	700 0 0	1st July, '25
Senior Resident Medical Officer	Dr. R. O. Cooke, M.D., C.M., Dal., L.M.S., Nova Scotia (Actg.) 7	400 0 0	15th Sept., '34
Medical Officer ..	Dr. G. E. W. Finzi, M.B., C.B.B., Edin. (Actg.) 7	300 0 0	24th Aug. '36
ditto ..	Dr. F. B. Stephenson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glasg. 7	300 0 0	1st Feb. '38

1 Acting M. O., Newport.

2 Attached to Public Hospital, Kingston.

3 Acting M.O., Linstead.

4 Acting M. O., Yaws Unit.

5 Receives reimbursement of Travelling expenses on authorised scale.

6 Partly furnished residence.

7 Residence and Duty Allowance of £200 p.a.

8 Receives reimbursement of Travelling expenses on authorised scale.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws of the Colony.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Mental Hospital, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
Dental Surgeon (part time)	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	100 0 0	
Clerk and Purveyor ..	W. E. Watson 1	400 0 0	1st Aug., '16
Second Class Clerk ..	S. E. Fyffe ..	180 0 0	18th Aug. '24
Assistant ..	I. A. Jervis ..	160 0 0	16th Dec. '24
ditto ..	Miss S. M. Aris ..	130 0 0	1st Feb., '37
Stenographer and Typist ..	Miss V. O. Taylor ..	160 0 0	29th July, '29
Matron ..	Vacant		
Asst. Matron ..	Miss M. Grant 1 and 3	160 0 0	19th May, '30
Dispenser ..	O. G. Miller 4	200 0 0	1st April, '30
Chief Attendant ..	E. Thomas 1 and 5	270 0 0	30th June, '38
Deputy Chief Attendant ..	T. F. Sinclair 1	179 0 0	
Storekeeper ..	W. S. Grizzle 4	200 0 0	25th June, '34
Asst. Storekeeper ..	Miss L. Hutchinson ..	100 0 0	21st Dec., '33
C. E. Chaplain ..	Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson	60 0 0	
R. C. Chaplain ..	Rev. Father Semmes		
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Superintendent and Dispenser ..	S. A. Johnson 1 and 6	260 0 0	19th Oct., '20
Matron ..	E. F. Leamy 1 and 6	150 0 0	1st May, '19
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.</i>			
Resident Medical Officer ..	Dr. J. M. Stockhausen, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 1	700 0 0	1st April, '30
Matron ..	D. M. Harrison ..	250 0 0	15th July, '38
Assistant Matron ..	Miss L. McGregor 1 and 2	150 0 0	11th July, '36
<i>Venereal Disease Clinics.</i>			
Director ..	Dr. S. E. Ferreira ..	625 0 0	..
Medical Officer ..	Dr. I. E. R. Parris 7	250 0 0	..
ditto ..	Dr. Rose Butler Parboosingh 7	250 0 0	..
ditto ..	Dr. J. H. Clarke* 7	200 0 0	..
ditto ..	Dr. L. St. C. Ferguson 8	100 0 0	..

1 Partly furnished residence

2 Receives rations 1/6 per day, washing £12 per annum, servant, £5 12/- p.a., Uniform £12 p.a.

3 Receives Uniform £12 p.a. rations 1/6 per day and servant £16 p.a.

4 Allowance of £50 p.a. for quarters.

5 Receives £12 p.a. for Uniform.

6 Rations 1/- per day.

7 Part-time Officer.

8 Medical Officer, Port Antonio

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws of the Colony.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Medical Health Service.</i>			
Malaria Officer	Dr. H. M. Johnston, M.B., CH.B., Edin., M.P.H., Harvard, 1 and 2	..	..
T. B. Officer	Dr. E. J. Isaacs- Saward, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 2 and 3	..	..
Ditto	Dr. R. A. S. Cory, M.B., CH.B., Bristol, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, 2 and 3	..	..
Yaws Officer	Dr. H. D. Chambers, M.B., CH.B., Aberd., 4 and 5	..	..
Ditto	Dr. J. I. Rerrie, M.R.C.S. Engl, L.R.C.P., Lond., 2	..	..
Port Health Officer and Secre- tary Quarantine Bd.	Dr. J. N. McIntosh, M.B., CH.B., Edin. 2	..	..
Port Medical Officer, Port Royal	Dr. K. C. Royes, M.B., CH.B., Oxford, 4 and 6	..	..
With Health Department, St. Ann	Dr. T. B. Sinclair, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 4 and 5	..	..
Port Health and Visiting Officers at Outports	(Medical Officers (Health) in charge of Parishes.)	..	..
Deputy ditto	(Medical Officers at Outports)	..	..

1 Travelling Allowance £200 p.a.

2 Medical Officer (Health).

3 Receives reimbursement of Travelling expenses on authorised scale.

4 Medical Officer.

5 Receives Duty Allowance of £200 p.a. and Travelling Allowance of £150 p.a.

6 Receives Duty Allowance of £200 p.a. in lieu of overtime fees.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston	Kingston	<i>a</i> R. H. Davidson, M.D., Howard*	27.7.15
St. Andrew	Lower St. Andrew	<i>b</i> C. B. Phillips, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin. L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	1.1.36
	Stony Hill	<i>b</i> F. W. Aird, F.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	19.12.35
	Gordon Town	<i>b</i> H. S. Brady, M.B., CH., B. Aberd.	17.12.34
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	<i>b</i> F. C. Wright, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	20.12.30
	Hagley Gap	<i>b</i> O. C. Pitter, B.A., M.B., CH. B., Bir.	1.2.35
	P. G. River	<i>b</i> M. M. Lopez, L.M.S.S.A., Lond.	19.3.31
Portland	Port Antonio	<i>b</i> L. St. C. Ferguson, L.R.C.P.S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg., B.A., M.D., Howard 1	1.4.30
	Buff Bay	<i>b</i> M. S. Golding, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	1.3.31
	Manchioneal	<i>b</i> A. I. Foster, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	24.1.34
St. Mary	Port Maria	<i>b</i> S. R. M. Gordon, M.D., Howard L.M.S., Columbia, U.S.A.*	1.12.28
	Annotto Bay	<i>b</i> G. I. Leceane, M.B., CH.B., Edin.	1.9.08
	Richmond	<i>b</i> T. A. Dryden, M.D., C.M., McGill.* (Actg.)	1.7.36
	Gale	<i>b</i> P. C. Jackson, M.D., Howard* (Actg.)	1.4.32
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	<i>b</i> A. E. Owen Tomlinson, M.D., Unv. Mehgn., U.S.A. (Actg)*	20.8.36
	Cave Valley	<i>b</i> H. T. Strudwick, M.D., C.M., McGill*	2.7.11
	Claremont	<i>b</i> I. S. Lloyd, L.M.S.S.A., Lond., M.D., Howard	1.6.33
	Browns Town	<i>b</i> W. I. Escoffery, M.B., CH.B., Aberd., Cert. Lond. Sch. Trop. Med.	1.7.20
Trelawny	Falmouth	<i>b</i> C. E. Vaz, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg. 2	1.12.28
	Duncans	<i>b</i> E. S. Greaves, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	2.11.30
	Ulster Spring	<i>b</i> J. F. B. Sanguinetti, M.B., CH.B., Aberdeen	16.9.36
St. James	Montego Bay	<i>b</i> H. L. Morrison, M.B., CH. B. Edin. 3	10.11.30
	Adelphi	<i>b</i> G. N. Overton, M.D., Howard Unv., Wash., D.C., L.M.S. Columbia*	5.12.36
Hanover	Lucea	<i>b</i> J. H. Forde, M.D., Toronto*	19.9.30
	Windward	<i>b</i> S. J. Arthurs, M.D., Howard, U.S.A.*	1.7.23
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar	<i>b</i> L. R. Levy, M.B., CH. B., Edin.	1.4.30
	Lambs River	<i>b</i> Noel Sanford, M.D., Canada*	1.12.18
	Little London	<i>b</i> A. R. C. Hayden, M.D., C.M. Dal, L.M.S., Nova Scotia	7.3.27

a Whole time district—Salary £600 to £800 plus House and Travelling Allowance.*b* Medical Officers—Salary £400 p.a.; Travelling Allowance £50; Private Practice, no fees.

1 Receives £100 p.a. as M.O., V.D. Clinic, Port Antonio.

2 On leave—Dr. K. G. Wilson James acting.

3 On leave—Dr. G. V. Harry, Medical Officer, Kingston Public Hospital, acting.

MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	.. a C. D. Johnston, M.D., C.M., McGill*	29.2.16
	Santa Cruz	.. a L. B. Lyon, M.B. Toronto, M.C.P. & s., Ont.	15.5.19
	Balaclava	.. a S. C. Grant, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	10.8.32
Manchester	Mandeville	.. a L. H. Henriques, M.B., ch.B., Glasg.	1.5.34
	Newport	.. a L. A. Richards 1	—
	Christiana	.. a E. G. Douglas, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glasg.	1.4.30
Clarendon	Chapelton	.. a V. R. Rob, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	1.9.33
	May Pen	.. a L. E. Johnson, M.B. C.H. B., Liverpool	16.2.28
	Vere	.. a H. E. T. McDonald, M.B., CH. B., Aberd.	25.11.31
St. Catherine	Frankfield	.. a H. D. Collins, M.B., CH. B., Aberd.	2.1.34
	Spanish Town	.. a H. H. Blair, M.D., Long Is. College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.*	1.7.22
	ditto	.. a L. L. Freeman, M.B., ch.B., Edin.	6.7.34
	Crofts Hill	.. a E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P. & s. Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg.	1.10.30
	Linstead	.. a C. G. Binns, M.B., CH. B., Edin.	1.4.33
	Old Harbour	.. C. H. Tomlinson, M.B., ch.B., Edin.	1.1.38

1 Temporary Medical Officer, Kingston Public Hospital.

a Medical Officers—Salary £400 p.a.; Travelling Allowance £50 p.a. Private Practice. No fees.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (HEALTH)

Parish.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment
Kingston	a I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins	1.2.32
St. Andrew	a E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	—
St. Thomas	F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. (part-time) 1	1.4.30
Portland	a L. M. Watson, M.B., CH. B., Aberd., C.P.H., Harvard	1.11.33
St. Mary	a H. S. Lawrence, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glasg., D.P.H., L'pool.	1.2.32
St. Ann	a A. A. Peat, M.B., CH. B., Aberd., M.P.H., Harvard	12.1.33
Trelawny & St. James	a W. J. Branday, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins	16.10.32
Hanover & Westmoreland	a F. H. N. Cruchley, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., Lond., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins	1.10.31
St. Elizabeth	a D. H. MacPhail, M.B., CH. B., Glasg.	1.4.30
Manchester	a C. E. Pengelley, M.D., C.M., McGill, D.P.H., Trinity*	18.11.31
Clarendon	a G. S. Escoffery, M.B., CH. B., Aberd., C.P.H., Johns Hopkins	22.9.30
St. Catherine	a F. W. Aris, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	26.3.28
With Medical Health Service	a Dr. H. M. Johnston, M.B. CH. B., Edin., M.P.H., Harvard 2	1.1.32
	b Dr. E. J. Isaacs Seward, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 3	1st April '34
	b Dr. R. A. S. Cory, M.B., CH. B., Bristol, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 3	1st April '34
	b Dr. J. I. Rerrie, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond. 4	5th Aug. '36
	b Dr. J. N. McIntosh, M.B., CH. B., Edin. 4	11.4.26
	b Dr. S. E. Ferreira, L.M.S., Nova Scotia	1.4.34
	c Dr. T. A. Sinclair, M.D., C.M., McGill, L.M.S., Nova Scotia 4 & 5	20.9.32
	Dr. K. C. Royes, M.B., CH. B., Oxford 5 & 6	1.1.36
	Dr. H. D. Chambers, M.B., CH. B. Aberd. 5, 5 & 6	1.10.33

1 Salary £300 p.a. Travelling Allowance £100

2 Travelling Allowance £200 p.a.

3 Reimbursement of Travelling on authorised scale.

4 Travelling Allowance £150 p.a.

5 Salary £400 p.a., Duty Allowance £200 p.a.

6 Medical Officer.

a Medical Officers (Health)—Salary £600 to £800 p.a. T.A. £150 p.a. (whole-time.)

b Salary £600 to £800.

c Acting as Medical Officer (Health) St. Ann.

1990



HIS WORSHIP ROBERTSON OF STRUAN.
Mayor of the Corporate Area.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Central Board of Health.

Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., *Chairman*; Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Sutton, M.C., R.A.M.C., N. W. Manley, K.C., Dr. Stephen Lockett, M.C.V.S., Dr. E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Dr. E. E. Penso, D.D.S., P. Martin-Cooper, O.B.E., DEP. D.P.W., *Secretary*, B. M. Clark.

Local Boards of Health.

The Council of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation shall be the Local Board for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, and as regards the several other parishes the Parochial Boards of such parishes shall be the Local Boards.

QUARANTINE.

Quarantine Board—Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., *Director of Medical Services, Chairman*; Hon. Dr. L. Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin.; Capt. S. D. List; The Senior Sanitary Medical Officer; Capt. H. deB. Tupper, R.N.; Dr. I. W. McLean, Charles Don, M.B.E.

Secretary—Capt. J. N. McIntosh, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., F.S.M.O.H., F.R.S.T.M.H.

Visiting Officers—(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law, 38 of 1893).

Port.	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
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Morant Bay	Dr. F. A. Norton	Dr. F. C. Wright
Port Morant	Dr. F. A. Norton	Dr. M. M. Lopez
Manchioneal	Dr. L. M. Watson	Dr. A. J. Foster
Port Antonio	Dr. L. M. Watson	Dr. L. St. C. Ferguson
Annotto Bay	Dr. H. S. Lawrence	Dr. G. I. Leceane
Port Maria	Dr. H. S. Lawrence	Dr. S. R. M. Gordon
Ocho Rios	Dr. J. I. Rerrie	Dr. Owen Tomlinson
St. Ann's Bay	Dr. J. I. Rerrie	Dr. Owen Tomlinson
Dry Harbour	Dr. J. I. Rerrie	Dr. W. I. Escoffery
Rio Bueno	Dr. A. A. Peat	Dr. K. G. Wilson James
Falmouth	Dr. A. A. Peat	Dr. K. G. Wilson James
Montego Bay	Dr. A. A. Peat	Dr. H. L. Morrison
Lucea	Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley	Dr. J. H. Forde
Green Island	Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley	Dr. J. H. Forde
Sav.-la-Mar	Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley	Dr. L. R. Levy
Black River	Dr. D. H. McPhail	Dr. C. D. Johnston
Milk River	Dr. G. S. Escoffery	Dr. H. E. T. McDonald
Port Royal	Dr. K. C. Royes	—

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

Venereal Disease Clinics for the free treatment of men and women are operated in the south-eastern section of Kingston. These are located on Highholborn Street and Ladd Lane respectively, conveniently near the docks. The Clinic for women is open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. The Clinic for men was started on October 12th, 1936. Clinic is open from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily. Clinics at Montego Bay and Port Antonio open daily 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. except Sundays.

POLICE.*

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force dating from 1834, and a Law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Law 8 of 1867 and Laws made subsequently in connection with the Police Force were consolidated and amended in 1935 by the Jamaica Constabulary Force consolidation and Amendment Law, No. 27 of 1935. Under this Law, the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General, a Deputy Inspector General, and a Staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless

* Historical details of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and duties of the Police will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

he can produce a Certificate of Character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and thirty-three inches round the chest, not less than 19 or more than 30 years of age and be able to read without hesitation any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every constable is enrolled for five years, the first six months on probation and is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he is appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

There is a modern Criminal Investigation Department with Headquarters at Kingston, in operation, having been inaugurated in 1935. Included in this Unit are a Finger Print Bureau, Criminal Records Section, Modus Operandi Bureau and Photographic Section.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument. £ s. d.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	O. F. Wright	1,100 0 0	2nd Nov., '08
Dep. Insp. Genl.	Ditto	W. H. F. Sidley, B.A. (T.C.D.)	830 0 0	26th Dec., '22
First Class Inspector	Manchester	H. J. Dodd	650 0 0	16th April, '02
Ditto	St. Mary	W. P. C. Adam	650 0 0	7th May '06
Ditto	C. I. D.	J. M. O'Connor	650 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Ditto	St. Thomas	R. C. Waters	650 0 0	2nd May, '19
Ditto	Kingston	E. G. Orrett	650 0 0	1st Sept., '23
Ditto	Portland	F. N. Miles	650 0 0	1st Feb., '21
Second Class Insp.	Trelawny	G. O'Toole	600 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Ditto	St. Catherine	W. V. Beaumont, M.C.	600 0 0	2nd July, '22
Ditto	C. I. D.	T. N. Drake	600 0 0	1st Sept., '36
Ditto	Clarendon	C. A. Smith	600 0 0	22nd Dec., '24
Ditto	St. James	J. H. H. Clark	600 0 0	1st Oct., '25
Ditto	—	J. Murphy	600 0 0	28th April, '22
Third Class Inspector	St. Ann	D. G. Ross	500 0 0	24th April, '28
Ditto	Westmoreland	L. O'Donoghue	500 0 0	24th Feb., '22
Ditto	C. I. D.	S. V. Higgins	500 0 0	11th Feb., '24
Ditto	Depot	D. G. Neish	500 0 0	26th Jan., '33
Ditto	St. Elizabeth	A. B. Harper	500 0 0	10th May, '33
Ditto	St. Andrew	W. G. Syer	500 0 0	24th Oct., '35
Ditto	Hanover	L. P. R. Browning	500 0 0	21st Nov., '35
Sub-Inspector	Kingston	N. A. Crosswell	300 0 0	1st April, '27
Ditto	"	W. M. Southby	300 0 0	6th April, '29
Ditto	"	Peter Long	300 0 0	—
Ditto	Vacant	Vacant	—	—
<i>Staff Insp. General's Office.</i>				
Chief Clerk	Head Quarters	A. L. Hylton	475 0 0	9th Dec. '10
First Class Clerk	"	D. P. Lacy	400 0 0	24th Oct., '18
Second Class Clerk	Head Quarters	Miss I. R. M. Cooke	300 0 0	1st Jan., '21
Ditto	"	V. A. Pomier	300 0 0	14th Sept., '22
Ditto	"	J. S. Wigan	300 0 0	1913
Ditto	"	H. A. Abrahams	280 0 0	10th Sept., '23
Assistant	"	H. F. Hart	160 0 0	1st Sept., '29
Ditto	"	V. S. Chambers	145 0 0	7th Feb., '36
Ditto	"	H. M. Carson	145 0 0	1st Dec., '36
Ditto	"	K. R. Abrahams	130 0 0	1st Dec., '36
Stenographer and Typist	"	C. A. Somerville	115 0 0	1st Nov., '37

Officers receive Motor Car Allowances also Servants Allowances and are provided with partly furnished Quarters, or Allowances in lieu thereof. Sub-Inspectors receive Transport Allowance instead of Motor Car Allowance.

POLICE STATIONS.

Kingston—Central Station, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Rollington Pen, Water Police Station.

Port Royal—Water Police Station.

St. Andrew—Halfway Tree, Cross Roads, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill, Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town, Greenwich Farm.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewey, Cedar Valley, Trinity Ville, Seaforth.

Portland—Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River, Water Police Station, Mill Bank, Spring Hill.

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Highgate, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat, Oracabessa (Water Police.)

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay, Dry Harbour.

Trelawny—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Wakefield.

St. James—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

Hanover—Lucea, Miles Town, Green Island, Kings Vale, Sandy Bay.

Westmoreland—Sav-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town, Water Police Station.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Siloah, Water Police Station.

Manchester—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield, Spaldings.

Clarendon—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, Lunstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill, Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale, Bog Walk, Troja, Glengoffe, Ferry.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.*

The Gross Expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1937, has been £26,091 1 8

The Gross Expenditure of the St. Catherine District Prison for the year ended 31st December, 1937 has been £13,111 7 0

The Gross Expenditure for the Juvenile Adult Section has been 952 10 11

£40,154 19 7

The Gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been £5,932 3 8 £40,154 19 7

The Gross earnings of the St. Catherine District Prison for the year ended 31st Dec., 1937 3,515 5 1 9,447 8 9

Materials supplied other Departments free of charge, £89 15s. 0d.

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £30,617 15s. 10d. The total estimated value of products which yielded no return in money was £1,216 4s. 9d.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1822 to appoint in respect of each of the prison two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past five years.

*Historical details of the development of the Prisons will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

	1933. 31st Decr.	1934. 31st Decr.	1935. 31st Decr.	1936. 31st Decr.	1937. 31st Decr.
General Penitentiary ..	692	583	658	623	640
St. Catherine District Prison	633	509	506	649	592
	1,325	1,092	1,164	1,272	1,232

Return of prisoners in the Juvenile Adult Section for the past five years.

	1933. 31st Decr.	1934. 31st Decr.	1935. 31st Decr.	1936. 31st Decr.	1937. 31st Decr.
J. A. Section ..	55	23	39	42	64

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1934, was 1,223; in 1935, 1,161; in 1936, 1,249; in 1937, 1,182.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.*

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Forty boys were employed during the year 1937 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £751 8s. 9d.; 25 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £219 2s. 0d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 25 boys; they made all clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £452 7s. 11d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £59 0s. 2d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1878, was only half an acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per annum for the 319 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December, 1937, was £21 12s. 10d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £13 10s. 9d.

Twenty boys do washing and mending. During the year ending 31st December, 1937, the washing of clothes was valued at £208 3s. 8d. The mended clothing valued at £53 1s. 0d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st December, 1932, and to 31st December thereafter for the past five years:

Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.	Year.	Juvenile Offenders.	Desti- tute.	Total.
31st Dec., 1933	238	183	421	31st Dec., 1936	133	176	309
" 1934	206	191	397	" 1937	138	184	322
" 1935	141	170	311				

Respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st December, 1937.

	Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Over 16 years.	Total.
Industrial School Boys ..	11	86	166	48	321
Industrial " Girls ..	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	11	86	167	48	322

*Historical details of the development of the Industrial School, Stony Hill, will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	W. Shillingford *†	£ s. d. 750 0 0	26th Mar., '28
First Class Clerk	A. V. Nash	325 0 0	2nd Feb., '20
Second Class Clerk	A. H. Durrant	300 0 0	5th July, '20
Assistant	A. E. King	160 0 0	1st Sept., '32
Storekeeper, General Stores	F. V. Sale	262 10 0	1st May, '24
<i>General Penitentiary</i>			
Superintendent	H. A. D. Noad†	450 0 0	31st May, '10
Assistant Superintendent	T. E. Rippin†	262 10 0	2nd May, '21
Overseer	R. K. Bird†	225 0 0	13th Feb., '21
Ditto	J. F. Horner†	225 0 0	6th Oct., '28
Ditto	R. H. E. Hooker†	225 0 0	26th Sept., '28
Ditto	C. L. Levy†	200 0 0	1st July, '36
Overseer Works	W. P. Backwith	300 0 0	11th July, '31
Medical Officer	R. H. Davidson†	paid by Med. Dept.	27th July, '15
Dispenser	E. A. Stewart		18th April, '18
Second Class Clerk	F. A. L. Laing	220 0 0	1st Mar., '26
Assistant	G. E. Sherman	115 0 0	1st May, '37
Temporary Clerk, G. P. Stores	Vacant	120 0 0	—
<i>Female Prison, General Penitentiary.</i>			
Matron	Miss E. Dollar†	250 0 0	6th Jan., '28
<i>Spanish Town Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	C. H. Dent † ¶	400 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Assistant Superintendent	R. B. Parkinson†	275 0 0	27th May, '12
Overseer	O. C. Scott†	225 0 0	1st May, '23
Ditto	G. A. McKenzie†	225 0 0	15th Aug., '35
Ditto	F. L. King†	225 0 0	1st June, '36
Ditto	F. D. Moore†	212 10 0	1st June, '37
Medical Officer	H. H. Blair	paid by Med. Dept.	1st July, '22
Dispenser	V. F. Watson		17th Dec., '21
Clerk	P. O. Jarrett	160 0 0	1st April, '38
<i>Boys Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	J. J. G. Mair †	450	3rd July, '12
Ast. Superintendent	G. T. Rainford †	180 0 0	1st Jan., '25
Medical Officer	F. W. Aird ††	paid by Med. Dept.	19th Dec., '35
Dispenser	J. A. Andraan†		1st Feb., '22

* Allowance of £80 per annum for Travelling Expenses.

† Free Residence, fuel, light, water and Medical Attendance.

¶ Also draws £150 per annum as Overseer of Farms.

†† District Medical Officer with free residence, and duty allowance of £25.

‡ Also D.M.O. for Kingston.

EDUCATION*

Office: 116 East Street, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
		£ s. d.	
Director of Education	Hon. B. H. Easter, B.A., C.B.E.	1,000 0 0	11th Jan., '28
Asst. Director of Education	H. Hughes, M.A.	650 0 0	1st Aug., '25
Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools	F. Ogle, B.Sc.	500 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Examiner	C. McL. Morales, B.A.	500 0 0	10th Aug., '22
Inspector of Schools	E. C. M. Theobalds, B.A.	400 0 0	27th Feb., '38
Ditto	G. K. Roberts	450 0 0	9th Aug., '33
Ditto	H. L. Lindo, B.A.	450 0 0	1st March, '35
Ditto	W. D. Hetherington, M.A.	400 0 0	11th May, '37
Ditto	G. V. Halwig, Dr. Sc.	375 0 0	1st Mar., '38
Ditto	E. A. Tomlinson, actg.	375 0 0	16th Aug. '20
Senior Supt. Boys Practical Training Centres	E. B. Rodgers	450 0 0	1st April, '37
Lady Superintendent of Female and Infant work	Miss R. W. Mornan	450 0 0	2nd Jan., '35
Asst. Inspector of Needlework	Miss F. E. Davis	150 0 0	1st Oct., '13
Supervisor of Agricultural Training	O. P. Martin	425 0 0	1st Nov., '35
Assistant Inspector of Schools	R. H. Kerr	300 0 0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	C. H. Williams	300 0 0	1st March, '21
Ditto	J. J. Simpson	300 0 0	11th April, '21
Ditto	R. W. Speid	270 0 0	1st April, '37
Ditto	I. N. Jones	270 0 0	1st May, '37
Ditto	I. H. Loftman	250 0 0	1st Aug., '38
Ditto	R. A. Blake	250 0 0	1st Aug., '38
Ditto	J. A. Woodstock	250 0 0	1st Aug., '38
Chief Clerk	H. W. Hylton	475 0 0	1st April, '38
First Class Clerk	A. D. Soutar	450 0 0	3rd Aug., '15
Ditto	S. L. Burey, B.A.	450 0 0	1st June, '27
Second Class Clerk		—	—
Ditto	E. A. Hewett	350 0 0	21st Feb., '18
Ditto	N. A. Pomier	300 0 0	1st Jan., '20
Ditto	A. L. Noad	300 0 0	15th May, '16
Ditto	L. L. Bonitto	300 0 0	2nd May, '19
Ditto	N. A. Hussey	240 0 0	1st Feb., '23
Ditto	C. W. Richards	160 0 0	1st Sept., '29
Assistant	C. T. Cameron	100 0 0	1st Nov., '37
Assistant, Office Jamaica Schools Commission	P. V. Lawson	160 0 0	2nd Sept., '35
Assistant, Education Office	O. H. Goldson	130 0 0	13th July, '36
Typist and Stenographer	Miss M. M. Matthews	160 0 0	29th Jan., '32
Ditto	Miss M. I. Fox	100 0 0	1st Dec., '37

REGISTRATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages	H. A. Cooper	£ 600 s. 0 d. 0	2nd Oct., '03
Chief Clerk	E. Poule	550 0 0	31st July, '00
First Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	375 0 0	5th Jan., '14
Second Class Clerk	M. I. Russell	300 0 0	21st Jan., '22
Assistant	Mrs. S. M. Moody	160 0 0	23rd June, '21
Ditto	M. B. Hay	160 0 0	22nd May, '30
Ditto	F. H. Foster	160 0 0	13th Sept., '29
Ditto	J. M. Lloyd	160 0 0	1st July, '30
Ditto	J. M. Sudu	160 0 0	14th Nov., '31
Ditto	K. K. Lopez	160 0 0	5th May, '30
Steno-Typist	Miss Amy Hudson	115 0 0	2nd Jan., '37
Temporary Clerk	Miss P. R. Robinson	104 0 0	7th July, '38

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE,

Spanish Town.

This office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary."

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills, which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws sal. as Chief Justice	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	H. Austin Cooper	Draws sal. as Regr.-Genl.	—
Second Class Clerk	J. L. Grant	£300 0 0	30th April, '23
Ditto	W. R. Cooke	280 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	L. L. Mendes	160 0 0	1st Feb., '30
Search Room Clerk	E. V. G. Wilks	145 0 0	1st April, '35
Typist and Stenographer	Miss E. M. Lawrence	115 0 0	18th Aug., '37
Operator, Recording Machine	Miss R. Cresser	160 0 0	11th Oct., '37

OFFICE OF TITLES

Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889. It provides for voluntary registration with a contribution towards an Assurance Fund of ½d. in the £ on the value of the land registered. The Schedule of fees payable appears in Law 19 of 1922.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Arnold Foote	£700 0 0	1st March, '27
Deputy Registrar	Vacant	500 0 0	—
First Class Clerk	H. O. Hendriks	450 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Second Class Clerk	E. G. Hearne	300 0 0	8th Sept., '19
Assistant	C. A. Thompson	160 0 0	14th Jan., '28
Ditto	C. G. M. Bennett	160 0 0	15th Sept., '32
Ditto	A. D. Manahan	160 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Ditto	C. H. Dinroe	160 0 0	1st Dec., '32
Ditto	B. W. Lynch	160 0 0	1st Feb., '33
Ditto	B. H. Alberga	160 0 0	18th Dec., '33
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. T. Thompson	160 0 0	1st Dec., '21
Referees	{ J. H. Allwood, O.B.E. H. M. Radcliffe, K.C. }	Fees	

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Hope Gardens, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens in Kingston, at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, and King's House, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Manchester and the citrus nurseries at the Prison Farm and Caymanas in St. Catherine. It includes the Government Laboratory and the Government Low Temperature Station and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture—For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist	G. A. Jones, C.M.G.	1,200 0 0*	—
Chief Clerk and Personal Assistant to Director of Agriculture	George D. Goode, D.P. AG.	500 0 0†	9th March '03
Financial Clerk	N. B. Donaldson	475 0 0	1st Dec. '24
Second Class Clerk	Miss E. Marson	240 0 0	1st Aug. '18
Ditto	R. S. Nelson	227 0 0	27th June, '27
Ditto	L. A. Boothe	180 0 0	15th Aug., '30
Assistant	Miss D. A. Wyatt	115 0 0	1st Jan., '37
Ditto	K. A. Wilson	115 0 0	1st April, '37
Ditto	S. M. Rainford	115 0 0	20th July, '37
Ditto	Miss S. J. Russell	100 0 0	1st April, '38
Typist and Stenographer	Miss V. M. Barrows	160 0 0	9th Jan., '28
Ditto	Miss R. E. White	160 0 0	21st April, '26
Ditto	Miss H. I. E. Chambers	115 0 0	1st Aug., '37

*With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

†With furnished residence.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Public Gardens.</i>		£ s. d.	
Supt. Public Gardens and Plant Breeder ..	M. S. Goodman	500 0 0*	11th Mar., '20
Horticulturist ..	E. Downes	450 0 0*	8th Nov., '20
Assistant ..	Miss E. G. McKay	130 0 0	27th May, '35
<i>Agricultural Experiments and Field Services.</i>			
Agricultural Superintendent ..	Vacant	—	—
Agricultural Officer ..	L. L. Carrington, DP.AG.	400 0 0†	1st April, '34
Senior Veterinary Officer ..	S. Lockett, V.M.D.	750 0 0†	14th Feb., '23
Technical Assistant ..	W. F. Hutchinson	109 0 0	26th Aug., '35
Supervising Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	J. B. Sutherland	550 0 0†	1st April, '13
Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	Vacant	—	—
Ditto ..	Vacant	—	—
Ditto ..	C. J. Bewley (acting)	250 0 0†	1st March, '29
Additional Inspector of Plant Diseases ..	A. T. Wilmot	250 0 0†	15th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	N. A. Wainwright	250 0 0†	19th Jan., '23
Ditto ..	W. S. Whittingham	250 0 0†	5th Jan., '25
Ditto ..	I. L. Dowden	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	R. Glen Campbell	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	L. A. Russell	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	E. M. Carey	250 0 0†	8th June, '25
Ditto ..	G. G. Macfarlane	250 0 0†	1st Oct., '25
Ditto ..	F. F. Graham	250 0 0†	19th July, '26
Ditto ..	M. S. Allen	250 0 0†	24th Jan., '27
Ditto ..	W. C. Castello	250 0 0†	1st Feb., '27
Ditto ..	S. O. Coy	250 0 0†	7th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	N. E. C. Thomson	250 0 0†	8th Feb., '27
Ditto ..	C. J. Case	250 0 0†	4th March, '29
Ditto ..	A. D. Arnaud	250 0 0†	1st Oct., '29
Ditto ..	O. L. Carnegie	202 0 0†	1st Sep., '33
Ditto ..	L. C. Anderson	188 0 0†	21st May, '34
Ditto ..	I. H. Tomlinson	150 0 0†	1st April, '38
<i>Stud Farm and Experimental Station, Manchester.</i>			
Agricultural Superintendent ..	A. F. Thellwell (seconded)	475 0 0	11th Aug., '13
Supt. of Stock ..	E. U. Lewis	250 0 0†	1st May, '14

*With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

†With furnished residence.

‡With travelling expenses.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Farm School.</i>			
Headmaster and Farm Superintendent	J. W. Howe, M.Sc.	£ 750 0 0*	14th July, '31
Assistant Master	L. A. Powell	350 0 0†	1st Aug., '21
Ditto	H. C. Virtue	250 0 0†	1st Oct., '31
Ditto	V. A. Valentine	160 0 0†	16th Nov., '31
Foreman	G. E. Redshaw	175 0 0†	1st Oct., '30
Foreman, Hope Estate	R. A. Amiel (a)	180 0 0†	1st April, '29
Clerk and Storekeeper, Hope Stock Farm	L. S. Martson	145 0 0	1st May, '35
<i>Research and Laboratories.</i>			
Deputy Island Chemist	W. L. Barnett, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.	750 0 0†	14th Nov., '22
Entomologist	W. H. Edwards, D.I.C.	750 0 0†	16th May, '29
Agricultural Chemist	H. H. Croucher, B.Sc.	750 0 0†	14th Oct., '31
Botanist	L. N. H. Larter, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.	689 0 0†	25th Nov., '32
Asst. to Deputy Island Chemist	E. N. Richards	550 0 0	16th Nov., '19
Senior Technical Assistant	E. K. P. Blake	180 0 0	1st Aug., '30
Ditto	O. W. Harrison	180 0 0	1st Dec., '31
Technical Assistant	W. B. Dixon	125 0 0	1st April, '34
Ditto	D. A. L. Segre	114 0 0	7th May, '35
Ditto	J. H. Haughton	129 0 0	4th May, '36
Ditto	G. A. Little	130 0 0	1st April, '36
Ditto	R. D. Hill	127 0 0	26th June, '36
Ditto	D. C. Davis	160 0 0	30th Dec., '37
Clerk and Storekeeper			
<i>Agricultural Produce Law, 1926.</i>			
Chief Inspector	P. W. Murray	800 0 0†	16th Nov., '04
Assistant Inspector	R. C. Somerville	600 0 0†	1st July, '28
Ditto	A. M. Douet	600 0 0†	1st Aug., '29
Ditto	H. B. Monteith	600 0 0†	1st Aug., '29
Ditto	Ian H. Campbell	600 0 0†	1st Jan., '31
Ditto	C. M. G. Purchas	600 0 0†	1st Aug., '34
Ditto	T. V. Thomson	600 0 0†	1st May, '37
Ditto	Miss U. E. Davis	160 0 0	1st July, '27
Secretary, Agricultural Produce Board			
Typist and Stenographer	Miss C. D. Levy	160 0 0	1st Jan., '31

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With board and furnished quarters.

‡ With travelling expenses.

(a) Receives a commission on rents collected for Hope Stock Farm.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Low Temperature Research Station.</i>			
Plant Pathologist ..	F. S. Ward, B.S.A. ..	£ 620 0 0†	7th Nov., '37
Junior Agricultural Officer ..	J. M. McEwan, D.I.C.T.A. ..	250 0 0†	16th April, '34
Ditto ..	E. A. Tai, D.I.C.T.A. ..	225 0 0	1st Oct., '35
Accounting Clerk ..	W. W. Woolcock ..	208 0 0	19th Oct., '36
Mechanic and Electrician ..	A. J. McDowell ..	208 0 0	22nd Feb., '35
Technical Assistant ..	Z. A. Daniels ..	160 0 0	1st April, '34
Typist and Stenographer ..	Miss L. Palomino ..	130 0 0	22nd Feb., '37
<i>Marketing Division.</i>			
Development and Marketing Officer ..	F. E. V. Smith, B.Sc. ..	850 0 0†	1st Jan., '27
Manager ..	G. K. Argles ..	600 0 0†	7th Nov., '37
Assistant Manager ..	E. G. Whitbread ..	400 0 0†	1st Sept., '37
Assistant Manager (Accounting) ..	R. A. Crosswell ..	250 0 0	15th Sept., '37
Junior Agricultural Officer ..	H. C. Miller, D.I.C.T.A. ..	255 0 0†	4th April '34
Ditto ..	R. C. Bridge ..	215 0 0†	27th May, '35
Field Assistant ..	W. D. Marr ..	195 0 0†	1st Aug., '37
Clerk to the Development and Marketing Officer ..	Miss Ruby McDonald ..	130 0 0	14th Mar., '38

† With Travelling Expenses.

IMMIGRATION—ESTABLISHMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
*Officer Performing duties of Protector of Immigrants ..	P. J. Arms ..	Nil	13th Sept., '23

Immigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address c/o Protector of Emigrants, 8 Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

* Mr. P. J. Arms is also a Second Class Clerk in the Administrator General's Office.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative Council and Departmental printing is done by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial Boards and other public bodies. The Government Printing Office also imports and supplies the stationery for all public departments and is the depot for the wholesale and retail sale of Government publications.

The Office is situated at 79 Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Legislative Council Chamber and Office. P.O. Box, No. 130.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Linotype room, Machine room, Composing room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Stationery Store and offices. The staff numbers 123.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Government Printer ..	E. D. Matthews ..	£575	25th Aug., '30
Superintendent of Press ..	H. C. Escoffery ..	£475	18th Nov., '10
Ast. Supt. of Press ..	Vacant ..	—	—
Storekeeper ..	H. A. Taylor ..	£450	27th Dec., '11

POST OFFICE.

[Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898. Full information concerning the Post Office can be obtained from the "Post Office Guide" to be obtained at the Post Office, price 6d.]

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	W. A. Campbell (actg.)	£900 0 0	—
Asst. Ditto	W. A. Campbell	600 0 0	20th June, '03
Chief Clerk and Accountant	O. A. L. Burrowes	475 0 0	14th April, '09
Supt. of Telegraphs and Electrical Inspector	T. J. Guilfoyle, A.M.I.E.E., M.I.R.E., (a)	750 0 0	16th Sept., '17
Asst. Supt. Telegraphs	S. P. Bather (b)	550 0 0	17th Nov., '19
Supervisor of Post Offices	E. L. Morris	525 0 0	24th June, '11
First Class Clerk	G. F. White	450 0 0	28th July, '12
Ditto	M. V. Hearne	450 0 0	1st May, '11
Ditto	E. J. Andrews	450 0 0	3rd July, '13
Ditto	E. M. Morales	400 0 0	3rd May, '21
Ditto	V. H. Murphy	375 0 0	4th June, '19
Second Class Clerk	E. Seivright	300 0 0	14th Aug., '20
Ditto	G. S. Grannum	300 0 0	19th Oct., '20
Ditto	Ida Gauntlett	260 0 0	1st April, '36
Ditto	H. A. Fairweather	200 0 0	5th Sept., '27
Ditto	I. F. Escoffery	200 0 0	20th Aug., '28
Ditto	H. B. Young	160 0 0	7th Jan., '29
Assistant	E. B. Laing	160 0 0	2nd Aug., '29
Ditto	E. L. F. Gaynair	160 0 0	1st Dec., '30
Ditto	D. C. Barrett	160 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Ditto	V. H. Murray	160 0 0	1st Sept., '32
Ditto	H. C. Ferguson	160 0 0	13th Aug., '29
Ditto	W. Brown	130 0 0	20th Feb., '36
Ditto	V. Levy	130 0 0	1st May, '36
Ditto	E. St. C. Lampart	130 0 0	7th May, '36
Ditto	E. M. Figueroa	130 0 0	18th May, '36
Ditto	G. I. Dundas	115 0 0	16th Nov., '36
Ditto	O. C. A. Buckley	160 0 0	1st May, '30
Ditto	A. R. Elliott	130 0 0	1st April, '36
Ditto	E. C. Kesling	115 0 0	2nd Jan., '37
Ditto	R. A. L. Lindo	115 0 0	15th Feb., '37
Ditto	H. L. Fox	100 0 0	3rd Jan., '38
Typist and Stenographer	Miss D. M. Cadion	100 0 0	1st April, '36

(a) Also receives £100 as Wireless Inspector.

(b) Also receives £50 for repair of Telegraph Instruments.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General	Alan O. Ritchie	£900 0 0	1st April, '02
Chief Clerk	J. B. Facey	500 0 0	14th May, '06
First Class Clerk	C. A. Rickards	450 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Do.	G. V. Rennie	450 0 0	14th Jan., '18
Do.	H. F. Barry	425 0 0	9th Mar., '17
Do.	R. L. Charlton	375 0 0	25th Jan., '21
Do.	J. L. Gayner	350 0 0	21st Mar., '21
Second Class Clerk	S. L. C. Curtin	260 0 0	24th Jan., '24
Do.	E. C. Tomlinson	240 0 0	1st Oct., '28

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Second Class Clerk ..	P. J. Arms ..	220 0 0	13th Sept., '23
Do. ..	P. S. Goldson ..	220 0 0	7th Jan., '35
Do. ..	V. E. Spencer ..	200 0 0	2nd April, '28
Do. ..	Miss C. L. Richards ..	200 0 0	1st Dec., '15
Assistant ..	B. A. Watkis ..	160 0 0	4th Nov., '33
Do. ..	W. Ellwood ..	100 0 0	1st Feb., '38
Do. ..	A. N. Jennings ..	100 0 0	2nd Sept., '37
Stenographer and Typist ..	Miss N. C. Smith ..	160 0 0	1st Mar., '10
Do. ..	" A. R. Waite ..	160 0 0	1st July, '20
Do. ..	" M. A. Morrison ..	160 0 0	16th Feb., '25
Do. ..	" R. M. Lloyd ..	160 0 0	2nd Jan., '32
Do. ..	" C. L. McKenzie ..	130 0 0	4th Feb., '35
Do. ..	" E. L. McCaw ..	130 0 0	10th June, '35

BANKRUPTCY.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Trustee in Bankruptcy Supreme Court	I. T. Graham ..	700 0 0	1st Aug., '33
First Class Clerk ..	O. A. Lyon ..	450 0 0	4th Jan., '15
Do. ..	J. M. Hippolyte ..	450 0 0	19th July, '13
Second Class Clerk ..	G. G. Fleming ..	300 0 0	1st June, '21
Do. ..	R. A. Thomas ..	260 0 0	3rd Sept., '24
Do. ..	S. A. Dudley ..	220 0 0	14th Mar., '27
Assistant ..	H. W. Stephenson ..	160 0 0	9th April, '34
Stenographer and Typist ..	Miss C. B. Fernandez ..	160 0 0	13th Mar., '23
Do. ..	" J. E. Burgess ..	160 0 0	2nd Jan., '32

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Kington</i> CIVIL DIVISION.			
Resident Magistrate ..	B. Burrowes ..	800 0 0	
Assistant R. M. ..	Capt. I. G. Wakeley, m.c. ..	800 0 0	18th June, '03
Deputy Clerk ..	D. Marchalleck ..	400 0 0	1st Dec., '34
Senior Assistant Clerk ..	I. D. Eccleston ..	350 0 0	14th May, '23
Assistant ..	G. A. Smith, ..	150 0 0	1st July, '29
Ditto ..	R. A. Foster ..	160 0 0	3rd April, '34
Ditto ..	L. B. Fox ..	145 0 0	18th Nov., '35
Ditto ..	N. A. Tomlinson ..	145 0 0	7th July, '36
Temporary Clerk ..	E. M. L. Priestly ..	130 0 0	10th Nov., '36
Typist ..	Miss L. Thompson ..	115 0 0	23rd Nov., '36
Bailiff ..	J. A. Williams ..	100 0 0	1st April, '37

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
CRIMINAL DIVISION.			
Resident Magistrate	J. E. D. Carberry ..	800 0 0	18th Jan., '27
Clerk Courts ..	Vacant, P. C. Gunter .. (acting)	350 0 0	1st June, '33
Senior Assistant Clerk	Frank St. J. Hill ..	350 0 0	November, '12
Ditto	W. H. Swaby ..	270 0 0	1st Jan., '27
Assistant ..	W. H. Alexander ..	160 0 0	15th Sept., '25
Ditto ..	B. L. Myrie ..	145 0 0	28th June, '34
Ditto ..	C. O. Blair ..	145 0 0	4th Aug., '22
Ditto ..	J. H. Blackwood ..	130 0 0	15th June, '31
Ditto	G. A. Groves ..	115 0 0	21st June, '35
Typist	L. G. Robinson ..	100 0 0	21st June, '37
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. L. Cundall ..	800 0 0	1st Feb., '29
Clerk of Courts ..	Travelling Allowance S. T. Ellington ..	525 0 0	7d. per mile 14th Feb., '21
	Travelling allowance		7d. per mile throughout
Deputy Clerk ..	K. W. Polack ..	330 0 0	7th July, '24
	Travelling allowance		
Assistant Clerk ..	A. B. Smith ..	160 0 0	1st May, '30
Ditto ..	L. L. Phillips ..	130 0 0	24th Dec., '36
Ditto ..	E. A. Forrest ..	115 0 0	4th June, '36
Bailiff ..	T. U. Parris ..	80 0 0	13th Mar., '22
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. O. Thompson ..	800 0 0	15th May, '25
Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance B. G. McDonald ..	550 0 0†	20th Aug., '12
	Travelling Allowance		7d. per mile
Deputy Clerk ..	C. Grant ..	290 0 0	21st Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance	68 0 0	
Assistant ..	H. A. Grant ..	160 0 0	1st April, '31
Bailiff ..	P. A. Rerrie ..	70 0 0*	2nd Aug., '35
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	R. H. McLaughlin ..	800 0 0	12th July, '26
Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance C. O. Segre ..	550 0 0†	7d. per mile 1st April, '09
	Travelling Allowance		7d. per mile
Deputy Clerk	P. C. Gunter ..	320 0 0	1st June, '33
	Travelling Allowance	30 0 0	
Assistant ..	L. K. Johnston ..	160 0 0	1st June, '33
Bailiff ..	D. L. Thompson ..	80 0 0*	—
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. MacGregor ..	800 0 0	1st Jan., '25
Clerk ..	Travelling Allowance S. T. B. Sanguinetti ..	525 0 0	7d. per mile 1st Nov., '35
	Travelling Allowance		7d. per mile
Deputy Clerk ..	R. R. Phillips ..	350 0 0	1st Oct., '21
Assistant ..	S. W. Mowatt ..	160 0 0	6th Feb., '28
ditto ..	W. D. Linton ..	160 0 0	1st Oct., '33
ditto ..	H. E. Munroe ..	160 0 0	9th Nov., '34
Bailiff ..	H. H. Blackwood ..	100 0 0*	1st April, '32

*And Fees.

†And Bankruptcy Fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. K. R. Brandon ..	800 0 0	18th Aug., '19
	Travelling Allowance		7d per mile
Clerk Courts	.. C. W. Cox ..	525 0 0	27th June, '22
	Travelling Allowance		7d per mile
Deputy Clerk	.. C. D. Chapman ..	290 0 0	23rd Sept., '24
	Duty Allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant	.. R. N. Smellie ..	145 0 0	1st Dec., '34
ditto	.. S. A. Barrett ..	145 0 0	1st Feb., '35
Temporary Clerk	.. Ena Collymore ..	100 0 0	12th Feb., '38
Ditto	.. V. A. Barrett ..	100 0 0	25th July, '38
Bailiff	.. L. A. Hay ..	60 0 0	1st Dec., '37
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. William Scholefield ..	800 0 0	12th March, '13
	Travelling Allowance		7d per mile
Clerk	.. C. H. Collman ..	550 0 0†	17th Aug., '04
	Travelling Allowance		7d per mile
Deputy Clerk	.. V. L. S. Scott ..	330 0 0	1st Nov., '21
Assistant	.. B. H. Barrett ..	160 0 0	19th Sept., '32
Bailiff	.. P. M. McCalla ..	60 0 0*	15th May, '38
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. T. H. Mayers ..	800 0 0	—
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	.. C. J. St. L. Henry ..	500 0 0	8th May, '13
Deputy Clerk	.. R. H. Small ..	310 0 0	9th Aug., '37
Assistant Clerk	.. H. S. E. Stewart ..	160 0 0	1st Feb., '34
Ditto	.. C. B. Swapp ..	115 0 0	2nd Feb., '37
Bailiff	.. A. H. O. Cotterell ..	100 0 0*	1st Jan., '30
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. R. D. R. Hill ..	800 0 0	27th Nov., '37
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	.. A. J. Cox ..	550 0 0	1st Nov., '23
	Travelling Allowance		7d per mile
Deputy Clerk	.. C. Bedassee ..	350 0 0	6th April, '21
Bailiff	.. W. A. Lloyd ..	60 0 0*	6th Feb., '38
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. R. D. R. Hill ..	800 0 0	29th Nov., '37
	Travelling Allowance		7d per mile
Clerk	.. H. P. Allen ..	500 0 0†	1st Sept., '36
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	.. H. G. Keeling ..	350 0 0	1st June, '33
Assistant	.. E. J. Monteith ..	160 0 0	2nd Oct., '33
Bailiff	.. F. L. Williams ..	100 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	.. E. H. Hunter ..	800 0 0	January, '36
	Travelling Allowance		
Clerk	.. N. A. Clare ..	550 0 0	3rd April, '20
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	.. A. H. V. Cotterell ..	340 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Assistant	.. K. A. N. Aarons ..	160 0 0	1st April, '28
Bailiff	.. J. H. Pennicooke ..	100 0 0*	1st Aug., '25

*And Fees.

†And Bankruptcy Fees.

F

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate†	C. C. Sandford	800 0 0	6th July, '25
	Travelling Allowance		7d. per mile
Clerk	O. E. Tomlinson	550 0 0*	13th Aug., '07
Deputy Clerk	A. G. Stephens	315 0 0†	1st Dec., '23
Assistant	W. A. Godfrey	145 0 0	16th Sept., '36
Ditto	G. T. Lumsden	145 0 0	1st Dec., '36
Bailiff	F. W. Brown	100 0 0*	1st April, '26
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. D. Fixley	800 0 0	1st May, '27
	Travelling Allowance		7d. per mile
Clerk	A. E. Nash	500 0 0	1st July, '31
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	R. C. Marley	300 0 0	1st April, '37
	Duty Allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant	C. G. Grant	160 0 0	1st June, '33
ditto	H. A. Anderson	145 0 0	1st June, '33
ditto	A. G. Clara	130 0 0	1st Nov., '35
Bailiff	J. G. Lammie	60 0 0	19th July, '22
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. M. Nethersole	800 0 0	1st May, '21
	Traveling Allowance		—
Clerk	D. Marchalleck (Actg.)	550 0 0†	—
	Travelling Allowance		
Deputy Clerk	L. T. Moody	290 0 0	12th Oct., '25
Assistant	A. C. V. Whiting	160 0 0	1st April, '32
ditto	V. L. Lopez	130 0 0	1st Dec., '34
ditto	H. J. Shelly	115 0 0	1st Nov., '35
Bailiff	G. V. T. B. Parkins	100 0 0*	15th Nov., '16

*And fees.

†And Bankruptcy Fees.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 6 of 1886, the administration of all matters relating to the poor is vested in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The general duties of the Board are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective, to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect, to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated, to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several

Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand, and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1937, was 11,835.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, viz. 28.43 and lowest in the parish of St. Elizabeth 7.05 while the average for the island was 13.77.

The total cost of out-door inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision for the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, was £5,574 10s., the area to be inspected 4,450½ miles, the estimated population, 1,093,134 the out-door poor, 9,681, the in-door poor, 2,300, making a total of 11,981. The total cost of relief of the poor inclusive of industrial school children chargeable to parochial rates in 1937, was £104,251.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S.,
Edin., *Chairman*.
Major T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E.
W. H. Coke.
Hon. R. Ehrenstein.

J. L. Pietersz.
Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O.
F. N. Isaacs.
R. K. Nunes.
P. Martin Cooper, O.B.E., Deputy
Director of Public Works.

Secretary—Miss Edith Clarke. (£400 p.a.)

Stenographer and Typist—Miss M. M. Smith, £100—£160 by £15, £160.

PASSPORT AND PERMIT BRANCH.*

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
50 Orange Street, Kingston.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
† Passport Clerk and Permit Officer	L. T. Fox	£ s. d. 180 0 0 by increment of £20 to £300	12th April, '34
Typist and Clerical Asst.	Miss M. L. Hart	£130 0 0	15th July, '17

LOCAL FORCES.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEADQUARTERS, LOCAL FORCES.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
Staff Officer.	Anson, Capt. H. E.	£ s. d. 650 0 0	Jama'ica 17th December, 1936.
Assistant	Feurtado, R. E.	160 0 0	15th May, 1930
Typist and Stenographer	Turner, Miss I.	160 0 0	6th April, 1920

*For Rules governing the issue of Passports see part XXI.

†Also receives £50 p. a. Personal Allowance.

HARBOURS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT. (See also Part XV)

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Date of first Appointment to Public Service.
Marine Superintendent and Harbour Master, Kingston	Tupper, Captain H. deB., R.N. (ret'd.)	£ 800 p.a.	Jamaica 13th Oct., 1931
Clerk	Litteljohn, Miss D.	208 p.a.	

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such Societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £48,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground £2,500

To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations £14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the Banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917 was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new law of not over £200 to planters.

On 19th November, 1935, the Legislative Council allocated the sum of £25,000 for the purpose of making loans, through Loan Banks, for the resuscitation of banana plantations damaged by storm.

The following is a summary at 31st December, 1937, of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

Total loans issued	..	..	£170,888 18 0
Balance outstanding 31.12.37	..	..	16,573 12 9

In 1930, Law 15 of 1930 was passed, conferring on the Board further powers which it was considered desirable they should possess.

In 1933 Law 11 of 1933 was passed amending Law 33 of 1902 and giving the Registrar General power in certain circumstances to cancel the registry of a Society.

In 1936, Law 16 of 1936 was passed. This is on the same lines as Law 24 of 1917, but differs from that Law in that it provides for making loans in the event of material damage to cultivations in the future, and covers loans amounting to £23,100 made prior to the passing of the Law.

BOARD—H. V. Alexander, *Chairman*; P. W. Sangster, Hon D. H. Hall, *i.s.o.*, Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, Hon. C. A. Reid, Hon. H. E. Allan, Sir Chas. W. Doory, *c.b.e.*, Sir Henry I. C. Brown, *k.c.*, Hon. A. H. Hodges.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of appointment to Public Service.
Secretary	.. E. L. Jack	.. £550	1st August, '15
Inspecting Officers	.. O. S. V. Brown	.. £450	1st May, '12
Ditto	.. E.G. Soutar	.. £450	
Assistant	.. Miss M. Fitz-Ritson	.. £160	17th Dec., '32

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue, who is also Comptroller of Widows and Orphans Pensions and Stamp Commissioner, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Supervisor of Revenue, who is also Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Valuation Commissioner, Chief Clerk, and thirty-one other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's Office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of these duties are performed by the Collector of Taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston, consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master, a Surveyor, a Chief Clerk, an Assistant Surveyor, who is also Chief Tide Surveyor; thirteen First Class Landing Waiters, one of which is Aliens Officer and Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and fifty other clerks divided into three classes, there are also forty-three guards. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue in Kingston consists of a first class collector, an Excise Officer, and Assistant Excise Officer, an assistant collector, and fourteen other clerks of two grades.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

The staff in the other parishes comprises 5 First Class Collectors of Taxes, 8 Second Class Collectors, 20 Assistant Collectors, 14 Second Class Landing Waiters, and 69 other clerks of two grades. There are also 70 Runners and 211 Assistant Runners employed throughout the colony.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place

of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and those assistant collectors at out stations are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. This clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors, assistant collectors, and their clerks are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

The Department comprises three principal sections, namely, the *Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue*, the *Income Tax Office* and the *Stamp Office*, the establishments of which are shown below:

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1938.

Office	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector General	Hon. Capt. M. H. Hawkes	£ 1,000 s. 0 d. 0	—
Supervisor	W. deW. Logan	600 0 0	July, 1906
Chief Clerk	E. S. Hendriks	475 0 0	July, 1909
First Class Clerk	E. H. Evans	400 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto	C. L. Campbell	450 0 0	F.b., 1908
Ditto	E. C. Forbes	450 0 0	Feb., 1905
Ditto	W. L. Crawford	450 0 0	April, 1912
Ditto	A. V. L. Cummings	325 0 0	Jan., 1921
Second Class Clerk	G. R. Simpson	240 0 0	May, 1926
Ditto	O. M. Royes	300 0 0	Sept., 1922
Ditto	R. O'L. Guilfoyle	300 0 0	June, 1923
Ditto	C. E. Edwards	220 0 0	Jan., 1927
Ditto	Miss E. E. Brown	300 0 0	Nov., 1918
Ditto	C. W. Hewitt	200 0 0	June, 1918
Ditto	George Reid	200 0 0	April, 1929
Ditto	G. St.G. Knight	200 0 0	Dec., 1928
Ditto	Mrs. I. Phipps	260 0 0	May, 1922
Ditto	H. P. Forbes	260 0 0	March, 1919
Ditto	E. D. Ke r	180 0 0	Aug., 1929
Assistant	V. P. Bartlett	160 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto	W. Miller	160 0 0	April, 1934
Ditto	H. C. Grant	130 0 0	Mar., 1936
Ditto	V. L. Crosskill	160 0 0	Oct., 1933
Ditto	S. R. Myers	145 0 0	July, 1936
Ditto	D. R. Peter	115 0 0	Nov., 1937
Ditto	E. C. Innerarity	160 0 0	April, 1932
Ditto	J. B. McFarlane	115 0 0	F.b., 1937
Ditto	Miss M. James	100 0 0	Nov., 1938
Ditto	H. C. F. Edwards	100 0 0	Oct., 1938
Ditto	T. R. Bramwell	100 0 0	Oct., 1938
Ditto	A. C. Smith	100 0 0	Aug., 1938
Typist	Miss M. E. Jacobs	100 0 0	Sept., 1938

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1938, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>		£ s. d.	
Collector, Inspector Invoices and Shipping Master ..	K. V. Samuel	630 0 0	Feb., 1902
Chief Clerk ..	O. H. Nash	500 0 0	March, 1908
First Class Clerk ..	L. A. Doran	400 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto ..	A. G. Turner	400 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto ..	F. G. Burrowes	450 0 0	March, 1909
Ditto ..	J. F. S. Hill	450 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto ..	J. A. J. Francis	350 0 0	Oct., 1920
Second Class Clerk ..	I. L. Lewis	300 0 0	June, 1922
Ditto ..	A. S. D'Oyley	220 0 0	Dec., 1924
Ditto ..	V. L. Cover	300 0 0	July, 1921
Ditto ..	E. A. C. Smith	300 0 0	April, 1921
Ditto ..	N. G. Gregory	280 0 0	May, 1924
Ditto ..	N. B. Schroeter	230 0 0	Oct., 1928
Ditto ..	F. O. Romney	200 0 0	April, 1929
Ditto ..	G. V. Aarons	280 0 0	March, 1924
Ditto ..	H. Willoughby	180 0 0	May, 1920
Ditto ..	L. B. Wallace	250 0 0	April, 1925
Ditto ..	D. G. Priestly	250 0 0	July, 1924
Ditto ..	R. E. A. Mais	220 0 0	Dec., 1924
Ditto ..	R. E. Weston	220 0 0	July, 1927
Assistant ..	P. Neale	145 0 0	Jan., 1935
Ditto ..	H. L. Kerr	130 0 0	June, 1936
Ditto ..	W. A. McDonald	130 0 0	June, 1936
Ditto ..	E. R. Miller	100 0 0	April, 1938
Ditto ..	R. M. Millingen	160 0 0	April, 1934
Surveyor ..	D. V. Jacobs	500 0 0	July, 1902
Assistant Surveyor ..	R. R. Facey	475 0 0	May, 1907
First Class Landing Waiter ..	G. A. Howden (a)	450 0 0	Jan., 1911
Ditto ..	F. R. Dehaney (a)	450 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto ..	A. J. Bamed (a)	450 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto ..	D. K. Wynter	450 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto ..	R. K. Stimpson	450 0 0	May, 1918
Ditto ..	R. E. Collins	450 0 0	May, 1919
Ditto ..	L. A. Robertson	450 0 0	July, 1909
Ditto ..	A. D. V. Gauntlett	375 0 0	Feb., 1918
Ditto ..	G. R. Johns	375 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto ..	G. W. Facey	350 0 0	July, 1919
Ditto ..	G. A. T. Eaton	325 0 0	Nov., 1920
Ditto ..	S. I. Parry	325 0 0	June, 1921
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal ..	G. P. Stephenson (a)	450 0 0	Sept., 1907
Out-Door Assistants ..	B. C. Hylton	160 0 0	Jan., 1907
Ditto ..	J. A. Francis	160 0 0	March, 1912
Ditto ..	R. V. Steele	160 0 0	March, 1914
Ditto ..	H. S. Hall	160 0 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto ..	C. W. Gibbons	160 0 0	May, 1920
Ditto ..	M. R. Kennedy	160 0 0	April, 1935
Ditto ..	P. R. Harvey	160 0 0	Dec., 1922
Ditto ..	D. L. Scott	160 0 0	Nov., 1931
Ditto ..	N. Hogg	160 0 0	Sept., 1932
Ditto ..	G. A. Hamilton	160 0 0	Jan., 1931
Ditto ..	C. A. Reid	160 0 0	Jan., 1931
Ditto ..	A. G. Reid	160 0 0	July, 1930
Ditto ..	W. B. Black	130 0 0	Jan., 1937

(a) In addition, Landing Waiters in Kingston receive a Duty Allowance of 12½% of their salaries.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1938, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.	
		£	s.	d.		
<i>Kingslon Internal Revenue.</i>						
Out-Door Assistant	J. D. Cespedes	115	0	0	Jan.,	1937
Ditto	F. W. Urquhart	145	0	0	April,	1935
Ditto	Geo. Blackman	145	0	0	Oct.,	1935
Ditto	B. R. E. Scott	115	0	0	Sept.,	1937
Ditto	W. L. Shelton	115	0	0	May,	1937
Ditto	G. E. Lyle	115	0	0	June,	1937
Ditto	L. H. Brown	100	0	0	May,	1938
Ditto	A. A. Mowatt	100	0	0	Aug.,	1938
Ditto	R. J. Anderson	100	0	0	Aug.,	1938
Ditto	H. J. McHugh	160	0	0	Oct.,	1929
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant	A. B. D. Lumsden	160	0	0	Nov.,	1929
First Class Collector	J. S. Lopez	600	0	0	Feb.,	1905
Excise Officer	S. M. Firench	600	0	0	April,	1912
Asst. Ditto	E. D. Coombs	400	0	0	July,	1919
Assistant Collector	H. V. Lewis	400	0	0	April,	1920
Locker and Gauger	L. A. Falla	300	0	0	June,	1923
Ditto	C. A. Robinson	300	0	0	Aug.,	1918
Ditto	J. L. Hill	300	0	0	July,	1919
Ditto	E. B. Stanley	220	0	0	June,	1912
Ditto	N. H. Franklin	260	0	0	Feb.,	1924
Ditto	F. L. J. Francis	200	0	0	July,	1929
Ditto	H. E. St. A. Hollar	180	0	0	April,	1925
Second Class Clerk	S. C. Gordon	260	0	0	March,	1925
Ditto	D. D. Oliver	350	0	0	April,	1918
Ditto	P. A. Chevannes	220	0	0	April,	1928
Ditto	C. A. Dundas	200	0	0	Oct.,	1928
Assistant	S. M. Abrahams	130	0	0	June,	1936
Ditto	C. A. Kerr	160	0	0	Dec.,	1929
Ditto	M. J. Beckford	100	0	0	Aug.,	1938
Ditto	R. H. Coot	160	0	0	April,	1934
<i>St. Andrew.</i>						
Second Class Collector	O. W. Grossett	475	0	0	Sept.,	1913
Assistant Collector	H. B. Brown	350	0	0	June,	1920
	Travelling allowance	28	0	0		
Second Class Clerk	W. T. Tomlinson	240	0	0	July,	1926
Assistant	B. L. Bennett	145	0	0	July,	1935
Ditto	N. O. Glegg	115	0	0	June,	1937
Ditto	Vacant	—	—	—	—	—
<i>St. Thomas.</i>						
First Class Collector	F. C. Lofthouse	575	0	0	April,	1904
Assistant Collector	W. P. Watkins	450	0	0	April,	1912
	Travelling allowance	70	0	0		
Ditto	E. Thompson	350	0	0	July,	1920
	Travelling allowance	23	0	0		
Second Class Landing Waiter	R. L. C. Aarons	260	0	0	Nov.,	1925
Ditto	F. H. Steadman	220	0	0	Nov.,	1919
Assistant	D. H. Williams	115	0	0	July,	1937
<i>Portland.</i>						
First Class Collector	J. M. Smith	600	0	0	Feb.,	1910

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1938, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
Assistant Collector	I. A. Wallace	450 0 0	May, 1918
	Travelling allowance	58 0 0	
Ditto	C. T. Livingstone	400 0 0	March, 1920
	Travelling allowance	51 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. G. Banks	300 0 0	May, 1920
Second Class Clerk	C. H. Lawrence	229 0 0	April, 1928
Assistant	J. L. Sinclair	160 0 0	June, 1930
Ditto	O. H. Sauerlinder	160 0 0	June, 1934
Ditto	A. L. Baugh	160 0 0	Nov., 1933
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. H. C. Packer	475 0 0	July, 1916
Assistant Ditto	N. V. Millengen	450 0 0	Dec., 1907
	Travelling allowance	58 0 0	
Assistant Ditto	H. E. Hitchens	450 0 0	Sept., 1911
	Travelling allowance	53 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	S. H. Donaldson	220 0 0	May, 1925
Second Class Landing Waiter	C. T. Johnson	280 0 0	March, 1924
Ditto	C. H. Cooke	189 0 0	Aug., 1922
Assistant	P. R. Robinson	100 0 0	Aug., 1938
Ditto	D. D. Fairweather	115 0 0	April, 1937
Ditto	A. St. J. Jarrett	100 0 0	March, 1938
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	H. C. Stedman	500 0 0	May, 1912
Assistant Ditto	H. A. Ellis	425 0 0	Feb., 1919
	Travelling Allowance	39 0 0	
Ditto Ditto	H. G. Williams	400 0 0	Aug., 1919
	Travelling allowance	47 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	R. C. Scarlett	180 0 0	Nov., 1929
Assistant	H. A. Kerr	160 0 0	Jan., 1933
Ditto	F. A. Whittaker	100 0 0	Feb., 1938
Ditto	C. S. Brown	160 0 0	April, 1933
Ditto	W. T. Ritch	160 0 0	April, 1934
Ditto	D. L. Burke	115 0 0	April, 1937
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. P. McLaughlin	475 0 0	Jan., 1917
Assistant Collector	S. S. Owen	350 0 0	July, 1920
	Travelling allowance	115 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	S. A. Stewart	240 0 0	July, 1926
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	200 0 0	July, 1921
Assistant	H. L. Green	160 0 0	Dec., 1934
Ditto	W. S. Grant	160 0 0	March, 1934
Ditto	C. S. Edwards	100 0 0	Aug., 1938
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector	C. St. L. Hogarth	550 0 0	April, 1906
Assistant Ditto	D. A. Stirling	400 0 0	Jan., 1920
	Travelling allowance	62 0 0	
Locker and Gauger	R. H. Kerr	260 0 0	April, 1927
Second Class Clerk	J. L. Balfour	220 0 0	April, 1928
Second Class Landing Waiter	J. C. Smith	260 0 0	July, 1926
Assistant	G. Page Stephenson	160 0 0	July, 1930
Ditto	E. M. Barker	115 0 0	Feb., 1937
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector	H. L. Murray	500 0 0	Feb., 1910
Asst. Collector	C. F. Crooks	450 0 0	May, 1906
	Travelling allowance	97 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 1938, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Hanover, contd.</i>		£ s. d.	
Second Class Landing Waiter	W. B. Campbell	180 0 0	Aug., 1929
Assistant	Eric Dundas	130 0 0	Nov., 1936
Ditto	J. M. Weller	115 0 0	July, 1937
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. A. Binns	500 0 0	April, 1912
Asst. Collector	D. A. Saunders	450 0 0	Nov., 1917
Ditto	G. T. Farquharson	450 0 0	Dec., 1907
	Travelling allowance	88 0 0	
Second Class Landing Waiter	K. F. Dickson	260 0 0	Nov., 1925
Ditto	C. A. Spence	200 0 0	May, 1929
Assistant	C. E. Scarlett	115 0 0	Oct., 1937
Ditto	O. Buckley	160 0 0	—
Ditto	C. E. Nelson	160 0 0	Sept., 1933
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	L. L. Ingram	500 0 0	April, 1912
Assistant	J. H. Scott	450 0 0	Dec., 1909
	Travelling allowance	102 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	I. R. Johnson	200 0 0	Dec., 1928
Ditto	V. L. James	240 0 0	July, 1926
Ditto	E. Roberts	180 0 0	April, 1928
Assistant	G. L. Forrest	160 0 0	May, 1934
Ditto	H. H. Haughton	130 0 0	Oct., 1936
Ditto	G. E. Sherman	115 0 0	Sept., 1937
<i>Manchester.</i>			
First Class Collector	D. E. Lofthouse	550 0 0	April, 1910
Asst. Collector	L. C. Isaacs	450 0 0	Feb., 1919
	Travelling allowance	64 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	L. E. Phillibert	200 0 0	April, 1925
Assistant	K. B. Scott	160 0 0	Dec., 1933
Ditto	T. O. C. Pouyatt	115 0 0	July, 1937
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
First Class Collector	E. A. Swaby	525 0 0	April, 1908
Assistant	J. S. Marshall	350 0 0	Sept., 1920
	Travelling Allowance	70 0 0	
Ditto	J. M. Jones	325 0 0	Aug., 1920
	Travelling allowance	28 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	W. F. Atkinson	200 0 0	April, 1928
Ditto	H. G. R. Irons	300 0 0	Oct., 1922
Assistant	K. L. Sullivan	115 0 0	March, 1937
Ditto	C. F. Thomas	130 0 0	June, 1936
Ditto	K. C. L. McLeod	115 0 0	July, 1937
Ditto	R. G. Lampart	100 0 0	Aug., 1937
Ditto	J. I. Small	115 0 0	Dec., 1937
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Collector	G. H. Scott	475 0 0	Jan., 1910
Assistant	A. B. Brandford	375 0 0	April, 1920
	Travelling allowance	46 0 0	
Ditto	H. A. Francis	325 0 0	June, 1922
	Travelling allowance	15 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	G. R. Gray	200 0 0	Dec., 1928
Ditto	A. R. Phillips	200 0 0	April, 1925
Assistant	H. L. Harrison	160 0 0	July, 1930
Ditto	H. L. Clacken	130 0 0	Feb., 1936
Ditto	W. L. Harrison	130 0 0	June, 1936
Ditto	U. L. W. Samms	115 0 0	Sept., 1937
Ditto	A. R. C. Marsh	115 0 0	Dec., 1937
Ditto	R. S. Holness	145 0 0	Dec., 1935

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906, the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911 under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to tender an ingiving of the description and value of property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each Parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

The Mayor of the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew is an ex-officio member of the Boards of Assessment for those parishes:—

KINGSTON	V. C. Alexander, E. C. Henriques, L. C. E. Nunes, Robt. Gillies.
ST. ANDREW	Altamont Dolphy, W. A. Carpenter, R. T. Thompson, C. V. Munn.
ST. THOMAS	C. E. Randall, Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison, R. A. Lightbourne, J. G. Marchalleck.
PORTLAND	C. A. S. Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, T. Adrian Gray, H. A. Forsythe.
ST. MARY	A. D. Goffe, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker, Kenneth McCarthy
ST. ANN	Hon Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g.; C. N. Hemming, Alex. Gordon Leslie Levy.
TRELAWNY	J. C. Cadien, A. S. Gray, A. E. Muschett, W. H. Vickers.
ST. JAMES	Hon. A. B. Lowe, C. C. DeLisser, Edmund Hart, G. L. McFarlane.
HANOVER	J. G. Robertson, J. Thompson Evans, W. H. Rigg, C. J. M. Smith.
WESTMORELAND	R. Whitelock, M. H. Segre, B. A. Kirkham, Capt. R. G. C. Harvey.
ST. ELIZABETH	R. D. Binns, H. W. Griffiths, C. E. Isaacs, W. N. C. Farquharson.
MANCHESTER	J. H. L. Dodd, G. Sewell, G. S. Shiletto, L. C. Hendriks.
CLARENDON	Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Clarence Lopez, Theophilus Harty, G. G. R. Sharp.
ST. CATHERINE	N. C. Gyles, C. Gilpin-Hudson, J. H. Scarlett and F. S. Messias.
PORT ROYAL	G. W. Clements, J. S. Goldson, James Jones, Anthony Miller.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919, and became effective from 1st April, 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916.

Under the provisions of Law 23 of 1919, the Valuation Roll which was completed in 1919, and which became effective from the 1st April, 1920, should remain in force for a period of seven years. This period expired on the 31st March, 1927. A re-valuation of property should, therefore, have taken place during the year 1926. Law 3 of 1926, however, was passed to provide for the continuation of the existing Roll until the

Legislative Council shall by resolution otherwise determine. At the Spring Session of 1929, the Legislative Council determine that the re-valuation should take place within the financial year ending on March 31st, 1930. This was accordingly done and resulted in a taxable value of £16,623,369. Revaluation again took place within the financial year ending on March 31st, 1938. This resulted in a taxable value of £17,486,494. Mr. W. deW. Logan was appointed Acting Valuation Commissioner on the 24th May, 1938.

INCOME TAX.

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, K.C., *Chairman*.

HON. SIR T. L. ROXBURGH, K.T., C.M.G. A. V. KINGDON.

P. F. FRANCIS, *Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman, Assessment Committee	H. M. Radcliffe, K.C.	£100 & fees	..
Member do.	Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G.	Fees	..
Ditto do.	A. V. Kingdon	do.	—
Commissioner of Income Tax	H. R. Howie	—	—
Inspector of Income Tax	W. E. A. Pigou	£600 (by £50 to £700)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	P. F. Francis	£325 (by £25 to £450)	11th Nov., '18
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Munroe	£180 (by £20 to £300)	26th June., '22
Ditto	E. H. S. Barnett	£180 (by £20 to £300)	2nd Aug., '24
Assistant	B. E. Williams	£100 (by £15 to £160)	1st Sep., '30
Temporary Assistant	L. V. Dujon	£100	2nd Aug., '38
Typist	Miss H. C. Bayley	£100 (by £20 to £160)	21st July, '24

STAMP OFFICE, (*Barry Street, Kingston*).

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP OFFICE—1938.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Hon. Capt. M. H. Hawkes	£ s. d. As Col. Genl	—
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	C. R. Campbell	600 0 0	April, '06
First Class Clerk and Cashier	L. M. Kirkpatrick	425 0 0	25th Oct., '15
Second Class Clerk	J. M. McIntosh	240 0 0	Nov. '36
Assistant	D. J. D. Sullivan	115 0 0	30th Mar., '37
Do.	Ethel R. Lopez	160 0 0	1st July, '26

For Stamp Duties payable see Part VIII

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to rescind the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica (hereinafter called "the said Rules") and to provide new Rules in substitution therefor, now therefore, I, the Governor in Privy Council do hereby order and direct:—

1. That the said Rules approved in Privy Council on the 19th day of January, 1932, and all amendments thereto shall be and are hereby rescinded.

2. That the Rules hereto subjoined shall be and are hereby made in substitution for the Rules herein before rescinded.

Made in Privy Council this 28th day of February, 1939.

A. F. RICHARDS,
Governor.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service, the Governor may employ young men and young women who shall be known as "Assistants" and "Typist and Stenographer" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. Assistants and Typists and Stenographers shall be paid salary at the rate of £100 per annum for the first year, and shall be granted after 12 months' efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant or Typist and Stenographer serves shall certify) an increase of £15 to his or her annual salary, and after each period of 12 months' service a further increase of £15 per annum, until the salary of such Assistant or Typist and Stenographer reaches £160 per annum.

3. No candidate desirous of taking the examination provided in Rule 11 hereof shall be under 18 or over 21 years of age on the 1st day of June in the year in which he desires to be examined and no one shall be admitted to the Public Service as an Assistant or Typist and Stenographer who is under 18 or above 23 years of age:

Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in so doing.

4. During the first three years of service, an Assistant or Typist and Stenographer shall be liable to have his or her services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In case of misconduct he or she shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. On completion of three years' service, Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, subject to satisfactory reports on their work and conduct and suitability for promotion, shall not be subject to dismissal without definite charges being preferred against them by the Heads of their Departments, and considered by the Governor.

6. No Assistant or Typist and Stenographer shall be eligible for any full pay vacation leave before he or she has completed twelve consecutive months of service from the date of his or her appointment as such, except in case of serious indisposition or in circumstances deemed by the Governor to be sufficiently cogent.

Subject to this condition and the necessities of the Public Service, he or she may be granted full pay leave at the rate of four weeks for each period of twelve consecutive months of service and such leave may accumulate up to a total of eight weeks. Provided, however, that if he or she is granted a shorter period than that for which he or she is eligible, the difference between the leave he or she actually takes and the leave for which he or she is eligible up to a maximum of eight weeks will lapse if not used on the next occasion on which he or she obtains leave. He or she may also be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

7. As a rule, vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications: Provided that the Governor may in special circumstances appoint to permanent offices of the Civil Establishment persons who are not Assistants or Typists and Stenographers.

8. In addition to Assistants and Typists and Stenographers, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

9. Every candidate shall be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either:—

- (a) The Cambridge School Certificate with a "G" (Good) or "C" (Credit) in English and Mathematics,
- (b) The Certificate of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, or
- (c) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

For the purpose of this rule the Senior School Commercial Certificate of the Royal Society of Arts will be accepted as evidence that a candidate for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica has attained a satisfactory standard of education provided that the holder of such certificate (i) shall have passed in a language other than English; (ii) shall have obtained a first class pass in two of the subjects of the examination excluding Shorthand; (iii) shall have, if Shorthand be taken, secured a pass in that subject at a speed of not less than 100 words per minute; (iv) shall have secured at least 50% marks in all four obligatory subjects.

All women candidates will also be required to be proficient in Typewriting and Stenography.

10. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either:—

- (a) A Member of the Privy Council, or
- (b) A Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (c) The Custos of the parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (d) A Member of the Legislative Council.

Such recommendations shall be in the form of a certificate, that the candidate is, in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

11. The names of candidates complying satisfactorily with the requirements of Rules 3, 9 and 10 will, on application to the Colonial Secretary, be placed on a list to be known as the "List of Approved Candidates." All Approved Candidates desiring permanent appointment as Assistants or Typists and Stenographers will be required to sit for a competitive examination of the syllabus of which is appended hereto.

12. The competitive examination shall be held during the months of June and July of each year. Due notice of the date of the examination shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and the local press.

13. Approved Candidates wishing to sit for the competitive examination shall make application to the Colonial Secretary not less than one month prior to the date of the first day of the examination. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of ten shillings.

14. The written portion of the examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor, which shall as soon as possible thereafter communicate the results to the Public Service Appointments Board constituted under Rule 15.

15. The *viva voce* portion of the examination shall be conducted by a Public Service Appointments Board consisting of the Colonial Secretary (Chairman) and five other persons appointed by the Governor. The Board may invite any Head of a Department to attend any of its meetings.

16. The Public Service Appointments Board shall consider the following points in respect to each candidate, viz.:—

- (a) His or her educational record, including the result of the written papers of the competitive examination.
- (b) His or her general fitness.
- (c) Any previous service which he or she may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
- (d) Any reports for which the Board choose to call, e.g. from the Head Master or Head Mistress of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate.

17. On or before the first day of July in each year the Colonial Secretary shall inform the Public Service Appointments Board of the estimated number of candidates required to fill vacancies among Assistants and Typists and Stenographers for the next twelve months ending the 30th day of June. On the conclusion of the examination the Board shall classify Approved Candidates who sat for the examination, in order of merit according to the total number of marks awarded in the examination and shall transmit the

list to the Colonial Secretary. From this list there shall, subject to the Governor's approval, be taken in order of merit a sufficient number of candidates to meet the estimated requirements referred to above. The names of such candidates shall be placed on a list, to be kept by the Colonial Secretary, known as the "List of Selected Candidates for appointment as Assistants and Typists and Stenographers." The names of Selected Candidates shall be retained on this list until they reach the age of 23 years unless they first obtain a permanent appointment.

18. In the event of the list of Selected Candidates being exhausted before the next examination is held, additions shall be made as required from the list of unselected but Approved Candidates taken in order of merit based on the last previous examination.

19. No candidate shall be appointed until he or she has passed a satisfactory medical examination by the Senior Medical Officer or two other Medical Officers of the Public Hospital, Kingston, or two District Medical Officers.

20. Married women shall not be eligible for any appointment contemplated by these Rules, unless, in the opinion of the Governor, there are exceptional circumstances which justify such appointment.

21. If a woman marries while in the Service, she shall be liable to be called on to vacate her office, without having any claim to pension, compassionate allowance or gratuity.

22. All successful male candidates shall be required to attain during the first year of their employment in the Public Service a speed of at least 30 words a minute in Typewriting. Failure in this respect shall make the appointment liable to be terminated. If in addition candidates attain during the first year of their employment a speed of at least 60 words a minute in shorthand they will be regarded as possessing a qualification for employment for special positions and for promotion.

23. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st day of March, 1939. All candidates now on the List of Selected Candidates for appointment as Assistants and Typists and Stenographers shall remain thereon until they attain the age limit provided in Rule 3 hereof.

SYLLABUS OF THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF ASSISTANTS AND TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Syllabus for Men.

Precis Writing	..	..	..	150 marks
Dictation and Handwriting	..	..	..	150 "
General Intelligence Test	..	..	..	150 "
Book-keeping	..	..	..	150 "
Viva Voce examination by Public Service Appointments Board	..	..	..	300 "

Syllabus for Women.

Shorthand	..	..	..	100 marks.
Typewriting	..	..	..	100 "
Precis Writing	..	..	..	100 "
Dictation and Handwriting	..	..	..	100 "
General Intelligence Test	..	..	..	100 "
Book-keeping	..	..	..	100 "
Viva Voce examination by Public Service Appointments Board	..	..	..	300 "

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the Law of 1872; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during His Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years.

Any civil servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association, as to allow its division every third year among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £8,129 15s. 0d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the Association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1937, a period of nearly sixty-five years, losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £5,414 4s. 11d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the Association on 31st March, 1936, amounted to £17,607 8s. 5d.

<u>Ass ts.</u>	<u>Cost.</u>			<u>MARKET VALUE.</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jamaica Inscribed Stock, 4½% Law						
39 of 1923	2,580	0	0	2,835	0	0
Nigeria Inscribed Stock, 5% (1950-60)	495	0	0	580	0	0
New Zealand Inscribed Stock, 5% (1946)	862	0	11	927	8	4
Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, 4½%						
Law 21 of 1931	940	0	0	1,050	0	0
Commonwealth of Australia Inscribed						
Stock, 4%	1,654	3	10	1,704	6	4
Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, Law						
23 of 1935	4,000	0	0	3,960	0	0
				11,056	14	8
Cash in Government Savings Bank	..			584	7	2
Cash with Treasurer	..			5,966	6	7
				£17,607	8	5

But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature as the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the

officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of sixty-five years have been approximately £83 per annum.

The office is at the Collector General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS—Appointed by the Governor—Hon. A. H. Hodges and Alan O. Ritchie, Esq.
Elected by the Associates—Messrs. R. H. Fletcher and L. B. Bicknell.

Secretary—J. W. Gayner.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION*.

The Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded in the year 1919, with the approval of the Government, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the Service and contentment among the officers and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

The Association has done much since its inception to obtain better conditions for Public Officers, in the matter of salary, leave and Widows and Orphans pensions, and contemplate the formation of a Thrift Society for the benefit of its members.

In the field of Sports and other Social functions, the Association has played a large part. Ever since its inception—cricket, football, tennis, billiards and bridge games have been arranged inter-departmentally each year; and these games have helped considerably in cementing the bond of friendship among Public Officers. In the year 1932, the Association staged a Carnival Week of Sports which had as its beginning an "At Home" at Sabina Park, at which the Governor attended. This was followed on different afternoons with the playing of football, golf, billiards, bridge, aquatic sports, and culminated in a Dance at the Bournemouth Club. The event was appreciated by all branches of the Service. The Annual Tennis Tournament which has always been a great feature in the life of the Association.

An Inter-Departmental Cricket Competition on the knock-out System for which the Association donated a Cup, has been instituted. The Association has now secured a Shield which will be competed for annually on the knockout System.

The Managing Committee has in contemplation the formation of a club where members of the Association can gather for healthy recreation from time to time.

All Heads of Department are eligible to become Honorary Members of the Association. Full membership in the Association is extended to all other Officers on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, as set out in the Blue Book, and to such other members of the Public Service as well as Pensioners, as the Managing Committee may from time to time deem eligible for election.

The business of the Association is conducted by a Managing Committee consisting of the Officers of the Association, and one member each drawn from the Department and groups of Departments in Kingston.

There are at present 620 members on the Roll of membership.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—Honorary President—Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., 1st Vice-President—A. O. Ritchie; 2nd Vice-President—L. B. Bicknell; 3rd Vice-President—G. C. Gunter; Honorary Treasurer—A. H. C. Packer; Honorary Secretary—G. H. Scott; Honorary Asst. Secretaries—G. R. Johns, H. F. Barry; L. C. Roberts, Colonial Secretariat; E. A. Morris, Public Works Department, O. Sanguinetti, Audit Office; H. M. White, Treasury; H. D. Mitchell, Govt. Savings Bank; C. C. Manton, Excise Internal Revenue and Customs; W. A. Campbell, Post Office and Telegraphs; J. B. Facey, Inspector General's Office; S. T. B. Sanguinetti, Judicial; Miss Walton, Medical; H. A. Abrahams, Constabulary; H. A. D. Noad, Prisons; A. D. Soutar, Education; G. D. Goode, Agricultural; O. K. Nunes, Jamaica Government Railway; Miss H. W. Morris, Institute of Jamaica; D. Matthews, Government Printing Office; G. S. R. Walcott, Public Works Department; K. V. Samuel, Excise Internal Revenue and Customs; C. G. Hill, Judicial; B. M. Clark, Medical; Inspector Orrett, Constabulary; D. C. Mais, Lands Department.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Any person who has any representations of a public or private nature to make to the Government should forward them through the Colonial Secretary.

"Any person has the right to address the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he thinks proper; in which case he must transmit his communication, unsealed and in triplicate, to the Governor, requesting him to forward it in due course to the Secretary

* For earlier history of the Association, see Handbooks prior to 1939.

of State. Every letter, memorial or other document received by the Secretary of State from the Colony otherwise than through the Governor will be referred back to the Governor for his report or returned to the sender."

In addressing communications to the Government, or to the various Government Departments, the following rules should be observed:-

- (1) all such communications should be written on foolscap or large sized paper, and in formal terms.
- (2) they should be typewritten or, if in handwriting, legibly written.
- (3) the signatures of the senders should be legible, or their names should be typewritten below their signatures.
- (4) the marks of persons unable to sign their names must be attested to by the signature of some responsible person, as witness the fact that the mark was made in his or her presence, and that the person making the mark was aware of the facts and object of the document to which his mark was appended.
- (5) matters of a purely private nature, or which are in course of settlement, or have been settled, in a court of Law, should not as a general rule be submitted for the consideration of Government, as it has no power of interference therein.
- (6) Petitions to the Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any Member of the Council when it is in Session as required by the Rules.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

THE hours of attendance at Public Offices are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., (1 p.m. on Saturdays) except at the General Post Office which are 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the Island Telegraph Offices which are 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Offices are open to the public during these hours with the following exceptions:—

Supreme Court	9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (1 p.m. on Saturdays)
Treasury	}	10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (1 p.m. on Saturdays)
Government Savings Bank		
Titles Office		
Customs		
Stamp Office		
Passport Office		
Institutes: (a) General Library		9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Ditto (b) West India Reference Library ..		9 a.m. to 4 p.m. (1 p.m. on Saturdays)

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.*

UP to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879 known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A Law was passed in 1885, confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law 26 of 1892 was passed, enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service Pensions now granted. Law 13 of 1926, "Police Pension Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. In March, 1912, the Legislative Council resolved that pensions should be granted to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 7 of 1930, provides for Pensions, Retiring Allowances

*Lists of Pensioners and Widows and Orphans are given in the Government Blue Book.

and Gratuities to Teachers in Government Elementary Schools. Law 22 of 1912, provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees. Law 29 of 1924, provides for Pensions and Gratuities to Teachers of Secondary Schools. Law 9 of 1929, abolishes the deduction of 2 per cent. from salaries of public officers. Law 5 of 1930, provides Retiring Allowances and Gratuities to Teachers of certain Training Colleges.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR JAMAICA.

1. The Governor or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Rear Admiral, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Major-General, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if holding rank equivalent or superior to that of Air Vice-Marshal, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if of the rank of Commodore, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if of the rank of Brigadier, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if of the rank of Air Commodore, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
5. The Colonial Secretary.
6. Members of Privy Council.
7. The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if of the rank of Captain or Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if of the rank of Group Captain or Wing Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
8. The Justice of Appeal.
9. The Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands.
10. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
11. The Justices of the High Court.
12. Custodes of parishes when within their respective Parishes.
13. Members of the Legislative Council.
14. Custodes of Parishes outside their respective Parishes.
15. The officer in command of the Naval Forces on the Station in which the Colony is included if below the rank of Commander, the officer in command of the land forces in the Colony if below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and the officer in command of the air forces in the Colony if below the rank of Wing Commander, their own relative rank and precedence being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
16. * The Director of Public Works.
17. * The Collector General.
18. * The Treasurer.
19. * The Superintending Medical Officer.
20. * The Director of Education.
21. * The Inspector General of Police.
22. * The Director of Agriculture.
23. * The Auditor General.
24. * The Director of Railway.

* Not being a member of the Legislative Council.

PART V.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.*

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law, 1879 as amended by the Court of Appeal Law, 9 of 1932, and the Judicature Amendment Law 28 of 1935. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The Judges of the Supreme Court are the Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of Appeal and two Judges of the High Court.

The Court of Appeal as constituted under Law 9 of 1932 came into operation on the 6th day of November, 1935. All appeals, motions and other business which heretofore were heard by the Full Court are now heard by the Court of Appeal and in addition persons who are convicted at the Circuit Courts now have a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal on a question of law and are also entitled to make application to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal on questions of fact. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Chief Justice and the Judge of the Court of Appeal both of whom sit exclusively in the Court of Appeal and do not exercise any jurisdiction at First Instance.

The two Judges of the High Court continue to exercise all the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court save and except the Jurisdiction now vested in the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal will hold 3 general sittings each year in accordance with a calendar to be settled by the Chief Justice.

*For the establishment of the Court, see Part IV.

THE BAR.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked.*

Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked.†

Left the Island, marked ‡.

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Allen, H. P., LL.B.*	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1930.	8th May, 1931
Branch, Sir E. St. John, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., Durham†	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.*	Lincoln's Inn 26th Jan., 1899	6th April, 1899
Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A. Oxford†	Inner Temple, 9th May, '06	21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Braithwaite, Samuel Robb*	Middle Temple, 16th June, 1926	17th February, 1927
Ballysingh, Harold R., B.A.	Inner Temple, 6th June, '37	16th Sept., 1937
Campbell, E. E. A., M.Sc., B.A., LL.B.	Inner Temple, 12th June, 1929	21st August, 1929
Chenalloy, Edmund Hubert	Gray's Inn, 28th April, 1920	14th September, 1925
Carberry, John Edward D.*	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1925	12th March, 1925
Cundall, J. Leslie, M.A., Cantab.*	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1928.	23rd February, 1928

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica
Dickson, Arthur R. F.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1938	7th September, 1938
Evans, Ernest†	Lincoln's Inn, 8th June, 1910	1st October, 1925
Evans, W. K.	Gray's Inn, 21st April, 1937	29th July, 1937
Evelyn, Vincent Dudley, B.A., B.C.L.	Lincoln's Inn, 23th Jan., '35	29th July, 1936
Fitchett, C. D'Oyan	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1938	31st August, 1938
Fitzroy, Henry Somerset	Inner Temple, 26th Jan., '10	3rd February, 1936
Gauntlett, H. G. H.	Inner Temple, 17th Nov., '19	12th July, 1935
Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C.†	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1937	9th August, 1907
Henriques, Cyril Geo. Xavier, LL.B.	Inner Temple, 6th May, '36	19th Aug., 1933
Humphryes, Travers†	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889	30th December, 1901
Jackman, Edward C.	Middle Temple, 14th April, 1892	2nd March, 1933
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B.	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
Lindo, A. H., LL.B.	Middle Temple, 12th June, 1929	19th July, 1929
Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cantab.†	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Manley, Norman Washington, K.C. B.A., B.C.L.	Gray's Inn, 20th April, 1921	30th August, 1922
Myers, Henry	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1929	7th March, 1938
McGregor, Colin Malcolm*	Middle Temple, 10th May, '22	13th December, 1922
Mosse, Jonathan Cardie, B.A., LL.B.†	Middle Temple, 25th January, 1923	15th March, 1923
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L.†	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, '92	2nd December, 1920
Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cantab.†	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radcliffe, Henry Milne, K.C.	Middle Temple, June, 1909	18th Oct., 1909
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford*	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kave, M.A., LL.M.†	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	26th November, 1922
Rennie, Alfred Baillie, LL.B.*	Gray's Inn, 10th May, 1922	2nd June, 1922
Reid, John Alan Lincoln, LL.B.†	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
Sanders, Gerald Stanley†	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914
Sutton, S. W. P. Foster	Gray's Inn, 16th November, 1926	21st April, 1927
Small, R. H.	Middle Temple, 19th November, 1934	21st December, 1934
Smith, James A. G. <i>cert. of honour</i> , K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910	30th Sept., 1910
Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C.†	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892	29th November, 1892
Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge, K.C.†	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879	2nd August, 1907

SOLICITORS.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked.*

Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked †.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abendana, V. O. (Abendana & Abendana)	20th March, 1928	Port Antonio
Ashenheim, Leslie Erle, B.A. (M.A. & Stone)	4th March, 1925	Kingston
Ashenheim, Neville N., B.A. (M.A. & Stone)	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Aris, Julius A.	16th August, 1922	Kingston
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian (Abendana & Abendana)	10th December, 1918	Port Antonio
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Sav.-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P. (Alberga & Hart)	26th April, 1921	Kingston
Alexander, H. V. (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber (Allwood & Morrice)	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Armstrong, H. Clinton	31st Aug, 1938	Montego Bay
Barnes, Sidney	31st March, 1936	Kingston
Barrett, Geo. A.	28th July, 1931.	Brown's Town
Barrow, F. N.	2nd March, 1933	Kingston
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley, jnr.	1st March, 1935	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.*	26th April, 1917	St. Ann's Bay
Brandon, Karl R.	31st March, 1936	Kingston
Brown, G. Philpott (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Browne, C. H. (Manton & Hart)	17th July, 1929	Kingston
Browne, Oswald	1st March, 1935	Kingston
Bell, R. O. (Dickenson & Bell)	24th July, 1929	St. Ann's Bay
Brandon, A. E., LL.B. (Brandon & Bolton)	9th May, 1924	Kingston
Bailey, A. J.	20th September, 1924	Mandeville
Bolton, Harold Warner (Brandon & Bolton)	15th February, 1926	Kingston
Brandt, I. G.	28th July, 1928	Kingston
Burke, Morris A.	9th August, 1936	Falmouth
Blair, Percival	31st August, 1938	Montego Bay
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. S. R. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Cargill, M.	5th March, 1937	Kingston
Cawley, C. L. O.	27th February, 1929	Kingston
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Chapelton
Clark, W. P.	18th December, 1886	Mandeville
Clarke, A. K. M.	19th March, 1928	Montego Bay
Coke, Wm. Henry, (Coke & Coke)	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Coke, Wm. F. do. do.	5th March, 1937	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	July, 1902	Montego Bay
Coombs, K. D.	5th March, 1937	Kingston
Corinaldi, A. J.	17th December, 1880	Kingston
Cox, Arthur J.*	8th March, 1922	Montego Bay
Cox, H. M. (Motta, Oppenheim & Cox)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Calame, Cyprian Chevallier (Fraser & Calame)	23rd July, 1926	Kingston
Dayes, H. A. O.	18th November, 1929	Kingston
D'Costa, Sir Alfred H.	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, W. E. Foster	4th March, 1927	Kingston
DeCasseres, K. D.	2nd March, 1933	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Duffus, H. G. H.	12th May, 1930	Port Antonio

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Duffus, W. A. H.*	2nd March, 1933	Sav.-la-Mar
Dickenson, J. A. (Dickenson & Bell)	29th March, 1910	St. Ann's Bay
Delfosse, Oswald Keith	23rd April, 1918	Kingston
DeSousa, Solomon Moss Ansell	16th September, 1919	Kingston
Delgado, Alan C. L.	31st July, 1929	Kingston
Delapenha, E. S.†	1st June, 1891	Kingston
Delapenha, L. P. (Delapenha & Iver)	6th March, 1931	Mandeville
Desnoes, George (Desnoes & Orrett)	26th July, 1930	Kingston
Evans, E. R. Dudley	31st July, 1925	Kingston
Farquharson, Sir Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Feurtado, Herbert R.	4th August, 1937	Christiana
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Alley
Fitz-Ritson, D. A. (Samuel & Samuel)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Foote, Arnold*	22nd September, 1914	Kingston
Forrest, P. G.	28th July, 1931	Kingston
Fletcher, Stanley Fitzallan	23rd April, 1918	Spanish Town
Fraser, Noel Joslyn (Fraser & Calame)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Fraser, John P.	28th July, 1931	Kingston
Fletcher, G. K.	21st July, 1932	Kingston
Forrest, John H. N.	24th August, 1938	Kingston
Fletcher, Douglas V.	24th August, 1938	Kingston
Gayle, L. A.	2nd March, 1933	Port Antonio
Gaynair, A. F.	6th April, 1932	Kingston
Gordon, W. S. K.*	9th August, 1935	Kingston
Grant, D. E.	16th August, 1933	Spaldings
Graham, A. C. V.	26th March, 1934	Kingston
Graham, Cyril M.	26th July, 1927	Kingston
Graham, Ian T.*	26th July, 1927	Kingston
Graw, P. G.	5th March, 1937	Kingston
Grossett, Fred. V. (Grossett & Duffus)	9th April, 1922	Port Antonio
Grossett, G. E.*	21st March, 1930	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Mandeville
Gunter, Peter C.*	27th February, 1929	Montego Bay
Gunter, A. M.	27th February, 1929	Mandeville
Gyles, William J.	24th August, 1938	Kingston
Hamilton, H. A.	24th March, 1931	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hart, Clinton (Alberga & Hart)	23rd July, 1926	Kingston
Hart, Samuel L. (Manton & Hart)	27th February, 1929	Kingston
Hart, Kaestner	18th March, 1929	Kingston
Hendry, D.	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Innerarity, I. V.	22nd August, 1934	Kingston
Iver, H. V. (Delapenha & Iver)	30th March, 1932	Mandeville
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892	Sav.-la-Mar
Judah, Douglas (Judah, & Randall)	27th February, 1929	Kingston
King, Mervin T.	10th July, 1915	Black River
Kingdon, A. V.	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Leahong, Donald	12th August, 1936	Kingston
Levy, A. I. T. (Livingston & Alexander)	4th March, 1927	Kingston
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Hon. Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906	Kingston
Lushington, A. N. C.†	19th March, 1928	Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Livingston, W. R. C.	19th March, 1928	Kingston
Lyons, Trevor*	9th March, 1915	Kingston
Lindo, Arthur Septimus DaSilva	27th March, 1923	Christiana

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Levy, Eric Adrian	16th February, 1926	Montego Bay
McGregor, J. M.* (McGregor & Williams)	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McFarlane, K. E.	23rd August, 1933	Montego Bay
March, K. M. H.	5th March, 1937	Kingston
Marchalleck, D.*	28th July, 1931	Morant Bay
Marley, R. C.*	19th March, 1934	Kingston
Motta, D. D.	23rd July, 1926	Kingston
McLaughlin, Raynor H.*	26th April, 1921	Montego Bay
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Morrice, F. H.	4th March, 1927	Brown's Town
Morrison, Sir Wm.	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Morrison, C. S.	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Murray, Arthur E. (Murray & Tucker)	18th February, 1902	Brown's Town
Myers, A. de C. (Myers & Myers)	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Myers, Frank L. (Myers & Myers)	1st March, 1935	Kingston
McCorkell, K. V.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Nunes, R. K. (Lake & Nunes)	29th March, 1920	Kingston
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Nation, B. C. O'Brien, B.A.	9th May, 1924	Montego Bay
Nash, A. E.*	15th August, 1928	Morant Bay
Nethersole, N. N.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Norton, H. W.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald	14th October, 1889	Montego Bay
Oppenheim, Percy Guy (Motta, Oppenheim & Cox)	16th September, 1919	Kingston
Orrett, C. R. M. (Desnoes & Orrett)	21st July, 1932	Kingston
Pixley, Aubrey Dodd*	16th February, 1926	Kingston
Pixley, F. A.	25th September, 1929	Kingston
Phillips, F.†	20th June, 1901	Belize, B.H.
Phillips, S. A. (Robinson & Phillips)	23rd August, 1933	Port Antonio
Randall, C. H. (Judah & Randall)	24th July, 1929	Kingston
Rickards, H. E.	3rd April, 1925	Morant Bay
Reirie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Mandeville
Robinson, K. Aubrey (Robinson & Phillips)	13th June, 1904	Richmond
Sandford, Charles Clifford*	18th Oct., 1924	Halfway Tree
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel)	25th April, 1917	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel)	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Sangster, Donald B.	4th August, 1937	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B. (Sanguinetti & Sanguinetti)	7th September, 1921	Kingston
Sanguinetti, S. T. B.*	18th March, 1929	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.*	21st July, 1911	Lucea
Scott, H. W. R.	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L.*	16th September, 1920	Lucea
Sharp, Thomas Hicks	26th April, 1917	Christiana
Simpson, Aston H. L.	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L., O.B.E.	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Southby, T. G.*	8th January, 1906	Mandeville
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Sutherland, E. C.	30th March, 1932	Kingston
Symonds, Henry S. P.†	15th May, 1914	Kingston
Silvera, Derwent V.	1st March, 1920	Morant Bay

SOLICITORS, *contd.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address
Scott, L. A.	4th March, 1925	Port Antonio
Schleiffer, Frederick Stein	16th July, 1930	Richmond
Sicard, H. de V.	6th March, 1931	Kingston
Stiven, Eric J.	29th March, 1938	Kingston
Tucker, H. D. (Murray & Tucker)	9th May, 1924	Brown's Town
Thomson, A. A. F. (Brown & Thomson)	2nd September, 1913	Montego Bay
Tenquee, George Shui Tai	28th July, 1922	Kingston
Tai Tenquee, H. C.	30th March, 1932	Kingston
Thomson, A. O. *	5th September, 1923	Spanish Town
Tomlinson, W. J.	4th March, 1927	Sav.-la-Mar
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	—
Vendryes, C. H. (Georg & Vendryes)	9th April, 1903	Port Antonio
Vendryes, Bernard L. (George & Vendryes)	27th March, 1923	Kingston
Waddington, G. E.	9th April, 1932	Kingston
Wesleygammon, C. B.	6th March, 1913	Sav.-la-Mar
Williams, R. G. (McGregor & Williams)	7th September, 1921	Mandeville
Willoughby, T. N.	17th August, 1933	Kingston
Wood, S. Malcolm†	7th September, 1921	New York, U.S.A.
Wynter, A. E. (Foster Davis & Wynter)	2nd March, 1933	Kingston
Ward, G. A.	29th March, 1938	Mandeville

Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure (including scales of fees and evidence) in respect of proceedings under the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards, Law 1923 (No. 16 of 1923).

Under the powers conferred upon the Chief Justice of Jamaica by the Judicature Law 1879, the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and all other powers enabling in that behalf, and with the concurrence of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica, I do hereby order and direct as follows:—

1. Any application under Section 2 (1) of the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgment and Awards Law, 1923. (No. 16 of 1923) for leave to have a judgment obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom or in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Law extends registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made *ex parte* or by summons to a judge. If the application is made *ex parte* the judge to whom it is made may direct a summons to be issued.

2. The application shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts exhibiting the judgment or a verified or certified or otherwise duly authenticated copy thereof and stating that to the best of the information and belief of the deponent the judgment creditor is entitled to enforce the judgment and the judgment does not fall within any of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law a judgment cannot properly be ordered to be registered. The affidavit must also, so far as the deponent can, give the full name, title, trade or business and the usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively.

3. The affidavit and the summons (if any) shall be entitled:

"In the Matter of the Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and Awards Law, 1923
 (describing the court) and
 In the Matter of a judgment of the obtained in
 (describing the cause or matter) and dated the day of
 19...."

4. The summons (if any) for leave to register shall be an originating summons and (unless otherwise ordered by a judge) shall be served in the same manner as a writ of summons is required to be served. The Judgment debtor shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto.

5. Any order giving leave to register shall be drawn up by or on behalf of the judgment

creditor and when the order is made on a summons the order shall be served on the judgment debtor but where the order is made on an ex parte application service of the order on the judgment debtor shall be required.

6. The order giving leave to register the judgment shall state the time within which the judgment debtor is to be entitled to apply to set aside the registration. Such time where the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, within the jurisdiction of the Court shall ordinarily be fourteen days and when the judgment debtor is, or is ordinarily resident, out of the jurisdiction of the Court shall be such time as the Court may fix.

7. The register of judgments ordered to be registered under the Law shall be kept in the Office of the Court by or under the direction of the Registrar. The judgment shall be registered therein in accordance with the order giving leave to register it.

8. The register shall be arranged in alphabetical order in the surname of the judgment debtor and there shall be entered in the register the date of the order for registration and of the registration, the name, title, trade or business and usual or last known place of abode or business of the judgment debtor and judgment creditor and the amount for which the judgment is signed and any special directions in the order for registration as to such registration and or execution thereon and the particulars of any execution issued thereon.

9. Notice in writing of the registration of the judgment must be served on the judgment debtor within a reasonable time after such registration. Such notice shall (in the absence of an order by the judge as to the mode of service thereof) be served on the judgment debtor by personal service (with power to order substituted service or service out of the jurisdiction or both) as in the case of a writ of summons, but the judge may at any stage of the proceedings authorise or direct some other mode of service and if he does so the service shall be effected in accordance with such authority or direction.

10. The notice of registration shall contain full particulars of the judgment registered and of the order for such registration and shall state the name and address of the judgment creditor or of his solicitor or agent on whom and at which service of any summons issued by the judgment debtor may be served. The notice shall state that the defendant is entitled, if he has grounds for doing so, to apply to set aside the registration and shall also state the number of days for applying to set aside the registration limited by the order giving leave to register.

11. The party serving the notice shall, within three days at most after such service; endorse on the notice or a copy or duplicate thereof the day of the month and the week of the service thereof, otherwise the judgment creditor shall not be at liberty to issue execution on the judgment; and every affidavit of service of such notice shall mention the day on which such endorsement was made. This rule shall apply to substituted as well as other service. The three days limited by this rule may under special circumstances be extended by order of a judge.

12. The judgment debtor may at any time within the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on him of the notice of the registration of the judgment apply by summons to a judge to set aside the registration or to suspend execution on the judgment and the judge on such application if satisfied that the case comes within one of the cases in which under section 2 (2) of the Law no judgment can be ordered to be registered or that it is not just or convenient that the judgment should be enforced in Jamaica or for other sufficient reason may order that the registration be set aside or execution on the judgment suspended either unconditionally or on such terms as he thinks fit, and either altogether or until such time as he shall direct: Provided that the judge may allow the application to be made at any time after the expiration of the time herein mentioned.

13. The summons referred to in rule 12 shall be an ordinary summons intituled in the same manner as the affidavit referred to in rule 3.

14. No execution shall issue on a judgment registered under the Law until after the expiration of the time limited by the order giving leave to register after service on the judgment debtor of notice of the registration thereof. Provided that the judge who makes the order for such registration or a judge at Chambers, may at any time order the execution shall be suspended for a longer time.

15. Any party desirous of issuing execution on a judgment registered under the Law must produce to the Registrar an affidavit of the service of the notice of registration.

16. A writ of execution on a judgment registered under the Law may be thus varied:— Instead of "which said sum of money and interest were lately before us in our said Court, etc." insert "which said sum of money and interest were lately in (describing the court in which judgment was obtained)" etc., and which judgment has been

duly registered in our Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica pursuant to the Reciprocal enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923, (No. 1923.)

17. Any application under section 3 of the Law for a certified copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica shall be made ex parte to a judge of the said Court on an affidavit made by the judgment creditor or his solicitor giving the particulars of the judgment and showing that the judgment debtor is resident in the United Kingdom or some (stating what) part of His Majesty's Dominions outside the United Kingdom to which the Law has been extended and stating to the best of his information and belief the title, trade, business or occupation of the judgment creditor and judgment debtor respectively and their respective usual or last known places of abode or business.

18. The certified copy of the judgment shall be an office copy and shall be sealed with the seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and shall be certified by the Registrar as follows:—

"I certify that the above copy judgment is a true copy of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica and this copy is issued in accordance with section 3 of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923.)"

(Signed).....
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature
of Jamaica.

19. In this order the expression "the Law" means the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards Law, 1923 (No. 16 of 1923) and the definitions contained in section 5 (1) of the Law shall apply:

20. The fees set out in the Schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of the registration of judgments under the Law.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

	s.	d.
On Affidavit in support of Application	10	0
Any other Affidavit	5	0
On issuing Summons for leave to register	10	0
Any other Summons	5	0
On the Order for Registration	10	0
On issuing Execution	(The same fee as on a judgment of the Supreme Court)	
On a certified Copy Judgment	10	0
Other fees the same as those payable in proceedings in the Supreme Court.		

COURT FIXTURES FOR 1939.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Sittings of the Court of Appeal will be held, commencing on the following dates:—
January 4th, April 19th, September 19th.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Home Circuit.—Kingston—January 3; April 11; September 18.

Western Circuit.—Spanish Town—January 23; May 8; September 25. May Pen—January 30; May 15; October 2. Mandeville—February 2; May 22; October 5. Black River—February 6; May 25; October 9.

Northern Circuit.—Savanna-la-Mar—February 9; May 29; October 12. Lucea—February 13; June 1; October 16. Montego Bay—February 15; June 5; October 18. Falmouth—February 20; June 8; October 23.

Eastern Circuit.—St. Ann's Bay—Feb. 22; June 12; October 25. Port Maria—Feb., 27; June 15; October 30. Port Antonio—March 6; June 19; November 2. Morant Bay—March 9; June 22; November 6.

Vacation. From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII. in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69 on the 15th day of February, 1909), it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—Such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the same Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

Rules of the Court of Appeal were made by the Judges of the Court of Appeal on the 18th November, 1935, and approved by the Governor in Privy Council and the Legislative Council, are recorded in the "Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary" of February 4th, 1936.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of this Office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of General Revenue.

By the passing of Law 27 of 1936, the Administrator General has ceased to be Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court and the Departments have accordingly been separated as from 7th January, 1937.

The Intestates Estates and Property Charges Law 35 of 1936, has also been passed by the Legislative Council and came into effect on 1st June, 1937. This Law provides, *inter alia*, that where:—

- (a) the residuary estate of an intestate does not exceed £500; or
- (b) exceeds that sum and a minor is entitled to a share thereof; or
- (c) a Testator does not appoint an Executor; or
- (d) the Executor has died before the testator, or renounces;

it shall be the duty of the Administrator-General to apply for Letters of Administration, and unless the Court is satisfied that it would be for the benefit of the estate that Letters of Administration should be granted to some other person, Letters of Administration shall be granted to the Administrator-General.

This Law also provides for illegitimate children sharing in the Estates of their mothers, and mothers in the Estates of their illegitimate children in cases of Intestacy.

In addition the Law provides for a complete change in the Statute of Distributions in cases of Intestacy in keeping with the English Act passed in the year 1925.

During the year 1936, Letters of Administration to the estates of 10 deceased persons (with Will annexed) and Probate of the Wills of 3 deceased persons were granted to the Administrator General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the Resident Magistrates' Courts of this Island, Letters of Administration to the estates of 50 deceased persons, (2 with Wills annexed). and Probate of the Will of 1 deceased person.

The Administrator-General was also appointed Guardian and Committee of the estate of persons of unsound mind, not so found; and to act under:—4 Appointments of Trustee, 2 Agreements with Creditors, and 1 Power of Attorney.

The estates of 190 deceased persons who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, etc., were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

At the 31st December, 1936, the amount at credit of the estates of deceased persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £447,938 8s. 1d.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Amendment Law 28 of 1936 declares that the Administrator-General shall cease to be the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court as well as in the R.M., Court for the parish of Kingston in the hands of the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in other Resident Magistrates' Courts of the Island; the Clerks of which Courts are Trustees in their respective Courts. Law 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending Laws now in force *inter alia* provide:—

- (a) that it shall be incumbent upon Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £; otherwise their discharge may be suspended for two years and that discharge may be refused or made subject to conditions if the Debtor had been carrying on trade by means of Fictitious Capital;

- (b) for the administration of deceased persons' estates in Bankruptcy;
- (c) for books of account of debtors to have been kept in English and specifying particulars required to be kept in such books;
- (d) that undischarged Bankrupts obtaining credit to the extent of £20; or more; without disclosing disability, are liable to imprisonment, not exceeding two years,
- (e) that sale by a trader of his stock-in-trade, etc., without consent of three-fourths in number and value, of his creditors; or unless made after 21 days notice in Jamaica Gazette, and a daily paper published in Kingston; shall be void against creditors in case of his Bankruptcy; and
- (f) that such advertisement may be alleged as an act of Bankruptcy, after notice in the prescribed form by the Petitioning Creditor.
- (g) Definition of the term Debtor.
- (h) that Interest at 6% per annum be calculated on loans, and that Trustee to have power to re-open any account settled within 3 years preceding date of Provisional Order;
- (i) Claim by husband for money lent to wife and by wife for money lent to husband for purposes of her or his trade or business shall not rank for dividend until all other creditors have been paid 20/- in the £.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Law in the Supreme Court during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861	.. 16	1863	.. 75	1865	.. 39	1867	.. 64
1862	.. 76	1864	.. 40	1866	.. 47	1868	.. 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1922	.. 36	1926	.. 50	1930	.. 45	1934	.. 29
1923	.. 46	1927	.. 40	1931	.. 53	1935	.. 26
1924	.. 63	1928	.. 37	1932	.. 21	1936	.. 42
1925	.. 33	1929	.. 33	1933	.. 26	1937	.. 23

During the year 1936, there were 21 Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which 5 were made Absolute, 2 were revoked, and the remaining 14 were pending at the end of the year.

There were also made 1 Order appointing the Trustee to be Receiver and 3 Absolute Orders on Debtor's Petitions.

There were made in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years, 7 Absolute Orders, 5 Orders of Discharge and 2 Orders revoking Provisional Order.

On the 31st December, 1937, the amount at credit of Bankruptcy Estates was £23,307 15s. 9d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 28 Vic. chap. 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	..	£10	0	0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston	..	6	0	0
ditto ditto any other parish	..	3	0	0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings on an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	..	£0	10	6
For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	..			

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public, and shall be certified under the hand and

seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country, that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian	15th March, 1920	The whole Island
Abendana, Vincent Orlando	26th Feb., 1931	St. Mary
Aguilar, A. W. O.	28th January, 1908	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V.	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Ashenheim, L.	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Ashenhim, L. s. l. E.	22nd June, 1937	The whole Island
Bailey, Albert Joseph	10th June, 1932	Manchester
Bourke, Wellesley	22nd August, 1908	The whole Island
Brown, G. P.	6th August, 1906	St. James
Cargill, J. H.	12th July, 1912	Kingston
Cargill, Hon. Sidney Raynes	20th February, 1907	Kingston
	30th September, 1921	St. Andrew
Cox, H. M. H.	31st August, 1932	Kingston
Corinaldi, A. J.	31st August, 1932	Kingston
Duffus, H. G. H.	10th July, 1937	St. Thomas
Dickenson, James Alexander	30th January, 1924	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H.	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Farquharson, Sir A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Foote, Arnold	16th October, 1919	Westmoreland
Fraser, John P.	13th May, 1937	Kingston
Grossett, Frederick Vincent	1st June, 1922	Portland
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Hart, Ansell Henry Lister	15th June, 1922	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
King, M. T.	4th February, 1920	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Hon. Noel Brooks	4th September, 1916	The whole Island
Manton, Victor Evelyn	15th June, 1922	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	12th June, 1908	Kingston
McGregor, J. M.	25th July, 1924	Manchester
Nuttall, E.	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Sanftleben, H. C. L.	8th Feb., 1928	Hanover
Samuel, Lionel Vincent Disraeli	4th April, 1918	Kingston
Stone, L. J.	14th April, 1919	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F.	5th May, 1917	St. James
Vendryes, Charles Henry	4th June, 1921	Portland
Wesley-Gammon, C. B.	31st March, 1927	Westmoreland

PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905), authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms

defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

(a) "The Bethania", captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.

(b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1937. "B"

	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Repe and attempt at Unnatural Offences and attempt at.	Other Offences against the person.	Offences against Property.	Offences against property committed with violence to the person.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted ..	8 13	..	7	4	1,397	2367	11	579	7,996	12,382
Acquitted ..	8 8	..	15	2	561	789	4	209	1,905	3,501
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	11 12	..	15	1	360	779	8	97	3,009	4,292
Remanets ..	3 2	..	..	4	..	6	3	..	..	18
Total ..	30 35	..	37	11	2,318	3941	26	885	12,910	20,193

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	From 1.1.33 to 31.12.33	From 1.1.34 to 31.12.34	From 1.1.35 to 31.12.35	From 1.1.36 to 31.12.36	From 1.1.37 to 31.12.37
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	49,589	47,358	49,047	53,282	54,721
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,829	1,832	1,977	1,990	2,026
2. For prædial larceny ..	1,199	794	643	917	594
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,144	838	733	898	749
4. For other offences ..	16,213	15,570	17,318	18,577	19,907
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	1,401	1,319	1,488	1,336	1,429
2. For prædial larceny ..	752	619	564	742	579
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	2,227	2,033	2,006	2,285	2,378
4. For other offences ..	7,594	7,165	7,466	8,231	7,996
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	10,349	10,006	9,861	10,087	11,260
2. In the Superior Courts ..	6,851	7,171	6,979	8,262	7,784

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

ON the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1927, (Law 39 of 1927). The Resident Magistrate's jurisdiction is similar to that of a Judge of an English County Court, and a Recorder. His Court took the place of the late District Courts. He also presides in the Petty Sessions Court. The Resident Magistrate's Court is the intermediate one between the Supreme Court and the Petty Sessions Court. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor. Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a writer to the Signet of Scotland, or a Law Agent admitted to practice in Scotland—of five years actual practice.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks of the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Court Fees, for Practitioners and for Bailiff's Fees in pursuance of the authority in that behalf contained in Section 114 of Law 39 of 1927, in substitution for all the Tariffs of Fees hitherto in force.

COURT FEES.

<i>Common Law and Equity.</i>	£	s.	d.
On lodging every Plaintiff or Counterclaim where the amount claimed does not exceed £4	0	2	0
Where the amount claimed exceeds £4, in the £ or part of the £	0	0	6
NOTE—No single Court Fee shall in any case exceed	2	10	0

Land.

On lodging every Plaintiff or Counterclaim under the Land jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Court (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law, and exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0	10	0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the fee of 6d. in the £ on the amount of the claim.			
Application for Sale of Lands	0	15	0
Interpleader (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	0	15	0
Replevin	0	15	0

Equity—Fees at the above rates:—

In proceedings under Section 110 of Law 39 of 1927, the fees shall be calculated.

Under Sub-section 1, on the value of the Estate.

Under Sub-section 2, on the value of the Trust estate or fund.

Under Sub-section 3, on the amount of the Mortgage, Charge or Lien.

Under Sub-section 4, on the value of the property.

Under Sub-section 5, on the value of the Trust estate or fund.

Under Sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the Infant.

Under Sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership.

Under Sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates.

Under Sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument.

There shall also be payable in all proceedings in Equity the following fees:			£	s.	d.
On each Order for Injunction .. .. .	..	..	0	5	0
On each Interlocutory or other Order .. .. .	..	..	0	2	6
Notice to parties, creditors or claimants .. .. .	..	..	0	1	0
On each Petition or Motion .. .. .	..	..	0	2	6
On each Bond or Recognizance .. .. .	..	..	0	2	6
On Defendant's Admission or Disclaimer .. .. .	..	..	0	1	0
There shall also be paid the following fees:					
On each Judgment Summons .. .. .	..	..	0	4	0
On each Notice under Section 229 of Law 39 of 1927 .. .. .	..	..	0	4	0
On every Original Subpoena (which may include 3 persons) .. .. .	..	..	0	1	0
On every Warrant .. .. .	..	..	0	1	0
On every Notice of Special Defence .. .. .	..	..	0	1	0
On entering every Appeal .. .. .	..	..	0	10	0
Copies of evidence, documents or books, or extracts— for every sheet of 160 words or fraction of a sheet, on appeal or otherwise .. .. .	..	..	0	0	6

Searchers.

By a Solicitor	Free
By a party to a suit (or person interested)	Free
By any other person:	
In each book, per hour or part of one hour	£0 5 0
In every suit or matter, per hour or part of one hour	0 1 0
In every criminal case, per hour or part of one hour	0 1 0
Whenever any judgment recovered is less than the amount of the claim, the Court fees allowed for costs shall be on the amount of the Judgment.	

Probate and Administration.

When the value of the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50	0 8 6
exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	1 0 0
exceeds £100 and does not exceed £300	2 10 0
(These fees include the fee for the Certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the fees for recording in the Resident Magistrate's Court, and must be affixed in Judicial Stamps on the Oath of Executor or Affidavit of Administrator.)	
<i>Inventories</i> —on every 600 words or part thereof	0 1 6
Fees for recording Wills in the Record Office, at the rate of 1/6d. for 160 words and 2/3 for the Receipt and Stamp. Such recording fees shall be collected in cash and paid to the Deputy Keeper of the Records.	
On lodging every Caveat	0 1 0
In any contentious proceedings the Court fee shall be calculated on the value of the Estate.	
NOTE—No single Court fee shall in any case exceed	2 10 0

Criminal.

In Any case arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instruction, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer, whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-officer or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such fee is applicable, the following fee shall be paid:

For every Indictment £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any Indictment under "the Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to offences against the Person" (27 Vic., cap. 32) or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic. cap. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27, Vic., cap. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Laws, or for the offences of Forcible Entry and Detainer of land.

NOTE.—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Resident Magistrate, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of a Resident Magistrate without any application by any party.

BARRISTERS' AND SOLICITORS' FEES.

In Common Law, Equity, Bankruptcy and Probate between party and party, as well as between Solicitor and Client, except where by any Statute or Law provision as to costs or fees has otherwise been made:

Contested Cases.

Where the amount of the claim, the amount recovered, or the value of the estate does not exceed £10	£2	2	0
Where the amount exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3	3	0
" " " £20 " " £30	4	4	0
" " " £30 " " £50	5	5	0
" " " £50 " " £65	6	6	0
" " " £65 " " £80	7	7	0
" " " £80 " " £100	8	8	0
" " " £100 " " £200	10	10	0
" " " £200	12	12	0

Land Cases.

In cases under the land jurisdiction involving title to land, in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate £3 3/-	10	10	0
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Receiving Judgment.

For attendance to receive Judgment, when Judgment has been reserved	0	10	0
Where a case is ready for trial and is adjourned at the request of one party without the consent of the other party, the costs shall be in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate.			
When a case is adjourned for want of time or is called on for a date to be fixed	0	5	0
Barristers shall be paid according to the above Scale and the Solicitor instructing shall be paid two-thirds of the amount allowed to Counsel.			
In any action or matter in which the Resident Magistrate shall be of opinion that the above fees are insufficient remuneration of the services performed on account of the difficulty or importance of the matter or the extraordinary skill and labour required and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of and shall make a special direction thereof the Resident Magistrate may allow in addition to the above rates such amount as he may think fit, not exceeding	£10	10	0

Uncontested Cases under Section 148 of Law 39 of 1927—

When the amount does not exceed £2	0	9	0
When the amount exceeds £2 and does not exceed £10	0	15	0
" " " £10 " " £20	1	1	0
" " " £20 " " £50	1	13	0
" " " £50 " " £75	3	3	0
" " " £75 " " £100	4	4	0
" " " £100	5	5	0

Provided when the defendant satisfies the Plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the Summons the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than two-thirds of the scale for uncontested costs.

In cases in Equity, actions in Tort and for unliquidated damages in contract, actions under the land jurisdiction and in Probate, when the defendant does not appear the Resident Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow an amount not exceeding the rate fixed for contested cases.

<i>Uncontested Cases under Section 151 of Law 39 of 1927—</i>						£	s.	d.
Where the claim exceeds	£10	and does not exceed	£10	..	..	0	8	0
"	"	"	"	"	"	0	12	0
"	"	"	£20	"	"	0	18	0
"	"	"	£50	"	"	2	2	0
"	"	"	£75	..	..	3	3	0

Taking Judgment, Section 152 of Law 39 of 1927—

When the judgment given exceeds	£2	and is less than	£20	..	..	0	5	0
"	"	"	£20	"	"	0	10	0
"	"	"	£50	..	..	1	1	0

Judgment Summonses and Fees under Section 229 of Law 39 of 1927, when an order is made:

Where the amount does not exceed £5	..	..	..	0	8	0
Where the amount exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	..	..	..	0	10	0
“ “ “ £10 “ “ £25	..	..	..	0	15	0
“ “ “ £25 “ “ £50	..	..	..	0	18	0
Where the amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	..	..	..	2	2	0
“ “ “ £100 “ “ £200	..	..	..	3	3	0
“ “ “ £200 .. ..	..	..	..	4	4	0

Contested Judgment Summonses.

The Resident Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow costs not exceeding one half of the amount of the fee for contested cases.

New Trial.

For every Motion for New Trial, when uncontested	..	..	0	10	6
When the Motion for a New Trial is contested, in the discretion of the Resident Magistrate, from	..	..	£1	1s. to 5	5 0

Applications.

For substituted service	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
For Discovery, Interrogatories, from	..	..	..	£1 1s to	3	3	0

Arbitration.

The same as for contested cases. Costs of Counsel and Solicitor shall be in the award of the Arbitrator unless otherwise provided in the Order of Reference.

Travelling Expenses.

The Resident Magistrate may authorize travelling expenses when he considers that they ought to be allowed. He shall fix the amount allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an Appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant prior to transmission of the papers to the Appeal Court	£2	2	0
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Applications for Sale of Land.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied for the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the Order for the Sale of the land	2	2	0
In addition to the fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realises less than £20	..	..	..	..	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
When the land sold realises more than £20 but less than £50 ..	2	2	0
When the land sold realises more than £50 but less than £100 ..	3	3	0
When the land sold realises more than £100 ..	5	5	0
Provided that where from the number of the parties to be served or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or incumbrancer, or for any reason, the Resident Magistrate shall be of the opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding ..	5	5	0
Where costs of parties other than a judgment creditor are awarded, the Resident Magistrate shall fix the amount of such costs.			

Probate and Administration.

Applications to obtain a grant of Probate or Administration when the Real and Personal Estate does not exceed £50 ..	2	2	0
exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 ..	4	4	0
exceeds £100 and does not exceed £200 ..	5	5	0
exceeds £200 and does not exceed £300 ..	6	6	0

BAILIFFS' FEES.

1. Serving every Summons or Subpœna or other document within one mile of nearest Court House, when the service need not be personal .. 0 1 6
 When such service is required to be personal, by Law .. 0 2 6
 If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile .. 0 0 6
 In the case of two or more persons in a Summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only.
2. Affidavit of service of Summons out of jurisdiction .. 0 1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security .. 0 2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security .. 0 2 0
5. For the delivery of goods replevied .. 0 5 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison including all expenses and assistants .. 0 7 6
 If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile .. 0 1 6
 In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison. Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance, then the lowest fare both ways for the Bailiff, and one way for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the route is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the Bailiff and before being lodged in Prison, the Bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 7/6, and to all expenses necessarily incurred, not exceeding 1/- a mile or the distance actually travelled.
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the Bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours, then he will be entitled to a fee of 10/- for each 24 hours or part thereof after the first 24 hours.

Warrants of Possession.

9. Executing Warrants of Possession .. 0 10 0
 with mileage at the rate of 6d. a mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of Execution against Goods.

	£	s.	d.
10. Serving every Notice of Warrant of execution against goods ..	0	1	6
11. A Commission of 2½% on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the Bailiff in addition to mileage.			
12. Executing Writs of Execution against goods, 1/- in the £ to be on the nett proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.			
13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from the nearest Court House when the Bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25% of the amount of the Warrant.			
14. Keeping possession of goods until sale, or until arranged between the parties, per day, not exceeding 7 days	0	2	0
15. For the appraisement of goods distrained 3d. in the £ on the value. For the sale and commission and delivery of the goods, 1/- in the £ on the nett produce of the sale together with all necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees.			

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by Order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 5% on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1% on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects or live stock and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration not exceeding the rate of £2% provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under Section 82 of Law 39 of 1927 or otherwise, that the Bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the Bailiff as under:

For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1/6 a day for each animal until the Return Day.

For the keep of dead stock, 6d. a day.

In the event of the trial being postponed the Claimant shall also pay the above rates until the date of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from the Court Houses of the parish which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a Bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees, shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

Amts. to be charged where the assets of the bankrupt are sworn under £50.
 Amts. to be charged where the assets of the bankrupt are sworn to exceed £50.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES'

COURTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all Schedules, Exhibit and Affidavits in verification)	0	3	0	0	3	0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final, and on every commission de bene esse	0	0	6	0	1	0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	0	0	6	0	1	0
On every attested copy of any other proceedings or document, when necessary, per folio of 160 words, every figure being counted as a word	0	0	6	0	1	0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits, except Affidavits in verification of Petitions	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every Subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every copy of such Subpoena for service	0	0	3	0	0	6
For every Judge's Summons, Mandamus or Injunction	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk of the Courts	0	0	6	0	1	0
For every copy thereof when necessary	0	0	3	0	0	6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	0	0	3	0	0	6
For receiving and filing every claim	0	0	3	0	0	6
For every bond or recognizance	0	0	6	0	1	0
For entering every appeal	0	5	0	0	5	0
For taxing every Bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client	0	1	0	0	2	0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for, shall, when the assets of the bankrupt are sworn at under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and when such assets are sworn to exceed £50, then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing and those of any Clerk, Officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the assets of the bankrupt, if sufficient and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Resident Magistrate on the Treasurer.

Bailiff's Fees

	Where value of assets of bankrupt sworn under £50			Where value of assets of bankrupt sworn to exceed £50		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other documents, if not personally served	0	0	6	0	0	6
The like, if personally served	0	1	0	0	1	0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court	0	1	0	0	1	0
For seizing or taking possession of any realty or personalty under any process of the Court	0	10	0	0	15	0
For keeping possession of any realty or personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as, having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept, shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation, but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0	10	0	1	0	0
On commitment of any person by the Resident Magistrate, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary out of pocket expenses, when allowed)	0	2	6	0	5	0
For swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of execution of process or any other necessary affidavit	0	0	6	0	1	0
All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.						
For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff, he shall be paid on the same principle and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided.						

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 70 of Law 39 of 1927, it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the time and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 71 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution for a *habeas corpus* to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be

deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 19 of Law 39 of 1927, every Resident Magistrate appointed under that Law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions on summary trials for larceny or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s.9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant ..	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour ..	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names ..	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages ..	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 3 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court ..	0 15 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words ..	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

WITNESSES EXPENSES ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 28 OF 1924.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I.

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens
exceeding 100 acres, merchants, general factors, whole-
sale dealers, bankers, and professional persons

.. £0 7 6 to £0 10 6

CLASS II.

Proprietors, occupiers, or attorneys of estates or pens, not exceeding 100 acres, overseers, or book-keepers of estates, or pens, tradesmen, (including first class re- tailers) commission agents, auctioneers, accountants, interpreters	0 5 0 to 0 7 0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, small shopkeepers, skilled workmen, tailors, journeymen, district constables	0 2 0 to 0 4 0
Servants, labourers and the like	0 1 0 to 0 2 0

CLASS IV.

Registered Medical Practitioners—			
(a) for giving evidence in one case, per day	—		1 1 0
(b) for giving evidence in two or more cases in one day on behalf of the Crown:			
(1) for the first case	1 1 0		
(2) for each subsequent case			0 10 6
(c) (1) for examining body without dissection and making the required report			1 1 0
(2) for the same services as in (1) after exhumation	2 2 0		
(3) for examining and dissecting a body and making the required report			2 2 0
(4) for the same services as in (3) after exhumation	—		5 5 0

N.B.—The minimum amount specified in this Schedule is to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than one shilling and sixpence per mile one way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

COURT FIXTURES.

Times and Places fixed for the holding of Resident Magistrates Courts and Petty Sessions in the several Parishes of the Island for the year 1939.

KINGSTON.

CIVIL.

January 9, and 23, February 6 and 20, March 6 and 20, April 3 and 17, May 8 and 22, June 5 and 19, July 3 and 17, August 7 and 21, September 4 and 18, October 2 and 16, November 6 and 20, December 4 and 18.

Judgment Summonses will be heard on the Tuesdays following each of the above dates.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Every Monday except the 2nd January, 10th April, and 25th December. Every Tuesday except the 1st August, and 26th December. Every Wednesday except the 22nd February, and 24th May. Every Thursday except the 9th November. Every Friday except the 7th April, and 9th June.

ST. ANDREW.

CIVIL.

Halfway Tree—Second and fourth Mondays in each month (except 10th April, 25th December.)

Stony Hill—First Tuesday in each month except 1st August.

Gordon Town—Second Tuesday in each month.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Halfway Tree—Every Wednesday except 22nd February, and 24th May.

Every Thursday except 9th November.

Stony Hill—First, third and fourth Tuesdays in each month, (except 1st August, and 26th December.)

Gordon Town—Second Tuesday in each month.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Halfway Tree—Every Tuesday except the 1st August, and 26th December.

Special Pictures—Halfway Tree—Spirit Licensing Sessions by the Licensing Authority—11th March, and 9th September.

Halfway Tree—Settlement of Jury List by all Justices of the Peace—12th August, and 16th September.

Halfway Tree—Settlement of Voters' List by Resident Magistrate, 8th April.

ST. THOMAS.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Morant Bay—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 24th; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 14th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 26th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th.

Bath—January 12th, 19th, 26th; February 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 10th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 13th, 20th, 27th; May 11th, 18th, 25th; June 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 13th, 20th, 27th; August 10th, 18th, 24th, 31st; September 15th, 21st, 28th; October 12th, 19th, 26th; November 10th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 14th, 21st, 28th.

Cedar Valley—January 20th; February 17th; March 17th; April 21st; May 19th; June, 16th; July 21st; August 25th; September 22nd; October 20th; November 17th; December 15th. Also Petty Sessions on the 31st March.

Yallahs—17th January; 21st February; 21st March; 18th April; 16th May; 20th June; 18th July; 15th August; 19th September; 17th October; 21st November; 19th December.

CIVIL.

Morant Bay—January 10th, 24th; February 14th, 28th; March 14th, 28th; April 11th, 25th; May 9th, 23rd; June 13th, 27th; July 11th, 25th; August 8th, 22nd; September 12th, 26th; October 10th, 24th; November 14th, 28th; December 12th.

Bath—January 5th; February 2nd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Cedar Valley—January 20th; February 17th; March 17th; April 21st; May 19th; June 16th; July 21st; August 25th; September 22nd; October 20th; November 17th; December 15th.

Yallahs—January 17th; February 21st; March 21st; April 18th; May 16th; June 20th; July 18th; August 15th; September 19th; October 17th; November 21st; December 19th.

LICENSING SESSION.

The 9th March and the 14th September, 1939.

SETTLEMENT OF JURY LIST.

The 17th August and the 14th September, 1939.

SETTLEMENT OF VOTERS' LIST.

The 3rd April and the 12th April, 1939.

PORTLAND.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Port Antonio—Every Tuesday in each week, except the 1st August, and the 26th December, for which Wednesdays, 2nd August and 27th December are substituted.

Hope Bay—The Fridays following the first and third Mondays in each month except, Friday the 7th April and 9th June, for which the 14th April and 2nd June are substituted.

Buff Bay—The Wednesdays following the first and third Mondays in each month except the 22nd February, for which the 15th February, is substituted.

Manchioneal—The fourth Thursday in each month.

CIVIL.

Port Antonio—The first Monday in each month except 2nd January for which Monday the 9th January, is substituted.

Hope Bay—The Friday following the first Monday except Fridays the 7th April and 9th June, for which the 14th April, and the 2nd June, are substituted.

Buff Bay—The Wednesday following the first Monday in each month.

Manchioneal—The second Thursday in each month except 9th March, 10th August, 14th September, and 9th November, for which the 2nd March, 3rd August, 1st September and 2nd November, are substituted. The fourth Thursday in each Month.

N.B.—The Deputy Clerk will attend at Manchioneal on the first Monday in each month except 2nd January for which the 9th January, is substituted; and at Hope Bay and Buff Bay on the second Monday in each month except the 9th January, and 10th April, for which the 16th January and 17th, April, are substituted.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

The 9th March and the 9th September.

SETTLEMENT OF THE JURY LIST.

The 10th August and the 14th September.

SETTLEMENT OF THE VOTERS LIST.

The 6th April.

ST. MARY.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Annotto Bay—Every Tuesday, except the 1st August and 26th December.

Port Maria—Every Wednesday except the 22nd February, 24th May and 27th December.

Richmond—Every Thursday except the 28th December and 9th November.

Gayle—Every first and third Friday in each month, except the 7th April and 21st April, when it will be on the 14th April and 28th April instead.

CIVIL.

Annotto Bay—The first Tuesday in each month except 1st August when it will be the 8th August.

Port Maria—The first Wednesday in each month.

Richmond—The first Thursday in each month.

Gayle—The first Friday in each month except 7th April when it will be 14th April.

ST. ANN

CIVIL.

St. Ann's Bay—January 5th; February 2nd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th, June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Brown's Town—January 4th; February 1st; March 1st; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st; December 6th;

Cave Valley—January 6th; February 3rd; March 3rd; April 14th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Ocho Rios—January 10th; March 14th; May 9th; July 11th; September 12th; November 14th.

Claremont—January 17th; February 21st; March 21st; April 18th; May 16th; June 20th; July 18th; August 15th; September 19th; October 17th; November 21st; December 12th.

Moneague—January 24th; February 28th; March 28th; April 25th; May 23rd; June 27th; July 25th; August 22nd; September 26th; October 24th; November 28th; December 19th.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Ann's Bay—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; September 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

Brown's Town—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 22nd, 27th.

Cave Valley—January 6th, 20th; February 3rd, 17th; March 3rd, 17th; April 14th, 28th; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September: 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

Ocho Rios—January 10th; March 14th; May 9th; July 11th; September 12th; November 14th.

Claremont—January 17th; February 21st; March 21st; April 18th; May 16th; June 20th; July 18th; August 15th; September 19th; October 17th; November 21st; December 12th.

Moneague—January 24th; February 28th; March 28th; April 25th; May 23rd; June 27th; July 25th; August 22nd; September 26th; October 24th; November 28th; December 19th.

TRELAWNY.

CIVIL.

Falmouth—January 3rd; February 7th; March 7th; April 4th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 4th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.

Clark's Town—January 6th; February 6th; March 6th; April 3rd, May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

Duncans—January 11th; February 8th; March 8th; April 12th; May 10th; June 14th; July 12th; August 9th; September 13th; October 11th; November 8th; December 13th.

Ulster Spring—January 5th; February 2nd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Falmouth—January 4th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 15th; March 1st, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 20th, 27th.

Clark's Town—January 16th; February 20th; March 20th; April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th, December 18th.

Duncans—January 11th; February 8th; March 8th; April 12th; May 10th; June 14th; July 12th; August 9th; September 13th; October 11th; November 8th; December 13th.

Ulster Spring—January 12th, 26th; February 9th, 23rd; March 10th 23rd, 30th; April, 13th, 27th; May 11th, 25th; June 8th, 22nd, 29th; July 13th, 27th; August 10th 24th, 31st; September 14th, 28th; October 12th, 26th; November 10th, 23rd, 30th; December 14th, 28th.

ST. JAMES.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Montego Bay—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th.

Adelphi—January 26th; February 23rd; March 23rd; April 27th; May 25; June 22nd; July 27th; August 24th; September 28th; October 26th; November 23rd; December 28th.

Spring Mount—January 10th, 24th; February 14th, 28th; March 14th, 28th; April 11th, 25th; May 9th, 23rd; June 13th, 27th; July 11th, 25th; August 8th, 22nd; September 12th, 26th; October 10th, 24th; November 14th, 28th; December 12.

Cambridge—January 6th, 13th; February 3rd, 17th; March 3rd, 17th; April 6th, 21st; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

CIVIL.

Montego Bay—January 16th; February 20th; March 20th April 17th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 18th.

Cambridge—January 6th; February 3rd; March 3rd; April 6th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

HANOVER.

HANOVER—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Lucea—Every Tuesday in each month except the 1st August and 26th December.

Green Island—The second and fourth Wednesdays of each month except the 22nd February and the 24th of May for which the 15th February and 31st May are fixed respectively

Sandy Bay—The fourth Friday of each month.

CIVIL.

Lucea—The first Thursday of each month.

Green Island—The second Wednesday of each month.

Sandy Bay—The fourth Friday of each month.

WESTMORELAND.

WESTMORELAND—CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Savanna-la-Mar—Every Monday in each month except 2nd January, 10th April, and 25th December.

Bluefields—The first Friday of each month except 7th April when 14th April is fixed.

Whithorn—The third Thursday of each month.

Little London—The third Friday of each month.

Bethel Town—The fourth Thursday of each month.

CIVIL.

Savanna-la-Mar—The first Wednesday of each month.

Bluefields—The first Friday of each month except 7th April for which 14th April is fixed.

Whithorn—The third Thursday of each month.

Little London—The third Friday of each month.

Bethel Town—The second Thursday of each month except 9th November for which the 10th November is fixed.

ST. ELIZABETH.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Black River—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st 8th, 15th, 17th, 23rd, 31st; 24th; March 3rd, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, Jun 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th.

Malvern—January 9th, 23rd; February 6th, 20th; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd, 17th; May 1st, 15th; June 5th, 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st; September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December 4th, 18th.

New Market—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 7th, 21st; April 11th, 25th; May 2nd, 16th; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 8th, 22nd; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th;

Santa Cruz—January 6th, 20th; February 3rd, 17th; March 10th, 24th; April 14th, 28th; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 25th; September 8th, 22nd; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 8th, 22nd.

Balaclava—January 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; February 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd; March 2nd, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 4th, 13th, 20th, 27th; May 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; June 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd; July 6th, 13, 20th, 27th; August 3rd, 10th, 18th, 24th; September 7th, 15th, 21st, 28; October 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; November 2nd, 10th, 16th, 23rd; December 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th.

CIVIL.

Black River—January 4th; February 1st; March 3rd; April 5th; May 3rd; June 7th; July 5th; August 2nd; September 6th; October 4th; November 1st, December 6th.
 Malvern—January 9th; February 6th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.
 New Market—January 3rd; February 7th; March 7th; April 11th; May 2nd; June 6th; July 4th; August 8th; September 5th; October 3rd; November 7th; December 5th.
 Santa Cruz—January 6th; February 3rd; March 10th; April 14th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 8th; October 6th; November 3rd; December 8th.
 Balacava—January 5th; February 2nd; March 2nd; April 4th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

LICENSING SESSIONS—9th March and 14th September.

SETTLEMENT OF VOTERS' LIST—6th April.

SETTLEMENT OF JURY LIST—17th August and 14th September.

The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at:

Malvern—First Friday in each month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. except the 7th April for which 6th April is fixed.

New Market—2nd Friday in each month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. except 9th June for which 8th June is fixed.

Santa Cruz—Third Friday in each month from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Balacava—Fourth Friday in each month from 12 noon to 3 p.m.

Silsoh Police Station—Fourth Friday in each month from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

MANCHESTER AND THE SPALDINGS COURT

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Mandevill—Every Wednesday except the 22nd February, and 24th May.

Christiana—January 13th, 20th, 27th; February 10th, 17th, 24th; March 10th, 17th, 24th; April 14th, 21st, 28th; May 12th, 19th, 26th; June 16th, 23rd, 30th; July 14th, 21st, 28th; August 11th, 18th, 25th; September 8th, 15th, 22nd; October 13th, 20th, 27th; November 10th, 17th, 24th; December 8th, 15th, 22nd.

Spaldings—January 10th, 24th; February 14th, 28th; March, 14th, 28th; April 11th, 25th; May 9th, 23rd; June 13th, 27th; July 11th, 25th; August 8th, 22nd; September 12th, 26th; October 10th, 24th; November 14th, 28th; December 12th, 19th.

Cottage—January 9th, 23th; February 13th, 27th; March 13th, 27th; April 17th, 24th; May 8th, 22nd; June 12th, 26th; July 10th, 24th; August 14th, 28th; September 11th, 25th; October 9th, 23rd; November 13th, 27th; December 11th, 18th.

Wigton—January 3rd; February 6th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

Porus—January 16th; February 20th; March 20th; April 18th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 14th.

CIVIL.

Mandeville—January 6th; February 3rd; March 3rd; April 6th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

Christiana—January 13th; February 10th; March 10th; April 14th; May 12th; June 16th; July 14th; August 11th; September 8th; October 13th; November 10th; December 8th.

Spaldings—January 10th; February 14th; March 14th; April 11th; May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.

Cottage—January 9th; February 13th; March 13th; April 17th; May 8th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.

Wigton—January 3rd; February 6th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

Porus—January 16th; February 20th; March 20th; April 18th; May 15th; June 19th; July 17th; August 21st; September 18th; October 16th; November 20th; December 14th.

CLARENDON.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Chapelton—Every Wednesday in the year except the 22nd February, and 24th May, for which are substituted Friday the 24th February and the 26th May, respectively.

May Pen—Every Thursday in the year except the 9th November for which is substituted Friday the 10th November.

Alley—January 6th, 16th; February 6th, 20th; March 6th, 20th; April 3rd, 17th; May 1st, 15th; June 5th, 19th; July 3rd, 17th; August 7th, 21st; September 4th, 18th; October 2nd, 16th; November 6th, 20th; December 4th, 18th.

Frankfield—January 3rd, 17th; February 7th, 21st; March 7th, 21st; April 4th, 18th; May 2nd, 16th; June 6th, 20th; July 4th, 18th; August 4th, 18th; September 5th, 19th; October 3rd, 17th; November 7th, 21st; December 5th, 19th.

CIVIL.

Chapelton—January 10th; February 14th; March 14th; April 11th; May 9th; June 13th; July 11th; August 8th; September 12th; October 10th; November 14th; December 12th.

May Pen—January 5th; February 2nd; March 2nd; April 6th; May 4th; June 1st; July 6th; August 3rd; September 7th; October 5th; November 2nd; December 7th.

Alley—January 6th; February 6th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th, December 4th.

Frankfield—January 9th; February 13th; March 13th; April 14th; May 8th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.

ST. CATHERINE.

CIVIL.

Spanish Town—January 16th; February 13th; March 13th; April 17th; May 8th; June 12th; July 10th; August 14th; September 11th; October 9th; November 13th; December 11th.

Linstead—January 9th; February 6th; March 6th; April 3rd; May 1st; June 5th; July 3rd; August 7th; September 4th; October 2nd; November 6th; December 4th.

Old Harbour—January 6th; February 3rd; March 3rd; April 14th; May 5th; June 2nd; July 7th; August 4th; September 1st; October 6th; November 3rd; December 1st.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Spanish Town—January 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; February 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; March 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; June 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; July 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; August 3rd, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; September 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; October 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st; November 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; December 5th, 12th, 19th, 28th.

Linstead—January 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; February 1st, 8th, 15th, 23rd; March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; April 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 25th, 31st; June 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; July 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th; August 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; September 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; October 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; November 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th.

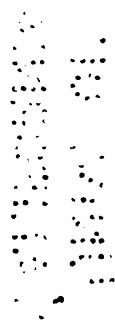
Old Harbour—January 6th; 20th; February 3rd, 17th; March 3rd, 17th; April 14th, 28th; May 5th, 19th; June 2nd, 16th; July 7th, 21st; August 4th, 18th; September 1st, 15th; October 6th, 20th; November 3rd, 17th; December 1st, 15th.

SPECIAL FIXTURES.

Spirit Licensing Sessions by the Licensing Authority—9th March and 14th September, 1939.

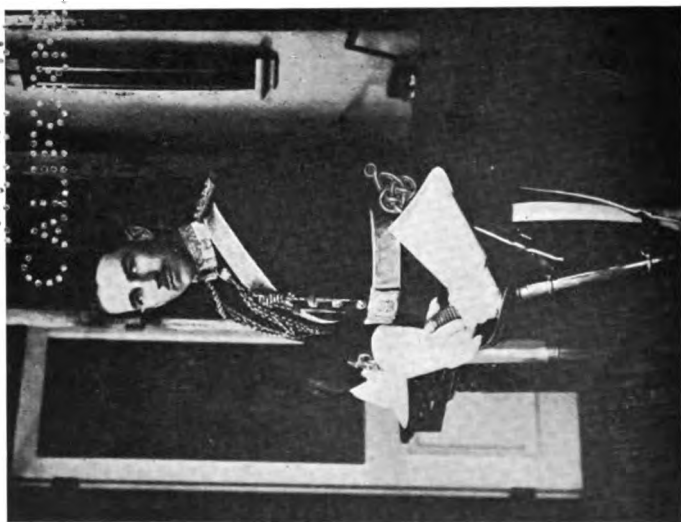
Settlement of Voter's List by Resident Magistrate—6th April and 13th April, 1939.

Settlement of Jury List by all Justices of the Peace—17th August and 14th September, 1939.





HON. S. E. MORRIS,
Member of the Privy Council and Custos of Westmoreland.



HON. CAPTAIN H. S. McGRATH,
Custos of St. Catherine.

THE MAGISTRACY.

List supplied by the Custodes of the several Parishes through the Colonial Secretary.

KINGSTON.*Custos.*

Hon. N. B. Livingston (1936)

Resident Magistrate.

Bertram Burrowes, (R. M., Civil Division)
J. L. Cundall, M.A. " Criminal
Capt. I. G. Wakely, (acting Asst. R.M.)

Justices of the Peace who are residing in Kingston.

Hon. Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.
Charles Hendric Barrington Armstrong,
L.R.C.P.

David Charles Vas
Lauriston C. E. Nunes
James Michael O'Connor
A. E. Delgado
A. M. Tucker
E. G. Orrett
Reginald Fletcher
Benjamin Alberga
Vernon C. Alexander
Arnold Louis Malabre
Everard E. Penso, D.D.S.
A. D. Jacobs (Senior)
S. V. Higgins
E. R. Hanna
Percy L. Abrahams
E. A. Issa
T. H. Geddes
Eustace Myers
Dr. D. I. Cameron

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
or are residing in another Parish.*

Eugene Finzi
Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, Kt., C.M.G.
William Eden Clarke
Reginald E. H. Melhado
S. C. Burke
Lionel deMercado
William Wilson, O.B.E.
Edwin Charley
Ernest Bertram Nethersole
Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.
William Patterson Cowie Adam
George Duncan Robertson, Laird of Struan,
Cross Roads
Hon. Ellis Levy
Hon. Sir Alfred Horace D'Costa, Kt.
Hon. Duncan Hamilton Hall, I.S.O.
Wm. Henry Francis Sidley

Arthur V. Kingdon
Owen Karl Henriques
James Alfred Miller
Owen F. Wright
Ewan D. Macdougall
Cecil Malvern DaCosta
Hon. George Seymour-Seymour, O.B.E.
Hon. Henry Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O.
R. C. Waters
Lindsay P. Downer
William E. O. Turvill
Alan O. Ritchie
Michael deCordova
James B. Stiven
Hon. G. C. Wainwright
P. G. Duff
W. A. Orrett
Reginald Emanuel Seaton, Cross Roads
P.O.
Vincent L. George
Herbert L. Harris
A. R. Dignum, M.B.E.
Hon. Sir C. W. Doorly, Kt., C.B.E.
Dr. L. M. Moody
Major T. B. Nicholson
F. N. Isaacs
R. B. Barker
B. O. Parks
L. R. Mordecai
Capt. J. D. Lucie-Smith
Capt. Wainwright
Dr. Charles I. Levy
Cecil deCordova
John Leopold King, B.A., LL.B.
John Hodgson
Phillip E. N. Mortimer
J. G. Keiffer
Wm. C. Buie
T. N. Drake
Dr. O. E. Anderson
C. B. Facey
Arthur Thelwell

ST. ANDREW.*Custos.*

Hon. S. R. Cargill (1932)

Resident Magistrate.

J. E. D. Carberry

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

W. H. Landale, St. Peters P.O.
Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring
H. E. Bolton, Halfway Tree
A. O. Soutar, Stony Hill
Otto Crowden, Halfway Tree
J. J. G. Mair, Stony Hill

David Watt, Halfway Tree
 J. H. Watt, Mavis Bank
 James Henderson, Constant Spring
 H. C. Shekell, Newcastle
 S. B. H. Bravo, Constant Spring
 A. M. Davis, Cross Roads
 R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads
 Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, M.L.C., C.
 Halfway Tree.
 Rene V. Malabre, Halfway Tree
 A. V. Kingdon, Cross Roads
 W. J. Palmer, Halfway Tree
 Lieut. Colonel C. S. MacLavery, D.S.O.,
 New Castle
 W. B. Powell, Halfway Tree
 G. N. Penso, Halfway Tree
 W. C. Syer, Mavis Bank
 G. D. Robertson, Laird of Struan, Cross Rds.
 M. S. Goodman, Hope Gardens
 Lindsay P. Downer, Constant Spring
 Rev. E. A. Edwards, Cross Roads
 R. Lopez, Gordon Town
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank
 D. L. Feurtado, I.S.O., Halfway Tree
 R. J. Miller, Cross Roads
 T. J. Francis, Lawrence Tavern
 Dr. J. J. Grace, Gordon Town
 S. S. Woodward, Dallas
 Reginald Emanuel Seaton, Halfway Tree
 T. R. Dixon, Halfway Tree
 C. Hope Pantton, Halfway Tree
 R. C. S. Rutty, Constant Spring
 O. F. Wright, Cross Roads
 F. N. Isaacs, Halfway Tree
 Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Halfway Tree
 Dr. Oswald E. Anderson, Cross Roads
 Wm. Cowper, M.B.E., M.A., Halfway Tree
 Hon. Sir Charles Doorly, Kt., C.B.E.
 Arthur Chapman Barnes, C.M.G.
 Joseph Goodwill Kieffer, Halfway Tree
 Stewart Chadwich Black, Liguanea

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

T. N. Drake
 W. E. Clarke, Mandeville
 J. C. Knollys
 C. Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 James M. O'Connor, Insp. Police, Kingston
 R. C. Waters, Morant Bay
 Dr. C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Claremont
 H. C. Robinson, Mandeville
 H. H. Pouyat, Hanover.
 Thomas Griffiths Southby
 Sir William Morrison
 Sir Thomas Roxburgh
 E. G. Orrett, Kingston

SAINT THOMAS.

Custos.

Hon. Lt. Col. L. G. Harrison, Morant
 Bay (1933)

Resident Magistrate.

A. O. Thomson

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Trinity Ville
 James H. Williams, Morant Bay
 Capt. John Hamilton, Bath
 R. A. Lighthourne, Morant Bay
 Horace F. W. Munn, Seaforth
 Richard L. Hollinsed, Bath
 Andrew G. Donaldson, Morant Bay
 H. E. Pengelly, Port Morant
 R. F. Robison, Port Morant
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewey
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Morant
 Bay
 John G. Marchalleck, Morant Bay
 Rev. Augustus Cole, Yallahs
 C. E. Randall, Sunning Hill
 R. A. Burke, Llandewey
 Alton H. Philipps, Morant Bay
 Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Morant Bay
 Major Byron Frank Caws, Trinity Ville
 Albert Henry Robertson, Bath
 Cecil Alexander DeLisser, Port Morant
 Leonard Hamilton Caryll, Trinity Ville
 R. C. S. MacFarlane, Morant Bay
 Capt. Robert Hamilton-Smith, Golden Grove
 Alfred Eleazar Wyatt, Seaforth
 Henry Emanuel McPherson, Morant Bay
 D. E. Moyston, Morant Bay
 W. O. Isaacs, Cedar Valley
 Ernest Alexander James, Port Morant
 Robert Tullis Harrison, C.S.I., Morant Bay
 D. P. Ehrenstein, Seaforth
 J. B. Cuthill, Golden Grove
 R. C. Waters
 James Anderson Tannock, Serge Island,
 Seaforth P.O.
 Caleb Edward Randall, Jr., House Hill,
 Sunning Hill P.O.
 T. L. Pearson, Morant Bay
 Edward James Whittle, Bath P.O.
 Eugene Hirsch, Morant Bay
 Sir Charlton Scott Cholmonley Harrison,
 Kt. C.I.E., Morant Bay.
 W. A. Duffus, Morant Bay
 Matthew Scott, Bowden

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Albert E. Hollis
 H. Egerton Eves
 E. H. Quin
 F. N. Miles
 Victor A. Michelin, Dry Harbour
 J. C. Knollys, Montego Bay
 C. H. Vidal Hall
 Maxwell D. Trench, Kenya
 F. I. C. Tremlett, M.B.E.
 William Munn, Kenya

Major Wm. W. Rhodes
 H. C. G. Purchas, Halfway Tree
 Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour
 L. R. O'Hanlon
 M. O. V. French-Mullen
 George O'Toole, Port Maria
 W. J. B. Bayne
 Guy W. Harris, Mandeville
 Leslie W. Hitchins, Kingston
 Rev. C. A. Wilson
 W. A. Orrett
 C. H. Burke
 R. D. Garcia, Gordon Town
 Leonard Wallace Thomas
 M. G. Beckford.
 Rev. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson, Old Harbour
 C. V. Munn, Mavis Bank, St. Andrew

PORTLAND.

Custos.

Hon. T. C. Geddes, Buff Bay, (1933)

Resident Magistrate.

R. H. McLaughlin

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood, Manchioneal
 Thomas Adrian Gray, Manchioneal
 George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay
 Ralph Parkinson Dunn, St. Margaret's Bay
 Edward Ernest Gray, Hope Bay
 Fred. M. Jones, Hector's River
 William Trevor Small, Hope Bay
 Clarence Lyon-Hall, Buff Bay
 Rev. Walter James Thompson, Buff Bay
 Edward Jonathan Churton Shepherd, Port Antonio
 William Harper Watson, St. Margaret's Bay
 Rev. Albert Victor Petgrave, Port Antonio
 Herbert George Seaton Myers, Hope Bay
 Hon. Harold Egbert Allan, Port Antonio
 Arthur E. Bryan, Port Antonio
 Horatio Alexander Forsyth, Port Antonio
 Stanley Leopold Hillary, Port Antonio
 Francis Norman Miles, Inspector of Police, Port Antonio
 H. A. Paterson, Priestman's River
 Major Barker-Hahlo, Manchioneal
 S. L. D. Geddes, Port Antonio
 Dr. L. M. Watson, Port Antonio.
 Theophilus Alexander Nosworthy
 John Henry Stedman
 William Orrett
 Joseph Elkanah Carpenter

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

Albert Edward Hollis
 Robert James Miller, Halfway Tree
 William Hargreaves Butler Cathcart, Kingston
 Samuel Constantine Burke, Kingston
 Edward Eyre Courttnay Hosack, England
 Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour
 Richard Harvey Davis
 Cecil Joseph Dignam
 Henry C. G. Purchas, Claremont
 Leslie Wetherell Hitchins
 John Courtney Knollys, Montego Bay
 Robert Johnstone, c.m.g., England
 Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, k.c.m.g., Epworth
 Hon. Sir William Morrison, Kt., Kingston
 William Augustus Carpenter, Kingston
 E. V. W. Mellad, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Cross Roads
 E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Kingston
 Reginald William Poole Richards, Halfway Tree
 William Augustus O'Sullivan, Kingston
 James Hillary, Kingston
 Cecil Hugh Phillips, Buff Bay
 Ernest Harold Percy Greaves, Annotto Bay
 Horace Malone Ryan, Kingston
 C. A. Benbow-Miller, Oracabessa
 Wilfred Innes Pocock, Bowden
 Martin Luther Burke, Guy's Hill
 Charles Lopez Isaacs, Haiti.
 Clarence Henderson Gray
 G. C. Maxwell
 Alexander Doull

ST. MARY.

Custos.

Hon. Arthur C. Westmorland (1924)

Resident Magistrate.

C. M. MacGregor

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa
 Graham Hawkins, Hampstead
 A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria
 Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Richmond
 Leicester Lawrence Roper, Lucky Hill P.O.
 Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish L. Goffe, Highgate

Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto Bay
 Rev. James MacNee, Carron Hall
 S. Magnus Walker, Highgate
 W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate
 Geo. Ivanhoe Leceane, M.B., CM., Edin., Annotto Bay
 H. W. R. Scott, Hampstead
 John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle
 Walter Braithwaite Dowding, Port Maria
 Ernest George Robinson, Highgate
 Clifford Lynn Clemetson, Port Maria
 Rev. Charles Smith Brown, Gayle
 Henry George DeLisser, Richmond
 Rev. Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay
 J. Roy Johnston, Annotto Bay
 Howard R. Smith, Mount Regale
 Rev. E. W. Hunt, Castleton
 F. E. S. DeLisser, Richmond
 Thomas James Lobban, Retreat
 Carl I. Marzink, Hampstead
 H. S. Schleifer, Richmond
 T. R. B. Vermont, Lodge P.O.
 Kenneth A. McCarthy, Port Maria
 Ernest L. Sharpe, Retreat
 Sidney E. Townend, Oracabessa
 Hon. H. E. Vernon, Belfield
 Rev. H. Ward, Islington
 C. S. Boyd, Lucky Hill
 J. M. Byles, Richmond
 W. P. C. Adam, Port Maria
 L. B. Whitaker, Annotto Bay
 Herbert James Edwards, Annotto Bay
 John Arthur Banks, Lois Villa, Richmond
 Norman L. Marsh, Retreat
 H. W. Osmond, Port Maria
 Donald A. F. McCormack, Retreat
 Dr. J. J. Edwards, Oracabessa
 James L. Sawers, Enfield.
 Stanley Percival DeLisser, Highgate
 Oswald Lester Rudolph, Hampton.
 Harold A. Buckley, Boscobel

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Lawson Gifford, M.D., Kingston
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 Kenneth McKenzie Pringle, Claremont P.O.
 Charles Orrett, Buff Bay
 Robert Percy Simmonds, Kingston
 Cornelius R. Tyson, Linstead P.O.
 John Sinclair, Kingston
 Robert J. Fraser, Kingston
 John Lockett, Kingston
 Thos. J. Hazlett
 Chas. Hy. Campbell Farquharson,
 L.R.C.P., Edin., Black River
 John McKenzie Pringle
 Col. Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios.

C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Kingston
 Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston
 Noel George Silvera, Spanish Town
 Revd. Jos. George Peterkin, Seafield P.O.
 Leslie Richard O'Hanlan
 Thomas J. Field, Mandeville
 Owen Bede Casserly, Jackson Town P.O.
 D. Tolmie
 Rev. Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Mile Gully
 F. S. Rutty, Kingston
 Edward Eyre Courtenay Hosack
 George A. Dougal, Laughlands P.O.
 William Magee, Spanish Town
 Henry Joselyn Dodd, Mandeville
 Jas. Herbert Stockhausen, Kingston
 Ronald MacDonald, Christiana
 H. Joslen, M.D., F.R.C.S., Claremont
 Thomas Archibald Roxburgh, Kingston.
 Edward George Orrett, Halfway Tree
 William I. Escoffrey, M.B., Ch B., Aber., Brown's Town
 J. L. Lord, Christians
 George O'Toole, Trelawny
 John Henry Scarlett, Riversdale.
 Massy Onge Vincent French-Mullen.
 Owen Hugh Keeling
 A. Knox Wight
 Matthew Scott, Morant Bay
 Rev. R. C. Young, Montego Bay
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Blackstonedged

ST. ANN.

Custos.

Hon. Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, Kt.,
 C.M.G., (1933) Annandale, Epworth

Resident Magistrate.

K. R. Brandon, Claremont

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

A. J. Hopwood Bamboo
 Charles Costa, Brown's Town
 H. Q. Levy, Brown's Town.
 Leicester L. Roper, Lucky Hill
 Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria
 Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Epworth
 Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town
 D. G. McConnell, Borobridge
 Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., Dry Harbour

G. Anderson Cocks, Brown's Town
 Henry Percival Stephenson, St. Ann's Bay
 Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town
 W. H. Wilmot Westmoreland, Blackstonedged
 G. C. Brown, Alderton
 Arthur R. McGrath, Brown's Town
 A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios
 Cyril A. Stewart, Walker's Wood
 T. E. Dennison, Runaway Bay
 John Edward Vincent Townend, Claremont
 Frank Wilberforce Hunter, St. Ann's Bay
 John Leslie Mais, Lodge
 Cecil Owen Cover, Brown's Town
 Captain Bernard Fry Chester, Moneague
 Edwin William Helwig, Brown's Town
 Arthur Augustus Lindo, Cave Valley
 A. M. Gordon, St. Ann's Bay
 K. M. deRoux, Claremont
 Major C. L. Roper, Moneague
 G. J. Casserly, St. Ann's Bay
 C. H. Scott, St. Ann's Bay
 Alexander Cook, Alexandria
 C. S. Kelly, Brown's Town
 Charles Sylvester Cotter, Lime Hall
 John Sylvester O'Hara, Pedro
 Gerald McCaulay, St. Ann's Bay
 Hubert Joslen, M. D., Durh., M.R.C.S.,
 Eng., L.R.C.P., London, Claremont
 Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, M.C.,
 Alderton
 D. G. Ross, St. Ann's Bay
 J. Stanley Lyon, St. Ann's Bay
 H. S. Dalrymple, Laughlands
 Volney J. Rennie, Ocho Rios
 G. D. Phillips, Cave Valley
 Claudius Long, Moneague
 Ben. C. Oliphant, Moneague
 Martin J. Rennie, Brown's Town
 Captain John Blagrove, Runaway Bay
 Hon. Canute Altamont Little, Ocho Rios
 Richard Samuel Howe Noble, Drax Hall,
 St. Ann's Bay
 Dr. A. G. Curphey, M.C., Claremont
 Ernest G. Watson, St. Ann's Bay
 Chas. F. L. Matheson, Dry Harbour

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

H. C. G. Purchas, St. Andrew
 A. C. Paton, Scotland
 Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P., & S., Edin.,
 Kingston
 A. H. Davis, Cross Roads
 Horace A. Fowler, Guys Hill
 J. C. Knollys, Montpelier
 Cyril A. Escoffery, Panama
 H. J. Dodd, Manchester
 Percival Louis Ambrose Arscott, Kingston
 Hugh Nesbitt Pullar, St. Andrew
 C. N. Heming, St. Andrew
 V. A. Michelin, England

G. L. N. Walker, England
 A. D. Stephenson, St. James
 M. V. Townend, England
 George O'Toole, Falmouth
 D. S. M. Clark, Mandeville
 Capt. C. M. G. Purchas, M.C., St. Andrew
 E. N. Miles, Portland
 C. F. Thompson, Clarendon.

TRELAWNY.

Custos.

Brig. Genl. H. S. Sewell, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Resident Magistrate.

W. Scholefield

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

George P. Dewar, Duncans
 John H. Clark, Falmouth
 Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth
 Percy E. F. Robertson, Falmouth
 Herbert E. Capstick, Stewart Town P.O.
 Dr. F. A. G. Purchas, Jackson Town
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town
 D. A. Delgado, Falmouth
 H. R. Milliner, Clarks Town
 G. G. C. Dewar, Duncans P.O.
 Alister S. Gray, Falmouth
 Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden
 Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans
 Arnold E. Muschett, Duncans
 Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Arthur McArthur, M.C., Albert Town
 Colin G. Edwards, Duan Vale P.O.
 Robert E. Gentles, Coleville
 Ralstoun Caldwell Grant, Hampden P.O.
 Alfred Charles Gregg, Ulster Spring P.O.
 Frederick Lindo DePass, Deeside P.O.
 James Howie Aitken, Clark's Town P.O.
 Robert Stewart Grant, Falmouth
 John Campbell Cadien, Falmouth
 F. X. Ferreira, Duncans P.O.
 V. C. Robotham, Wait-a-Bit P.O.
 George O'Toole, Falmouth P.O.
 G. Adams, Hampden P.O.
 R. Cook, Falmouth P.O.
 N. P. Cotter, Duncans P.O.
 J. J. Galloway, Stewart Town P.O.
 W. F. Donald-Hill, Sherwood Content
 P.O.
 L. A. Hopwood, Rio Bueno P.O.
 F. L. Roxburgh, Wakefield P.O.

Rev. S. D. Sanguinetti, Albert Town P.O.
 Sir A. Y. G. Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
 C.B.E., V.D., Albert Town P.O.
 Lt. Col. A. A. Fenn, D.S.O., Clark's
 Town P.O.
 Rev. H. A. Mullings
 H. W. Gentles
 R. S. McL. Cooke

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Theodore M. DePass, Petersfield
 Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 Matthew Scott, Port Maria
 Herbert T. Steel, Grange Hill
 Rev. G. H. Lea
 H. J. Dodd, Mandeville
 C. G. F. Robertson, Mile Gully
 F. M. Ellis, Alley
 Thomas J. Field, Mandeville
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport
 R. F. Gregg, Linstead
 Robert Reginald Aitken, Kingston
 William V. Beaumont, M.C., Black River
 William Magee, May Pen
 Maurice Bernal Blake
 Harold A. Melville, Kingston
 E. D. Arscott, Cross Roads
 A. W. L. Clerk
 Dr. G. H. Robertson, Kingston
 Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Retreat P.O.
 William Stephen Fitz-Ritson, Cross
 Roads P.O.
 E. G. Orrett, Port Maria
 Clive Alexander Smith, Port Antonio
 Alva A. Milliner, Laughlands P.O.
 Donald Gillon Ross, St. Ann's Bay.

ST. JAMES.

Custos.

Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett (1933).

Resident Magistrate.

T. H. Mayers

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

David Mills, Montego Bay
 Edmund Hart, Montego Bay
 Harry J. H. Parkin, Anchovy
 Fyfe Roxburgh, Montego Bay
 Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay

Lionel J. G. Hawthorne, Montego Bay
 H. C. Shekell, Cambridge
 Francis A. Cory, Catadupa
 Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay
 Noel Sanford, Lambs River
 Hon. A. B. Lowe, Adelphi
 Henry George Scudamore, John's Hall
 Ralstoun Cadwell Grant, Hampden
 Frank Mack Hoyt, Montego Bay
 Gareth Ambrose Wolferston, Cambridge
 Herbert A. Holmes, Anchovy
 Walter Edward Roxburgh, Montpelier
 W. J. D. Shore, Somerton
 F. L. DePass, Spring Vale, Deeside
 Rev. Isaiah Augustus Dell, Little River
 R. C. Clegg, Montego Bay
 A. W. Eldemire, Montego Bay
 Aubrey Stephenson, Montego Bay
 Clifford Cardiff Delroy DeLisser, Montego
 Bay
 C. M. Ogilvie, Reading
 J. Harvey Clark, Montego Bay
 G. A. Archer, Little River
 S. H. Whittingham, Cambridge
 C. G. Scudamore, Montego Bay
 A. K. Hart, Montego Bay
 J. G. M. Robertson, Reading
 W. Lawrence, Elderslie
 W. G. Hylton, Montego Bay
 T. A. Reid, Lottery
 H. M. Croskery, Cambridge
 Walter Reginald Coke Kerr, Montego Bay
 William Alexander Duffus, Anchovy P.O.
 Commander John Kenneth Leveson Ross,
 O.B.E., Montego Bay
 Altamont deCordova, Montego Bay
 Frederick Dunbar Mills, Montego Bay.

*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*

Major Aubrey Allwood, Hyde, Clark's Town
 Maurice Malcolm, England
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 Lionel P. Ker, Mandeville
 Alexander Doull, Buff Bay
 Bernard Toole, Kingston
 W. L. Kingdon, Toronto, Canada
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville
 Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston
 Robert Stewart Grant, Good Hope,
 Falmouth
 Fred. M. Ellis, Constant Spring
 Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay
 George O'Toole, St. Ann's Bay
 V. G. Purchas, Claremont
 S. R. Cover
 T. P. Leyden, Mandeville
 Rev. D. A. Morgan, Welcome Hall

HANOVER.*Custos.*

Hon. H. A. S. Santleben (1933)
Resident Magistrate.
 H. P. Allen, (acting)

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Ernest P. Beresford, Ramble
 Arthur E. Clodd, Green Island
 Harold J. Charley, Ramble
 W. H. Rigg, Sandy Bay
 C. A. H. Donaldson, Green Island
 Rev. B. C. Lumsden, Askenish
 Rev. H. U. Messam, Riverside
 O. C. A. Donaldson, Hopewell
 Denys Kirkman Hodgson, Montpelier
 Leonard Hyde Hudson-Heaven, Ramble
 Gustavus William Webster, Lucea
 Octavius Lambert Record, Lucea
 Felix Gordon Veitch, Lucea
 Norman Percival Fenwick, Riverside
 Isaac Percival Miller, Lucea
 Bertram Dixon, Green Island
 Rev. Samuel Foreman Douse, Cascade P.O.
 W. H. D. Lisser, Sandy Bay
 A. H. H. Grossett, Belvidere Chester Castle P.O.

Justices of the Peace who are residing in another Parish.

F. Wm. W. Baillie, M.B., Ch.B., Kingston
 Geo. R. Arbuthnot Leslie, Montpelier
 C. A. Smith, Depot, Kingston
 Dr. Robert George Sherlock, Chapelton
 George O'Toole, Falmouth
 A. A. Myers, L.R.C.P., Hagley Gap
 Jno. Geo. McD. Robertson, Reading
 J. Thomson Evans, Montego Bay
 J. M. Edwards, Long Hill, St. Elizabeth
 Herbert Henry Pouyatt, Kingston.
 H. W. T. Browne, Montego Bay
 H. A. Roxburgh, St Ann's Bay

WESTMORELAND.*Custos.*

Hon. Samuel Edward Morris, Petersfield
Resident Magistrate.
 R. D. R. Hill,

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

Hugh Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 John Stringer Brownhill, Negril
 Hon. Dr. John W. N. Hudson, Darliston
 Percy Hylton Cooke, Bethel Town
 Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Savanna-la-Mar
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Petersfield
 Alexander George Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Dr. Solomon Alexander Isaacs, Sav.-la-Mar
 Dr. Noel Sandford, Lumbs River
 John Driver Winder, Petersfield
 Walter Cyril Morris, Savanna-la-Mar
 C. Osmonde Hayton Hudson, Sav.-la-Mar
 Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar

Ernest Hart Delvaille, Savanna-la-Mar
 Henry Alexander Tate, Sav.-la-Mar
 Fred. H. Rowe Farquharson, Little London
 Patrick Thomas Meany, Grange Hill
 Raymond Griffiths Kirkham, Whitehouse
 Dr. Theodore Rowland Williams, Montpelier
 Arthur John Drew, Negril
 Roland W. B. Whitelocke, Bluefields
 Harold C. Cahusac, Grange Hill
 J. Murphy, Savanna-la-Mar
 Albert N. Hylton, Savanna-la-Mar
 Eric H. Clarke, Savanna-la-Mar
 Richard George Charles Harvey, Darliston
 Eddleston S. Harvey, Whitehouse
 Patrick Joseph Whitty, Petersfield
 Heywood Henry Latham, Cave
 Neilson Bruce Davidson, Grange Hill
 Edgar Allen Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar
 Oswald Foote, Savanna-la-Mar
 Ernest Hilton Segre Lewis, Savanna-la-Mar
 Charles C. Plunkett Michelin, Grange Hill
 Hon. Maurice Hugh Segre, Savanna-la-Mar
 Joshua Richards Turner, Darliston
 Arthur Chapman Barnes, C.M.G., Grange Hill
 Eric Hopwood, Friendship

Arthur Wesley McIntosh, Little London
 Major Harry Charles Toogood, Georges Plain
 Robert George Sherlock, Savanna-la-Mar
Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

George Rupert Arbuthnot-Leslie, Montpelier
 Edward P. Haughton James, Reading P.O.
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 Fred. H. Farquharson, Balaclava
 Ernest Philip Beresford, Hopewell, Hanover
 R. Reginald Aitken, Kingston
 Owen Franklin Wright, Kingston
 Henry Ewarton Fowler, Montego Bay
 Richard Farewell Williams, Kingston
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Rev. Victor Clarence Mornan, Richmond
 Fred. Lindo DePass, Deeside
 William Eardley Calder, Montpelier
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Water Mount, Guanaboa Vale P.O.
 Rev. Canon Fred. George Jolly, Spanish Tn.
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Mandeville
 Percival Octavius Williams, Green Island
 Rev. Jas. Carnegie, Maggoty
 Victor Alfred Michelin, Dry Harbour
 William Victor Beaumont, Spanish Town
 Francis Norman Miles, Port Antonio
 St. ELIZABETH.

Custos.

Hon. J. T. Calder, (acting).
Resident Magistrate.

E. H. Hunter

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish

F. H. R. Farquharson, Balaclava
 H. W. Griffiths, Black River
 C. E. Isaacs, Whitehouse

C. H. A. Iver, Malvern
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz
 W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah
 Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville
 W. G. Hendricks, Black River
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich
 Dr. Curtis D. Johnston, Black River
 P. W. Sangster, Giddy Hall
 E. James Smith, Southfield
 Duncan Robertson Clacken, Malvern
 John Connacher, Black River
 Major George Livesy Knowles, Malvern
 T. E. Levy, Black River
 Rev. Hugh McTear, Giddy Hall
 W. H. H. Redpath, Balacava
 R. D. Binns, Southfield
 P. E. Browne, Middle Quarters
 J. C. Earle, Aberdeen
 H. E. C. Farquharson, Lacovia
 J. E. E. Daly, Munro College
 L. Densham, Santa Cruz
 Rev. S. E. Morrison, Middle Quarters
 W. G. Griffith, Middle Quarters
 G. A. Forde, Newmarket
 J. T. Calder, Braes River
 J. M. Edwards, Santa Cruz
 G. G. Cooke, Middle Quarters
 A. B. Harper, Black River
 Henry A. Grant, Appleton, Siloah
*Justices of the Peace who have left the Island
 or are residing in another Parish.*
 T. P. Leyden, Mandeville
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay
 Rev. William T. Graham, Highgate
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 W. E. Clark, Halfway Tree
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town
 Jas. Alex. McNeil Smith, Brown's Town
 C. H. Farquharson, L.R.C.P., Port Antonio
 E. J. Wilson, Clarendon Park
 C. M. Arscot, St. Ann's Bay
 P. O. Hutchinson, Montego Bay
 H. J. Dodd, Mandeville
 Frederick Lindo DePass, Deeside
 Rev. E. P. Williams, Moneague
 J. Binns
 Rev. Stephen M. Binger, Moneague
 Rev. James Carnegie, Manchester
 Rev. R. Whaites, Kingston
 Capt. Vyner, England
 A. M. Lewis, Mandeville
 W. V. Beaumont, Spanish Town
 C. R. Binns, St. Ann

MANCHESTER.

Custos.

Hon. Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully (1925)
Resident Magistrate.

C. C. Sandford

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville

Arthur F. Clark, Shooter's Hill
 Hubert Hugh Heron, Shooter's Hill
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 Stephen T. Glanville, Mile Gully
 Thos. P. Leyden, Mandeville
 Jas. S. Nicholson, Pratville
 John M. Vassal-Thomson, Mandeville
 Clarence E. Levy, Williamsfield
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport
 Jas. A. Ogilvie, Porus
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville
 John B. Thursfield, Newport
 David D. Phillips, Williamsfield
 Dr. Radley Mott-Trille, Newport
 Wm. G. McCausland, Mandeville
 Jas. Stephen Miller, Christiana
 Robt. E. Gentles, Coleyville
 John G. Miller, Mandeville
 Eston G. Powell, Mandeville
 Ronald John Wynne, Mandeville
 L. C. Hendricks, Porus
 V. C. Logan, Cross Keys
 Thomas John Field, Mandeville
 Dr. A. G. McKenley, Christiana
 W. G. Clarke, Newport
 J. H. L. Dodd, Cross Keys
 Henry Jocelyn Dodd, Mandeville
 J. S. Foreman, Christiana
 G. C. Shilletto, Christiana
 G. D. Fulford, Spur Tree
 Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville
 A. Norman Nash, Williamsfield
 E. E. Sampson, Alligator Pond
 Geo. A. Wilson, Pratville
 H. C. Robinson, Mandeville
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Porus
 Hon. C. A. Reid, Christiana
 Ronald MacDonald, Christiana
 Dr. C. E. Pengeley, Mandeville
 Gilbert Sewell, Mandeville
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville
 S. J. Howe, Mandeville
 Frederick Herbert Rowe Farquharson,
 Balacava P.O.
 Tewfik Saleem Joseph, Porus P.O.
 William Magee, Newport P.O.
 Caleb Vivian Helwig, Devon P.O.
 William Lord Coke Kerr, Mandeville
 Noel Wilfrid Hughes
 Samuel Mordecai Hart, Mile Gully
 Henry Howard Kohler, Newport
 Charles Duhaney Neilson, Walderston

CLARENDON.

Custos.

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen (1920).

Resident Magistrate.

A. D. Pixley

Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.

James C. Elliott, Race Course
 H. E. Upton, Chapelton
 T. Harty, May Pen
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen
 Thomas McWhinnie, Chapelton
 W. Hyde McCaulay, Spaldings
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley
 Harry Fray, Manchester
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton
 Rolla K. Lewis, Old England P.O.
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Mandeville
 Aubrey L. Allwood, Dry River, Hayes P.O.
 A. M. Pawsey, May Pen
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Kingston
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield
 E. N. Maxwell, May Pen
 P. Junor, Spaldings
 Hubert Geo. Dunkley, Mocho
 Manly Lopez, Chapelton P.O.
 Griffith G. R. Sharp, Trout Hall,
 Rev. R. A. Llewellyn, Frankfield
 Rev. J. H. Allen, Porus
 Rev. E. Phillips, Colonel's Ridge
 William Magee, Manchester
 Dr. A. J. Thomas, Frankfield
 Major A. R. Moxsy, Chapelton
 Francis Graham Pawsey, Toll Gate
 Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, Race Course
 John Fowles, Alley
 James R. Elliott, Race Course
 Alan John Anderson, May Pen.
 Kelvin S. Calder, May Pen
 E. W. Monaghan, May Pen
 Rev. Robert Whaites, Chapelton
 Robert de Roux, Aenon Town

Justices of the Peace who have left the Island or are residing in another Parish.

H. T. Ronaldson, New Port
 A. F. Clark
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Dr. H. Joslen, Claremont
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town
 T. H. Sharp, Jr.
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston
 J. I. Lord, Port Maria
 J. H. B. Mais, St. Ann
 H. C. G. Purchas
 Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town
 W. P. C. Adam, Morant Bay
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville
 T. B. Thompson, America
 J. S. Miller, Christiana
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side
 C. Spencer Farquharson, Montego Bay
 Samuel Thos. Jones
 H. Q. Levy, St. Ann
 Dr. A. G. McKenly, Christiana

Fred. M. Ellis, Constant Spring
 Matthew Scott, St. Mary.
 Dr. L. B. Lyon, Malvern
 Rev. Othniel Theodore Johnston, Crofts Hill
 Rev. George Lacey, Chapelton
 Dr. E. G. Douglas
 Allan Phillips, St. Andrew
 G. I. Goble, Kingston.

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos.

Hon. Capt. Henry Scott McGrath (1936).,
 Charlemont, Ewarton.

Resident Magistrate.

J. M. Nethersole.

*Justices of the Peace residing in the Parish.
 in order of seniority*

E. L. Stanigar, Linstead
 Alfred E. Wigan, Spanish Town
 H. C. Bennett, Sligoville
 G. Neville Turner, Harker's Hall
 Alexander Carey, Glengoffe
 N. C. Gyles, Linstead
 Charles G. Hudson, Guanaboa Vale
 William McCulloch, Lluidas Vale
 J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk
 Harold Braham, Ewarton
 P. A. Bovell, Spanish Town
 Dr. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town
 H. A. Fowler, Riversdale
 Rev. Thomas H. Grant, Troja
 Alfred R. Soares, Spanish Town
 Hon. Eustace A. McNeill, Troja
 Frederick A. Anderson, Linstead
 Dougal Archibald Campbell, Linstead
 Samuel Bateman, Spanish Town
 A. E. Lopez, Spanish Town
 H. E. Crum Ewing, Linstead
 J. H. Patterson, Lluidas Vale
 Dr. Frederick F. Smith, Bartons
 Stanley Vaz, Old Harbour
 Eccleston Alonzo Roberts, Old Harbour
 William Henry Wood, Bog Walk
 Leonard W. Thomas, Watermount
 Colin McKenzie Shaw, Spanish Town
 Abraham Nathaniel Holness, Guy's Hill
 McL. N. Staight, Spanish Town
 A. S. Nunes, Spanish Town
 Arthur T. Clarke, Lluidas Vale
 Clement Keal Clarke, Lluidas Vale
 Clyde Everard Verley, Bushy Park.
 Eric M. Lord, Old Harbour
 Fitzherbert Sterling Messias, Spanish Tn.
 Alexander Russell, Spanish Town
 John Henry Scarlett, Riversdale
 Ralph E. Crum-Ewing, Linstead
 Ralph Kipling Taylor, Bog Walk
 Charles H. Dent, Spanish Town
 William V. Beaumont, M.C., Spanish Town

Justices of the Peace in order of Seniority who are residing in another Parish.

Reginald E. Melhado, Half-way Tree
 John Lockett, Kingston
 Dr. Albert Cuff-Lushington
 Vernon George Tivy, Pedro
 Hubert L. Mossman, Lodge
 Hon. John T. Calder, Braes River
 Rev. Samuel Purcell Hendriks, Falmouth
 Dr. Jacob Henry Abrahams, Chapelton
 Rev. Joseph G. Peterkin, Carron Hall
 Owen F. Wright, Kingston
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Guy's Hill
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Half-way Tree
 Arthur Richard Scott McGrath, Brown's Town
 Dr. Henry Thompson Strudwick, Cave Valley

Samuel Barrett H. Bravo, Half-way Tree
 Cyril Galloway Muirhead, Cave Valley
 Ian H. Campbell, Mandeville
 Rev. Thomas Whitfield, Savanna-la-Mar
 Howard Russell Smith, Richmond
 Dr. Dugald Henry McPhail, Malvern
 Henry Ernest Farquharson, Lacovia
 Charles Gordon Farquharson Robertson, May Pen
 William Nathaniel Meeks, Kingston
 William M. Gordon, Half-way Tree
 R. Fraser Gregg, Christiana
 Anthony Llewelyn Maxwell, Kingston
 Audrian M. Tucker, Kingston
 John Lord, Jr., Christiana
 Dr. Aeron Percival Wynter, Kingston
 William McGee, Mandeville
 William Edward Schleiffer, Blackstonedged
 Thomas Norman Drake, Kingston

LAWS PASSED IN 1938.

1. The Hire-Purchase Agreement Law, 1938
2. The Parish Rates Further Amendment Law, 1938
3. The Package Tax Law, 1938.
4. The Expiring Law Continuance Law, 1938
5. The Property Tax Further Amendment Law, 1938
6. The Petroleum and Oil Fuel (Landing and Storage) Amendment Law 1938
7. The Mental Hospital Amendment Law, 1938
8. The Money Lending Amendment Law, 1938
9. The Emergency Powers Law, 1938.
10. The Governor's Emoluments Law, 1938.
11. The Match Excise Duty Further Amendment Law, 1938
12. The Loan Repayment Law, 1938.
13. The Revised Edition (Laws of Jamaica) Extension Law, 1938
14. The Jamaica Hotels Aid Amendment Law, 1938
15. The Income Tax Amendment Law, 1938
16. The Tariff Law, 1927 (Law 11 of 1927) Amendment Law, 1938
17. The Brewers Licenses Amendment Law, 1938
18. The Rum Duty Amendment Law, 1938
19. The Expiring Law Continuance Law Amendment Law, 1938
20. The Appropriation Law, 1938
21. The Entertainment Duty Law, 1938
22. The Land Settlement, Island Telephone and other Works Loan Law, 1938
23. The Divorce Amendment Law, 1938
24. The Poor Prisoners' (Capital Offences) Defence Law, 1938
25. The Resident Magistrates Amendment Law, 1938
26. The Jamaica Government Railway Managers Law, 1938
27. The Tramways Temporary Licenses Law, 1938
28. The Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited Transfer Law, 1938
29. The Agricultural Loan Societies Law, 1912, Amendment Law, 1938
30. The Sugar Industry Control Amendment Law, 1938
31. The Minimum Wage Law, 1938
32. The Income Tax Further Amendment Law, 1938
33. The Emergency Powers Amendment Law, 1938
34. The Pension Safeguarding (Alexander William George Herder Grantham) Law, 1938
35. The Trade Union Amendment Law, 1938
36. The Shop Assistants Amendment Law, 1938
37. The Public Municipal and other Loan Works Law, 1938
38. The Tariff Further Amendment Law, 1938.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

PRIOR to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896, the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations articulated clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this Island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year is published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the Island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English, Scotch and Irish solicitors and Scotch writers to the signet and Law agents are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England or Ireland or writer to the signet or Law agent in Scotland.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

COMMITTEE.—The Hon. the Attorney General, the Crown Solicitor; A. J. Corinaldi, Hon. Sir William Morrison, Lewis Ashenheim, V. E. Manton, and Wellesley Bourke. Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee, H. H. Dunn.

JAMAICA LAW DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Law Debating Society was founded on the 2nd of March, 1888, by Mr. Godfrey G. Gunter, Solicitor of Mandeville.

The objects of the Society are threefold, viz.:

- (a) The meeting together of and interchange of ideas among and the discussion of legal subjects by the members and students of the Legal Profession;
- (b) Improvement in the study and knowledge of the Law, and cultivation in the art of public speaking, and generally;
- (c) The doing of all such things as may best tend to promote the interest of and be advantageous to the members of the Society.

Debates are held once in every month and are presided over by a Judge, Barrister or Solicitor.

There are annual General Meetings at which officers are elected.

All Meetings are held at the Wolmer's School Central Hall.

EXECUTIVE—Hon. Sir R. H. Furness, Kt., c.s., *President*; Hon. D. T. Sherlock, Hon. C. H. F. Cannon, Hon. C. R. W. Seton, Hon. B. B. Burrowes, *Vice-Presidents*; R. R. Lake, *Hon. Secretary*, 98 Tower Street; F. Anderson, *Hon. Asst. Secretary*; W. F. Sinclair, *Hon. Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE—A. U. Lyons, D. Fletcher, R. McNeil, A. Douglas, H. Whitehorne.

JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

IN December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:

(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To promote honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure any changes of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvement in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articulated clerks of Solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and/or their families. (g) To acquire, hold, use and deal with such property, real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are 114 members. The annual subscription is £1 1s. for Solicitors of 3 years or more practice and 10s. 6d. for Solicitors of less than 3 years practice.

Council—A. J. Corinoldi, *Chairman*; Hon. S. R. Cargill, Lewis Ashenheim, L. J. Stone, Wellesley Bourke, W. H. Coke, V. E. Manton, H. H. Dunn, Ken Robinson, L. V. D. Samuel, Hon. N. B. Livingston, Aston Simpson, H. V. Alexander, H. A. Lake.

Secretary—Kaestner Hart.

PART VI.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1936-37 amounted to £2,212,365 2s. 9½d., and the expenditure was £2,206,078 15s. 1½d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £528,280. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £527,046 or £30,051 more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £1,191 is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £16 19s. 9d.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten financial years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt:

					£	s.	d.
1928	..	..	..	..	2,722,892	14	4
1929	..	..	..	..	2,680,709	2	6
1930	..	..	..	..	2,880,898	19	4
1931	..	..	..	..	2,791,537	17	3
1932	..	..	..	..	2,832,438	15	10
1933	..	..	..	..	3,053,545	3	5
1934	..	..	..	..	3,107,388	2	3
1935	..	..	..	..	3,167,504	11	8
1936	..	..	..	..	3,218,847	0	7
1937	..	..	..	..	3,462,237	18	9

A Comparative Table of Revenue for the Past Five Years.

RECEIPTS.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
HEADS OF REVENUE—										
Customs—										
Import Duties ..	973,249	17 8	938,974	7 8	991,037	9 9	1,046,144	3 2	1,090,351	4 9
Export Duties ..	75	5 0	322	14 7	398	17 2	2,553	14 0	1,477	5 2
Package Tax ..	71,290	13 10	78,960	6 8	75,280	15 1	80,761	12 0	80,095	12 5
Surtax 10% Import Duties ..			73	14 7						
Harbour and Light Duties ..	9,250	6 5	9,174	15 5	8,894	7 11	10,178	5 0	10,083	2 11
Licenses—										
Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified										
Surtax on Excise and Licenses, Excise on Sugar, Property Tax increase and Income Tax, Entertainment Tax, Fines, Forfeitures, etc.	473,849	19 6	444,804	14 5	445,812	9 6	491,081	18 5	490,923	9 8
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Reimbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts, Estates	416,278	13 2	421,984	18 4½	357,942	2 4½	335,852	19 9½	360,004	8 5½
Duties and additional Stamp Duties	102,055	12 3½	96,413	3 0½	98,105	2 5½	105,519	4 10½	108,085	16 8½
Post Office and Telegraphs ..	3,562	18 10	2,800	2 5	3,329	7 3	3,443	17 8	2,991	14 9
Post Office and Telegraphs War Tax	16,472	1 8	6,641	4 9	6,680	4 0	7,075	19 2	3,187	0 3
Rents ..	43,000	5 10½	28,570	0 6½	28,562	10 6½	25,564	16 2	13,991	1 10
Interest ..										
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	2,109,085	14 2½	2,028,720	2 6	2,016,043	6 0½	2,108,176	10 3	2,161,190	16 10½
Surplus in Sinking Funds					229,222	13 0	1,707	11 10	12,604	18 5
Total exclusive of Land Sales etc.										
Land Sales ..	4,056	10 3	1,885	9 1	3,226	0 11	3,864	16 1	2,785	8 6
Colonial Development Fund ..	56,164	10 11	6,713	10 1	11,860	10 11	8,216	8 9	35,783	19 0
Total General Revenue ..	2,169,306	15 4½	2,037,319	2 6	2,280,352	10 10½	2,121,965	6 11	2,212,365	2 9½
Carried forward										

A Comparative Table of Revenue &c., contd.

Receipts.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	2,169,306 15 4½	2,037,319 2 6	2,260,352 10 10½	2,121,965 6 11	2,212,365 2 9½
Amt. transferred to Genl. Revenue at 31st March, 1934 (part of £43,600 withdrawn from Insurance Fund) for making good, damage to Govt. property by hurricane of November, 1932	13,830 18 8	29,287 0 11	..	..	..
Amt. transferred to Genl. Revenue being part of £215,333 withdrawn from Insurance Fund for restoring damage by the storms of June to Oct., 1933	..	112,091 8 1	93,703 2 8	8,824 8 8	..
Total	2,183,137 14 0½	2,178,697 11 6	2,354,055 13 6½	2,130,789 15 7	2,212,365 2 9½
Parochial Revenue	460,289 8 9	445,690 0 0	483,488 0 0	505,571 0 0	528,280 0 0

A Comparative Table of Expenditure for the past Five Years.

EXPENDITURE.	1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Charges of Debt ..	305,644	10 7	312,669	11 1	262,354	3 7	226,573	17 2	232,468	10 11
Pensions ..	65,525	9 0½	68,582	12 5	73,669	14 2	79,901	11 5	86,847	10 6
Pensions of Widows and Orphans ..	16,641	15 0	16,867	3 10	18,298	9 2	17,763	12 1	18,501	0 5
Governor and Staff ..	8,355	1 5	8,460	15 11	8,632	1 9	8,549	8 5	8,495	11 4
Privy Council ..	62	0 0	62	0 0	62	0 0	62	0 0	62	0 0
Legislative Council ..	3,207	8 4	4,359	17 2	6,050	2 1	4,011	0 11	5,102	18 9
Colonial Secretariat ..	10,313	5 4	10,087	9 11	10,615	16 2	10,471	8 10	10,494	13 3
Lands Department ..	10,987	11 5	11,080	0 11	21,943	3 1	20,728	3 7	13,117	2 7
Land Settlement ..	7,026	7 4	7,804	11 2	7,715	11 3	7,960	2 7	8,032	0 5
Audit Department ..	7,195	16 8	7,268	11 8	7,126	0 0	7,333	0 2	8,502	1 7
Public Treasury ..	1,254	16 5	964	1 10	1,244	4 11	1,493	17 11	7,692	0 0
Currency Commissioners ..	9,255	6 1	11,953	13 9	21,249	6 4	13,242	6 7	1,752	12 1
Government Savings Bank ..	395	19 1½	393	0 4	276	1 3	19 11		13,712	11 9
Immigration Department ..	..	..	150	0 0	..	..	..	..	13	4 6
Clerks of Parochial Boards ..	87,586	19 9	87,968	8 1	87,012	4 1	89,740	7 3	91,586	8 2
Collector General's Department ..	103,327	19 6	104,069	11 8½	105,868	6 10	109,075	5 11½	110,301	10 1½
Post Office ..	7,416	11 8	7,774	0 5	7,563	19 10	9,954	5 1	12,170	7 1
Supreme Court ..	5,363	7 10	5,427	3 1	4,984	6 5	5,156	11 11	5,215	16 10
Law Officers ..	2,210	18 7	2,644	6 7	2,304	0 2	2,552	10 6		
Kingston Court ..	42,756	18 1	44,293	16 0	44,392	17 2	44,424	4 6	44,980	12 8
Resident Magistrates' Courts ..	8,804	12 7	8,747	13 3	9,098	7 2	9,882	18 8	9,628	13 11
Administrator General's Office ..	59,419	19 10	57,891	0 1	62,295	7 3	64,252	5 3	30,990	19 6
Medical—General Administration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,400	10 4
Part II. Medical Health Service. ..	79,551	8 5	79,701	16 2	82,489	7 0	85,709	0 3	92,387	8 4
do. Hospital and Lepers Home. ..	44,048	7 1	41,173	6 8	40,552	0 0	41,246	4 1	43,015	16 8
do. Lunatic Asylum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	886,412	10 1	900,244	12 0	885,797	8 8	860,103	14 9½	892,472	1 8½

A Comparative Table of Expenditure, &c.—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	886,412 10 1	900,244 12 0	885,797 9 8	860,103 14 9½	892,472 1 8½
Constabulary ..	191,752 10 7	195,454 6 4	198,473 7 9	202,566 16 3	202,702 12 1
Prisons ..	43,648 12 1	45,008 19 7	41,565 3 6	41,468 14 11	40,730 4 3
Industrial School, Stony Hill ..	7,861 13 9	7,796 8 10	7,761 13 8	7,428 16 0	6,819 10 5
Education ..	204,169 2 0	212,614 15 2	218,600 19 4	226,391 16 7	237,239 14 4
Harbours and Pilotage ..	6,009 14 11	5,255 0 4	5,995 19 6	5,295 1 4	5,364 3 7
Marine Board ..	1,072 1 9	930 16 9	1,075 11 11	1,011 1 1	859 6 2
Imperial Forces Allowances ..	6,765 14 10	6,573 0 7	6,469 15 0	6,050 6 3	6,549 10 8
Local Forces ..	8,212 19 10	8,035 10 9	9,628 17 11	9,553 0 5	10,620 1 0
Registrar General's Dept., Island Record Office ..	7,913 18 9	8,253 0 1	8,436 0 7	8,653 0 1	8,232 4 5
Registration of Titles Office ..	3,606 10 4	3,628 12 8	3,557 16 1	3,534 0 3	3,570 9 11
Government Printing Office ..	17,988 12 4	19,120 1 10	28,887 16 8	21,595 19 1	22,355 17 3
Board of Supervision ..	679 13 10	738 6 5	855 3 8	505 14 1	779 0 11
Department of Science and Agriculture ..	44,516 6 7	46,250 10 2	51,098 9 10	48,741 17 0	53,232 3 10
Agricultural Loan Societies Board ..	1,539 14 5	1,596 5 8	1,624 11 5	1,693 18 5	1,759 19 6
Subventions ..	48,480 17 7	52,525 1 8	90,301 19 11	70,679 16 9	131,145 10 1
Miscellaneous ..	114,567 11 9½	77,028 4 1½	81,859 18 9	102,868 1 6	58,371 14 10
Railway—					
Deficit on the transactions of the Railway ..	86,866 14 5	197,020 9 6	77,865 15 3	97,059 6 4	85,599 13 7
Public Works Department ..	57,211 18 2	58,291 0 3	64,581 7 6	62,448 13 0	52,766 19 2
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	266,084 19 7	272,804 8 8	274,673 0 10	294,708 9 6	306,938 9 4
Public Works Extraordinary ..	16,363 6 8	58,899 9 6	59,439 9 6	97,668 18 4	132,165 9 1
Colonial Development Fund ..	57,909 6 11	7,987 6 3	7,731 0 3	8,213 1 9	35,783 19 0
Miscellaneous—Insurance Fund ..	..	..	129,223 13 0	..	..
Total General Expenditure ..	2,081,634 11 2½	2,186,056 7 1½	2,255,501 15 9	2,178,228 3 0½	2,206,078 15 1½

A Comparative Statement of Expenditure, &c.,—contd.

EXPENDITURE.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	2,081,634 11 2½	2,186,056 7 1½	2,255,501 15 9	2,178,228 3 0½	2,206,078 15 1½
Expenditure from Insurance Fund to 31st March, 1934, for making good damage to Govt. Property by hurricane of November, 1933 ..	13,830 18 8	29,287 0 11	..	..	..
Expenditure from Insurance Fund in 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 for restoring damage by the storms of June to October, 1933 ..	..	112,091 8 1	93,703 2 8	8,824 8 8	..
Total ..	2,095,465 9 10½	2,327,434 16 1½	2,349,204 18 5	2,187,052 11 8½	2,206,078 15 1½
Parochial Expenditure ..	436,768 5 9	483,074 0 0	475,388 0 0	496,995 0 0	527,046 0 0

**SUMMARY OF COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS, AT
31st MARCH, 1937.**

		Cost.			Face Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Law 3 1912	.. ..	£5,445	9	2	£5,265	14	9
(b) Law 11 1915	.. ..	18,563	15	3	18,486	17	5
(c) Law 5 1920	.. ..	3,687	2	8	3,500	13	10
(d) Law 18 1922	.. ..	150,757	8	11	149,352	19	4
(e) Laws 18 and 40 1923	.. ..	19,774	6	7	18,162	15	0
(f) Law 2 1927	.. ..	4,149	9	10	4,026	10	6
(g) Law 28 1927	.. ..	18,568	12	11	17,562	16	5
(h) Law 13 1930	.. ..	13,669	6	5	13,016	11	3
(i) Law 20 1930	.. ..	2,081	12	11	1,881	18	11
(j) Law 21 1931—4½%	.. ..	19,071	8	11	17,079	1	3
(k) Law 21 1931—4%	.. ..	36,644	18	0	33,348	10	4
(l) Law 17 1933	.. ..	18,681	4	4	18,696	6	5
(m) Law 35 1933	.. ..	46,280	3	6	46,199	1	11
(n) Law 37 1910	.. ..	3,785	6	7	3,726	11	3
(o) Law 7 1915	.. ..	8,986	2	3	8,930	9	6
(p) Law 20 1903	.. ..	29,144	19	9	28,374	8	2
(q) Law 39 1923	.. ..	46,171	16	3	43,010	15	6
(r) Law 25 1923	.. ..	60,985	19	6	59,460	8	2
(s) Law 12 1928	.. ..	4,345	18	8	4,184	2	3
(t) Law 24 1931	.. ..	1,379	0	0	1,233	11	1
		512,174	2	5	495,590	3	3

**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS FOR REDEMPTION FUNDS FOR LOANS GUARANTEED AND
UNGUARANTEED BY THE COLONY AS AT 31st MARCH, 1937.**

	Cost.			Face value.			Market value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund, Law 39 of 1897	36,259	5	3	35,112	13	6	36,819	7	2
(b) Vere Irrigation Loan Redemption Fund (Cockpit Scheme) Law 17 of 1913	14,802	16	11	14,650	19	0	15,297	14	0
(c) Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan, (Cockpit Scheme) Redemption Fund, Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	26,842	1	2	26,591	4	8	26,909	3	8
(d) Ja. Coconut Producers Assn. Loan Redemption Fund, Law 22 of 1931	1,596	9	1	1,596	9	1	1,596	9	1
	£79,500	12	5	£77,951	6	3	£80,622	13	5

*Debt of Parochial Boards, other than Loans raised under Law 20 of 1903, to 31st
March, 1937.*

Parishes.			Parishes.		
St. Thomas	£15,595	6 5	Brought forward	£42,334	6 4
Portland	700	0 0	Hanover	3,850	8 7
St. Mary	16,212	6 5	Westmoreland	7,316	4 8
St. Ann	1,185	10 6	Manchester	6,331	0 0
Trelawny	3,224	16 0	Clarendon	12,607	14 0
St. James	5,416	7 0	St. Catherine	3,445	2 5
Carried forward	£42,334	6 4	Total	£75,884	16 0

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Law 12 of 1879 ..	140,000 0 0	140,000 0 0	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway.
Law 8 and 17 of 1880 ..	400,000 0 0	400,000 0 0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
Law 19 of 1880 ..	585,000 0 0	400,700 0 0	Redemption and Consolidation of certain loans.
Law 17 of 1884 ..	183,000 0 0	183,000 0 0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton.
" 13 of 1885	1,099,048 1 3	1,099,048 1 3	Conversion of Debentures £1,094,622 0 0 Expenses of issue 4,426 1 3
" 13 of 1885 ..	200,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings
" 14 of 1886 ..	52,000 0 0	52,000 0 0	Extension of Railway from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton
" 16 of 1887 ..	70,000 0 0	30,100 0 0	Damages to Railway by floods making surveys of proposed extension, and extending wharf accommodation in connection with Railway
" 20 of 1888	82,500 0 0	82,500 0 0	Conversion of Rio Cobre Canal Debentures.
" 36 of 1888 ..	28,000 0 0	28,000 0 0	Further for extension £3,964 Renewal of Permanent Way, old line .. 2,579 Repairing Flood Damages, Railway .. 986 Additional Locomotives and Rolling Stock .. 1,530 Improvement and enlargement of Stations 4,000 Purchase of land for Stations 961
" 12 of 1889 } " 32 of 1900 }	1,500,000 0 0	1,493,600 0 0	Redemption of 1st Mortgage Bonds, Jamaica Railway.
" 7 of 1881 } " 1 of 1891 } " 7 of 1894 }	120,000 0 0	120,000 0 0	Bridges: Yallahs, Morant, Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers; Roads from Eleven mile post to Morant Bay.
" 17 of 1891 ..	30,860 0 0	30,860 0 0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures.
" 31 of 1890 } " 28 of 1894 }	165,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	Sewerage Works beyond Paradise and West Streets, Kingston.
" 33 of 1894 ..	92,500 0 0	92,500 0 0	Portland Bridges and conversion of Debentures and Kingston Improvements.
Carried forward ..	..	4,377,308 1 3	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brought forward	4,377,308 1 3		
Law 1 of 1900 ..	198,000 0 0	198,000 0 0	Improvement of Railway and purchase of Rolling Stock and other necessary equipment. Arrears of interest to holders of 1st Mortgage Bonds of Railway Company.
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	16,500 0 0	Parish of Portland for .. Water Supply .. £4,500 Parish of Trelawny for .. Water Supply .. 3,500 Parish of St. James for .. Water Supply .. 6,750 Parish of St. Andrew for .. Cross Roads Market .. 1,750 <u>£16,500</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	21,607 0 0	Parish of Kingston for Improvements of Streets and Lanes .. £6,900 Parish of Hanover for .. Water Supply .. 2,850 Parish of Clarendon for .. Water Supply .. 2,482 Parish of Clarendon for Market, Spaldings .. 400 Parish of Westmoreland for Poor House .. 2,000 Parish of Westmoreland for Water Supply .. 2,675 Parish of Portland for Poor House and Water Supply 4,050 Parish of St. Andrew for Market .. 250 <u>£21,607</u>
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	45,574 12 9	Expenses of Issue .. 4,355 1 3 Parish of St. Mary for Extension of Water Supply 6,200 0 0
" 20 of 1903 ..	..	15,980 8 6	Parish of Westmoreland, for erection of Markets 8,700 0 0 Parish of Westmoreland, for Improvement of Sav.-la-Mar Water Supply 8,543 0 0 Parish of Manchester, for erection of Poor House 1,500 0 0 Parish of Manchester, for Christiana Water Supply .. 2,973 0 0
Carried forward	..	4,674,970 2 6	<u>32,271 1 3</u>

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	4,674,970 2 6	32,271 1 3
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	..	Parish of Clarendon for Extension of Chapelton Water Supply 484 0 0 Parish of Clarendon, May Pen Water Supply Improvement 2,100 0 0 Parish of Trelawny, for Dornock River Water Supply 13,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann, for Construction of Tanks 1,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann, Improvement of St. Ann's Bay Water Works 1,000 0 0 Parish of St. James, Improvement of Montego Bay Water Supply 3,900 0 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Linstead Water Supply, (Wakefield Extension) 800 0 0 Parish of St. Catherine, Old Harbour Water Supply Improvement 7,000 0 0 £61,555 1 3 Expended in 1925-26 £39,517 13 7 Expended in 1926-27 15,387 7 8 Expended in 1927-28. 5,200 0 0 Expended in 1928-29 1,450 0 0 £61,555 1 3
Carried forward ..	..	4,674,970 2 6	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	4,674,970 2 6	
Law 20 of 1903	66,220 17 11	Expenses of Issue Kingston & St. Andrew Corpora- tion—Purchase of Trench Pen 13,000 0 0 Parish of Portland— for reconstruction of Streets of Port Antonio 900 0 0 Parish of Portland— for Port Antonio Water Supply 23,704 0 0 Parish of St. Ann— for erection of tanks 3,500 0 0 Parish of Trelawny— Dornock Water Supply 2,583 0 0 Parish of Trelawny— Falmouth Court House 3,000 0 0 Parish of St. James— Construction and reconstruction of water tables, Mon- tego Bay 2,100 0 0 Parish of St. James— Montego Bay Water Supply 12,250 0 0 66,220 17 11 Expended in 1929-30 28,985 2 1 Expended in 1930-31 32,573 19 8 Expended in 1931-32 3,300 5 5 Expended in 1932-33 1,218 2 0 Expended in 1933-34 143 8 9 66,220 17 11 34,004 9 6 Expenses of Issue Kingston and St. Andrew Corpora- tion— Improvement and ex- tension of Kingston Gas Works 18,000 0 0 Parish of St. Ann— Construction of Tanks for Public Water Supplies 4,810 0 0 Parish of Hanover— Improvement Poor House, Lucea 6,000 0 0 Carried forward .. 4,775,195 9 11 £30,504 9 6

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	4,775,195 9 11	30,504 9 6,
Law 20 of 1903 ..	..	..	Parish of St. Catherine—Improvement to Linstead Water Supply
<i>contd.</i>			3,500 0 0
			£34,004 9 6
			Expended in 1931-32 27,949 9 6
			Expended in 1932-33 3,245 0 0
			Expended in 1933-34 2,000 0 0
			Expended in 1934-35 810 0 0
			34,004 9 6
Carried forward ..	..	4 775,195 9 11	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward		4,775,195 9 11	
Law 37 of 1910 ..	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	Ferry Water Scheme, Kingston and Liguanea Plain— Issued at 31.3.22 £43,500 Issued in 1922-23 6,500 £50,000
" 3 of 1912 ..	92,250 0 0	20,000 0 0	} Railway extension to Chapelton
" 7 of 1915 ..	20,000 0 0	66,055 9 10	
" 11 of 1915 ..	45,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	Acquirement of Mona for Water Supply.
Law 33 of 1919 ..	170,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	Purchase of 2nd Mortgage Bonds, Jamaica Railway.
		170,000 0 0	Additional Rolling Stock, Railway £120,000 Public Works (a)40,000 Opening up Crown Lands (b)10,000 £170,000
			(a) Expended in 1919-20 £12,417 15 3 Expended in 1920-21 16,755 9 11 Expended in 1921-22 3,531 8 4 Expended in 1922-23 660 17 3 Expended in 1923-24 1,298 6 9 Expended in 1924-25 1,158 16 0 Expended in 1925-26 1,297 8 8 Expended in 1926-27 1,693 5 9 Expended in 1927-28 1,186 12 1 £40,000 0 0
			Draining Rockspring Swamp, St. Andrew £720 18 5 Complete Road, Ma- hogany Vale, St. An- drew 432 3 5 Road Deviation, Quaw Hill, St. Thomas 878 14 4 Foreshore Road, Portland 1,803 4 8 Deviation, Belfield Road, St. Mary 1,274 13 6 Widening Moneague, Goshen and Hope- well Roads, St. Ann 382 6 3
Carried forward	..	5,146,250 19 9	£5,492 0 7

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	5,146,250 19 9	5,492 0 7
Law 33 of 1919 .. contd.	..	..	Improving Jackson Town Road, Trelawny 278 15 0
			Deviation, Flamstead Potosi Rd., St. James 5,831 0 6
			Widening Bobstone Corner, Green Island, Hanover 839 19 10
			Completion Bridge, Great River, Westmoreland 4,740 0 7
			Deviation, Malvern Rd., St. Elizabeth 2,539 5 8
			Continuation Construc- tion, Moravia Road, Manchester 3,878 10 3
			Completion Road, Summerfield, Thomp- son Town 6,946 18 10
			Improvement, Spanish Town Water Works 9,453 8 9
			40,000 0 0
			(b) Expended in 1919-20 3,532 3 0
			Expended in 1920-21 6,430 6 5
			Expended in 1921-22 37 10 7
			10,000 0 0
	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Purchase of Spring Hill Hotel, Montego Bay
Law 5 of 1920 ..	197,000 0 0	197,000 0 0	Additional Railway Rolling Stock— Expended in 1920-21 128,990 0 0 Expended in 1921-22 68,010 0 0
			197,000 0 0
Law 18 of 1922 ..	627,565 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	690,613 18 8	Expenses of Issue 63,464 3 8 Railway Improve- ments:— Purchase of new rails and relaying strengthening portions of track 143,000 0 0
Carried forward	..	6,035,864 18 5	206,464 3 8

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	6,035,864 18 5	206,464 3 8
Law 18 of 1922, ..	..	..	New machinery and plant 16,156 2 5
contd.			Extension Linstead to New Works 29,206 10 10
			New Running Shed and remodelling yard 73,221 6 9
			New Sidings 14,683 14 10
			New Quarters and Sheds 9,996 2 0
			New Rolling Stock 40,721 10 11
			Investigations (electrifications signalling and test pits) 3,938 7 10
			Extension Chapelton to Frankfield 183,076 4 5
			Stud Farm, Grove Place *25,000 0 0
			Sisal Plantation Lititz †27,000 0 0
			New Post Offices 6,585 2 1
			Imperial Treasury Advance, Law 2 of 1900 .. 54,564 12 11
			690,613 18 8
			Expended in 1923-24 654,130 10 2½
			Expended in 1924-25 23,252 19 3
			Expended in 1925-26 1,090 1 1½
			Expended in 1926-27 11,327 15 0
			Expended in 1927-28 263 7 0
			Expended in 1928-29 549 6 1
			690,613 18 8
Law 18 of 1923 ..	50,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	52,990 0 0	Expenses of Issue 2,990 0 0
			Erection of School Houses, etc. †45,000 0 0
			Latrines, Water Supply School Houses .. 5,000 0 0
			52,990 0 0
Carried forward ..	..	6,088,854 18 5	

*Of this amount £52 5s. 10d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

†Of this amount £1 6s. 2½d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

‡Of this amount £16 14s. 9d., unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward Law 18 of 1923 .. <i>contd.</i>	..	6,088,854 18 5	Expended in 1924-25 4,933 5 1 Expended in 1925-26 7,308 19 6 Expended in 1926-27 8,021 5 10 Expended in 1927-28 12,212 14 7 Expended in 1928-29 14,614 5 11 Expended in 1929-30 2,850 12 9 Expended in 1930-31 1,371 10 9 Expended in 1931-32 642 0 1 Expended in 1932-33 735 8 7 Expended in 1933-34 299 16 11 <hr/> 52,990 0 0
Law 25 of 1923 .. (Law 12 of 1932)	400,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	339,038 5 0	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for improvements within the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew £312,500 8 0 Expenses of Issue 26,537 17 0 <hr/> 339,038 5 0 Issued in 1927-28 91,760 0 0 " 1928-29 140,975 0 0 " 1929-30 90,868 9 0 " 1930-31 15,434 16 0 <hr/> £339,038 5 0
Law 39 of 1923 .. (Law 36 of 1926)	428,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	432,870 5 6	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for increased Water Supply £316,100 0 0 Expenses of Issue 22,669 0 7 <hr/> 338,769 0 7 Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation for Sewerage Works £88,000 15s. 0d. Expenses of Issue, £6,100 9s. 11d. 94,101 4 11 <hr/> £432,870 5 6 Issued— In 1924-25 £105,137 0 0 In 1925-26 106,383 0 0
Carried forward ..	..	6,860,763 8 11	£211,520 0 0

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount Authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	..	6,860,763 8 11	
Law 39 of 1923, ... (Law 36 of 1926) contd.	..	..	In 1926-27 211,520 0 0 In 1927-28 89,540 0 0 In 1928-29 10,534 5 6 In 1929-30 40,000 0 0 In 1930-31 33,095 0 0 In 1931-32 15,000 0 0 In 1934-35 8,000 0 0 In 1935-36 5,275 6 1 In 1935-36 19,905 13 11 <hr/> Unissued 31.3.35 } 432,870 5 6 (See Bal. sheet.) } 19,905 13 11 <hr/> . 432,870 5 6 <hr/>
Law 2 of 1927 ..	12,840 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	13,570 5 5	Expenses of Issue 730 5 5 Railway Extension Chapelton to Frankfield further expenses (a) 12,424 15 0 Short raised under Law 18 of 1922 (New Post Offices) (b) 415 5 0 <hr/> 13,570 5 5 <hr/> Expended in 1927-28 12,821 16 10 Expended in 1928-29 54 19 0 Expended in 1929-30 693 9 7 <hr/> 13,570 5 5 <hr/>
Law 28 of 1927 ..	200,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	216,015 8 8	Expenses of Issue 16,015 8 8 Railway-Relaying of Track 200,000 0 0 <hr/> 216,015 8 8 <hr/> Expended in 1929-30 215,015 8 8 Expended in 1930-31 1,000 0 0 <hr/> 216,015 8 8 <hr/>
Carried forward ..	..	7,090,349 3 0	

- (a) Of this amount £333 3s. 7d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue
 (b) Of this amount £7 14s. 4d. unexpended was transferred to General Revenue.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	7,090,349 3 0	
Law 13 of 1930	80,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	86,504 7 0	Expenses of Issue 6,504 7 0
			Replacing Railway Pier No. 1 80,000 0 0
			86,504 7 0
			Expended in 1930-31 71,599 3 6 1931-32 14,905 3 6
			86,504 7 0
Law 20 of 1930	32,500 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	34,236 11 10	Expenses of Issue 1,736 11 10 Railway, further re- laying of track 32,500 0 0
			34,236 11 10
			Expended in 1931-32 34,236 11 10
Law 25 of 1930	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	First instalment of the cost of a second additional ship for the Ja. Banana Pro- ducers Association Ltd. 50,000 0 0
			Expended in 1932-33 50,000 0 0
Law 21 of 1931 and Law 18 of 1933	500,000 0 0 (plus cost of raising)	156,914 8 11 (raised locally)	Expenses of Issue 11,302 2 11 Roads and other Public Works 145,612 6 0
			156,914 8 11
Carried forward		7,418,004 10 9	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	..	7,418,004 10 9	Expended in 1931-32 102,410 0 0 Expended in 1932-33 54,504 8 11 156,914 8 11
Law 21 of 1931 4%	..	377,000 0 0 (raised in England)	Expenses of Issue 25,607 17 6 Road and other Public Works 351,392 2 6 377,000 0 0 Expended in 1932-33 348,558 12 9 Expended in 1933-34 9,194 13 1 Expended in 1934-35 9,614 7 11 Expended in 1935-36 9,632 6 3* 377,000 0 0
Law 12 of 1928 ..	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	Erection and equip- ment of Constant Spring Hotel
Law 24 of 1931 ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	
Law 17 of 1933 ..	400,000 0 0	403,300 0 0	Expenses of issue 3,300 0 0 Public Works (A) 95,475 0 0 Railway Works (A) 58,800 0 0 Road Policy Pro- gramme (B) 110,000 0 0 Municipal Works 87,500 0 0 Reimbursement to Revenue 48,225 0 0 £403,300 0 0 Expended in 1933- 34 166,103 13 9 Expended in 1934-35 136,934 0 11 Expended in 1935-36 18,381 13 3 Expended in '36-37 2,194 5 9 323,613 13 8 Unspent 31.3.37 (See Balance Sheet) 79,686 6 4 £403,300 0 0 Expenses of Issue 3,289 2 6 Public Works (A) 91,373 9 2 Railway Works (A) 51,440 11 8
Carried forward	..	8,253,304 10 9	146,103 3 4

*Of this amount £4,324 16s. 9d. unexpended balance was transferred to the Sinking Fund as at 31.3.1936 and £2,000 transferred to General Revenue in 1936-37.

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised.	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward .. Law 17 of 1933, contd.	..	8,253,304 10 9	*Road Policy 146,103 3 4 Programme (B) 108,285 15 1 Municipal Works 21,000 0 0 Reimbursement to Revenue 48,224 15 3 £323,613 13 8
Law 35 of 1933 ..	450,000 0 0	337,143 4 0	Expenses of Issue 5,900 0 2 Repayment and conversion of remainder of Jamaica Railway 3½% Inscribed Stock, Law 12 of 1889 331,243 3 10 £337,143 4 0 Expended in '34-35 337,143 4 0
Law 23 of 1935	200,000,000	150,000 0 0 (raised locally)	Expenses of Issue 18 18 0 Municipal Works (K.S.A.C.) 149,981 2 0 £150,000 0 0 Issued in 1935-36 110,018 18 0 Issued in 1936-37 17,874 0 0 Unspent 31.3.37 (See Balance Sheet) 22,107 2 0 £150,000 0 0
Law 22 of 1935			Law 22 of 1935— Allocation. Expended. £ s. d. £ s. d. Expenses of Issue 3,142 2 0 3,122 0 3 Harbours— Schedule A 50,000 0 0 12,500 14 9 Public Rds.— Sched. B 59,700 0 0 57,068 15 5 Irrigation— Sched. C 5,000 0 0 964 6 1 Bldgs. Schedule D 19,978 0 0 7,767 4 7 Land Settlement— Sched. E 21,300 0 0 14,278 7 9 Swamps Reclamation— Sched. E 2,000 0 0 1,466 17 11 Housing Scheme— Sched. E 10,000 0 0 .. Agricultural Developmt.— Sched. E 5,000 0 0 1,836 5 5
Laws 22 and 23 of 1935			
Carried forward ..	..	9,090,477 14 9	

Statement showing the Application of Loans raised for Public Purposes and charged on the Colony's Revenue, to 31st March, 1937.

Law under which Loan raised.	Amount authorised to be raised	Amount raised.	How applied.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward Law 22 and 23 of 1935, <i>contd.</i>	..	9,090,447 14 9	Parochial Boards— Loan Re- coveries 57,422 0 0 55,122 0 0 Water Sup- plies 5,000 0 0 .. Law 23 of 1935— Expenses of Issue 1,439 0 0 1,458 19 9 Municipal Works (K.S. A.C.) 25,018 18 0 .. Water Works 85,000 0 0 40,000 0 0 £350,000 0 0 195,585 11 11 Expenditure 1936-37 Unspent 31.3.37. (see Balance Sheet) 154,414 8 1 350,000 0 0
Less Redeemed to 31.3.36	..	4,959,795 3 0	
Less Redeemed in 1936-37.		4,130,652 11 9	
Law 31 of 1890 and	500 0 0		
Law 28 of 1894 ..	30,860 0 0		
Law 17 of 1891	92,500 0 0		
Law 33 of 1894	32,315 8 1		
Law 25 of 1930	156,175 8 1	156,175 8 1	
Unspent Balance 31.3.37	..	256,207 16 5	Summary Loan Ex- penditure 1936-37.
Net Loan Ex- penditure at 31.3.37 (see Balance Sheet)		3,718,269 7 3	Law 17 of 1933 2,194 5 9 Law 23 of 1935 17,874 0 0 Laws 22 and 23 of 1935 195,585 11 11 £215,653 17 8 Summary Unex- pended Loan Balances 1936-37 Law 17 of 1933 79,686 6 4 Law 23 of 1935 22,107 2 0 Laws 22 and 23 of 1935 154,414 8 1 £256,207 16 5

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF THE LIABILITIES AND

	£	s.	d.
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 15 of 1932	14,400	0	0
Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 25 of 1933	14,060	0	0
Loans from Banks By Crown Agents (from Joint Colonial Fund)	29,000	0	0
Deposits at Interest (See Statement F.)	39,771	2	9½
Deposits not at Interest (do.)	156,982	19	5
Appropriated Funds:—			
Redemption Funds for Loans guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony (See Statement F.)	80,638	13	11
Deposits for Investment (do.)	210,135	2	3
Trust Funds .. (do.)	38,912	3	4
Insurance Fund, Laws 34 of 1908 and 17 of 1921	192,906	2	0
Earthquake Loan Board	14,779	1	1
Reserve Fund	24,182	14	10
Miscellaneous—			
Parochial Board, Port Royal	482	2	11
Collector General for Internal Revenue	11,606	1	5
Postmaster for Jamaica	7,420	4	4½
New York Agents' Drafts on Jamaica	138	16	7
Canadian Agents' Drafts on Jamaica	30	8	2
	£	s.	d.
Unexpended Loan Balances—			
Law 17 of 1933	79,686	6	4
Law 23 of 1935	22,107	2	0
Laws 22 and 23 of 1935	154,414	8	1
<hr/>			
Surplus and Deficit Account	16,222	9	4

£1,107,875 18 10

ASSETS OF THE COLONY OF JAMAICA AT 31ST MARCH, 1937.

			£	s.	d.
<i>Assets.</i>					
Loans to Agricultural Loan Societies Board	..	..	28,612	4	9
Loans to Wolmer's Trust	..	..	3,596	10	6
Loans from Parochial Water Supplies Fund Law 25 of 1928	..	..	10,296	6	0
Banana Industry Aid Board Law 15 of 1932 Advance	..	..	14,400	0	0
Banana Industry Aid Board Law 25 of 1933 Advance	..	..	14,060	0	0
Banana Industry Aid Board Law 24 of 1935 Advance	..	..	16,600	0	0
Hurricane Loans 1933	..	..	5,128	3	0
Government of Cayman Islands	..	..	3,660	0	0
Government of Turks Islands	..	..	1,799	0	7
Milk River Bath	..	..	1,981	14	5
Bath Corporation, St. Thomas	..	..	310	0	0
Interest on loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 15 of 1932	..	..	3,812	6	3
Interest on Loans from Banks under the Banana Industry Aid Law 25 of 1933	..	..	1,972	5	8
Expenses Banana Industry Aid Board Laws 15 of 1932, 25 of 1933 and 24 of 1935	..	..	8,227	14	6
Advances Land Settlement	..	..	56,342	16	9
Advances on account of Loans to be raised (See Statement G.)	..	..	74,862	19	6
Advance to Parochial Boards (do.)	..	..	4,442	0	0
Stores Advances (do.)	..	..	105,804	7	8
General Advances (do.)	..	..	50,426	5	10
Appropriated Funds Invested:—					
Redemption Funds for loans guaranteed and unguaranteed by the Colony (See Statement G.)	..	..	80,622	13	5
Deposits for Investment (See Statement G.)	..	..	165,071	15	8
Trust Funds (do.)	..	..	24,498	0	1
Miscellaneous Funds (Insurance Fund, Reserve Fund and Earthquake Loan Board, (See Statement G.)	..	..	231,639	15	0
Collector General for Customs Revenue	..	..	58	4	5
Director Jamaica Railway	..	..	12,645	10	0
Emigration Agent, India	..	..	99	3	5
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Fund	..	..	12	8	11
Imprests	..	..	27,936	14	8
Remittances in Transit	..	..	2,585	10	11
Remittances between Chests	..	..	18,944	18	11
Cash Balances:—					

Treasurer—			£	s.	d.
	Cash in Chest	..	11,236	6	11
	Bank of Nova Scotia		124,723	19	7
			135,960	6	6
Lees Advances	{ Crown Agents	£260 8 7			
	{ New York Agents	308 8 6	568	17	1
			135,391	9	5
	Bank of Nova Scotia		2,034	18	7
	New York				
			137,436	8	0

1,107,875 18 10

PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING

				£ s. d.	
Bond and Stockholders, Balance at 31st March,					
1936	..	£3,780,652	11 9		
Loan raised in 1936-37	..	350,000	0 0		
(See Statement H.)					
		£4,130,652	11 9		
Less redeemed in 1936-37	..	156,175	8 1	3,974,477	3 8
(See Statement I.)					
Sinking Funds (See Statment H.)	..			512,239	4 11

£4,486,716 8 7

STATEMENT OF THE SURPLUS AND

1937					
March 31st	To expenditure	..	..	£2,206,078	15 1½
"	To Balance (Surplus Revenue)	..	..	16,222	9 4
				£2,222,301	4 5½

FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1937.

Colony's Loan Expenditure Account at 31st March, 1936	£3,658,790	17	8	£	s.	d.
Add Loan Expenditure in 1936-37 (See Statement I.)	215,653	17	8			
	<u>3,874,444</u>	15	4			
Less redeemed in 1936-37 (See Statement I.)	156,175	8	1	3,718,269	7	3
Sinking Fund Investments (See Statement J.)	..	..	..	512,174	2	5
Trustees Sinking Funds Balance on hand 31st March, 1937, for Sinking Fund uninvested	..	..	..	65	2	6
Unexpended Loan Balances at 31st March, 1937—						
Law 17 of 1933	79,686	6	4			
Law 23 of 1935	22,107	2	0			
Laws 22 and 23 of 1935	154,414	8	1	256,207	16	5
				<u>£4,486,716</u>	8	7

DEFICIT ACCOUNT AT 31st MARCH, 1937.

1936. April 1st	By Balance	..	..	£9,936	1	7½
1937. March 31st	By Revenue	..	..	2,212,365	2	9½
				<u>£2,222,301</u>	4	5½

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
Funded Debt, 28 Vic. C. 23, 1865			£ s. d. 77,416 6 11	£ ..	
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charged on the Colonial Revenues:-</i>		%			
Laws 17 of 1891 and 3 of 1912	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of 1912	3½	10,000 0 0	..	1st Jan., 1914
Laws 33 of 1894 and 11 of 1915	Purchase of Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000 0 0	..	1st August, 1915
Law 5 of 1920	Additional Rolling Stock, Ja. Railway	5½	22,500 0 0	..	15th Feb., 1921
Law 18 of 1922	Railway and other purposes	4½	690,613 18 8	..	£670,000, 15th April, 1923, £20,613 18s. 8d. 19th May, 1924

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH 1937, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.					
Deben- tures Im- perial Annu- ities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding	Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..	Only interest payable	
..	..	10,000	10,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st January, 1955, one per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund to 1927 4.71 per cent. per annum from 1st July, 1927 to 1st July, 1933, 4.12 per cent. per annum from 1st January, 1934 to 1st January 1935, one per cent. per annum from 1st July, 1935, to 1st July, 1954, to be invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	£ s. d. 5,445 9 2
..	..	45,000	45,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st Aug., 1955, one per cent. per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	18,563 15 3
..	..	22,500	22,500 0 0	Redeemable 15th Feb., 1951—1981— $\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum in- vested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	3,687 2 8
..	690,613 18 8	..	690,613 18 8	Redeemable 15th April, 1971, with option of redemp- tion on or after 15th April, 1941, by a Sinking Fund of not less than £1 5s. per cent. per an- num.	150,757 8 11

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward					
<i>Loans for General Charged on the Revenues:—</i>	<i>Public Purposes Colonial conld.</i>				
Laws 18 of 1923 and 40 of 1923	Erection of new School Houses, Teachers' Cot- tages, &c.	4½ 4½	26,229 0 0 26,761 0 0	.. ..	1st July, 1924 1st June, 1927
Law 2 of 1927	Chapelton to Frankfield Rail- way Extension, Further Expenses, etc.	4½	13,570 5 5	..	1st September, 1927
Law 28 of 1927	Railway, Relaying of Track	4½	216,015 8 8	..	£61,205 0s. 0d. 1st July, 1929 £153,810 8s. 8d. 1st March, 1930 †£1,000 0s. 0d. 11th July, 1900
Law 13 of 1930	Railway Pier, No. 1	4½	86,504 7 0	..	1st October, 1930
Law 20 of 1930	Railway—Further Relaying of Track	4½	34,236 11 10	..	1st July, 1931

† Although raised on 11th July 1930 the stock is regarded to be redeemable on the 1st March 1970 with option of redemption on or after 1st March, 1940.

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1937,
OF THE DEBT.

Deben- tures Im- perial Annu- ties and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.			Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.		
£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..	..	52,990	52,990 0 0	Redemption on 1st July, 1949, and on 1st June, 1952, by a Sinking Fund of 2.56% per annum.	19,774 6 7
..	..	13,570 5s. 5d.	13,570 5 5	Redeemable on 1st Sept., 1952, by a Sinking Fund of 2.56 per cent. per annum.	4,149 9 10
..	..	216,015 8s. 8d.	216,015 8 8	Redeemable on 1st July, 1969, and on 1st March, 1970, by a Sinking Fund of 1.106 per cent. per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st July, 1939, and 1st March, 1940.	18,568 12 11
..	..	86,504 7s.	86,504 7 0	Redeemable on 1st October, 1955, by a Sinking Fund of 2.559 per cent. per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st October, 1940.	13,669 6 5
..	..	34,236 11s. 10d	34,236 11 10	Redeemable on 1st July, 1971, by a Sinking Fund of 1.106 per cent. per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st July, 1941	2,081 12 11

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward					
<i>Loans for General Public Purposes Charges on the Colonial Revenues, contd.</i>					
Laws 21 of 1931 and 18 of 1933	Roads and other Public Works	4½	102,410 0 0	..	1st February 1932
		4½	54,504 8 11	..	1st April, 1932
Laws 21 of 1931 and 18 of 1933	Roads and other Public Works	4	377,000 0 0	..	1st June, 1932
Law 17 of 1933	Public and Municipal Works and other purposes	3½	403,300 0 0	..	1st November, 1933
Law 35 of 1933	Repayment and conversion of remainder of Jamaica Railway 3½% Inscribed Stock Law 12 of 1889.	3	337,143 4 0	..	8th May, 1934

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1937, OF THE DEBT.

Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.		Total Outstanding	Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.			
£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..	..	102,410	102,410 0 0	Redeemable on 31st January, and 31st March, 1957, by a Sinking Fund of of 2.559 per cent. per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st February and 1st April, 1942.	19,071 8 11
..	..	54,504 8s. 11d.	54,504 8 11		
..	377,000 0 0	..	377,000 0 0	Redeemable at par on 1st June, 1962, by a Sinking Fund of 1½ per cent. per annum with option of redemption at any date after 1st June, 1952, on giving 6 months' notice.	36,444 18 0
..	403,300 0 0	..	403,300 0 0	Redeemable at par on 1st November, 1968, by a Sinking Fund of 1.4778 per cent. per annum with option to redeem in whole or in part by drawings or otherwise at any time on or after the 1st November, 1958 on giving 3 months' notice.	18,681 4 4
..	337,143 4 0	..	337,143 4 0	Redeemable at par on 1st May, 1949 by a Sinking Fund of 5.328 per cent. per annum.	46,280 3 6

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward Law 23 of 1935	Municipal Works, (K.S.A.C.)	3	150,000 0 0	..	2nd March, 1936
Laws 22 and 23 of 1935.	Public Works, Municipal and Water Works and other Purposes	3	350,000 0 0	..	15th April, 1936
<i>Other Loans for Special Purposes not Secured Primarily on Special Revenues, Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—</i> Law 12 of 1928	Canada-West Indies Hotel	5	40,000 0 0	..	1st June, 1928
Law 24 of 1931	Canada-West Indies Hotel	5	15,000 0 0	..	1st May, 1931

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31st MARCH, 1937,
OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.					
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding	Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..	..	150,000	150,000 0 0	Redeemable at par on 1st March, 1966 by a Sinking Fund at a rate of not less than one per cent. commencing on the 1st March, 1939.	
..	350,000 0 0	..	350,000 0 0	Redeemable at par on 15th April, 1961 by a Sinking Fund of not less than one per cent. per annum commencing on the 15th October, 1939, with the option of redemption in whole or in part, by drawings or otherwise at par, at any time on or after 15th April, 1956.	
40,000	..	..	40,000 0 0	Redeemable on 1st June, 1958, by a Sinking Fund of 2.559 per cent. per annum with option to redeem at any interest date in whole or in part on payment of 2 per cent. premium and interest to date.	4,345 18 8
15,000	..	..	15,000 0 0	Redeemable on 1st May, 1961, by a Sinking Fund of 2.125 per cent. per annum with option to redeem at any interest date in whole or in part on payment of 2 per cent. premium and interest to date.	1,379 0 0

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debtures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward					
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenue and Charged on the Colonial Revenues in the First Instance and Recovered—</i>					
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water Supply, Ferry Scheme by Inscribed Stock, Law 17 of 1891	3½	13,500 0 0	}	£10,500 1st Dec., 1911 £3,000 1st Mar., 1914 £6,500 1st Oct., 1922
		5	6,500 0 0		
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000 0 0	..	1st June, 1914
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock Law 17 of 1891	4½	45,574 12 9	..	£45,574 12s. 9d., 1st May, 1925

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1937,
OF THE DEBT.

Deben- tures Im- perial Annui- ties and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.		Total Outstanding	Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.			
£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	£10,500 redeemable 1st Dec., 1941, £3,000 redeemable 1st Mar., 1944, £6,500 redeemable 1st Oct., 1953, 2% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	3,785 6 7
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	Redeemable 1st June, 1954, 1% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	8,986 2 3
..	..	45,574 12s. 9d.	45,574 12 9	Redeemable 1st May, 1955, 1.78% per annum invested by Crown Agents Sinking Fund	12,221 10 10

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debtures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	
Brought forward					
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parochial purposes by Inscribed Stock Law 17 of 1891	4½	15,980 8 6	..	£15,980 8 6, 1st April, 1926
Law 20 of 1903	Do.	4½	66,220 17 11*	..	£38,640, 1st Oct. 1929 £27,580 17s. 11d. 2nd January, 1930
Law 20 of 1903	Do.	4½	34,004 9 6	..	£34,004 9s. 6d., 1st Oct., 1931
Law 39 of 1923 (Law 36 of 1926)	(a) Increased Water Supply within Corporate Area Kingston and St. Andrew	4½	209,392 6 10	}	£105,137, 2nd June, 1924; £106,383, 1st July, 1925; £89,540, 1st June, 1926;
	(b) Extension of Sewerage System	4½	223,477 18 8	}	£131,810 5 6, 1st Nov., 1927

*Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation £33,035 8s. 11d.; Portland, £26,639 19s. 4d.; St. Mary, £6,711 14s. 1d.; St. Ann, £11,002 16s. 0d.; Trelawny, £20,133 19s. 9d.; St. James, £19,706 3s. 1d.; Hanover, £6,314 13s. 4d.; Westmoreland, £18,666 2s. 4d.; Manchester, £4,834 18s.; Clarendon £2,746 7s. 9d.; St. Catherine, £11,938 6s. 11d.

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1937,
OF THE DEBT.

Deben- tures Im- perial Annu- ties and Loans.	OUTSTANDING.		Total Outstanding	Terms and Condi- tions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
	Inscribed Stock, England	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.			
..	..	15,980 8s. 6d.	15,980 8 6	Redeemable 1st April, 1956, 1.89% per annum invested by Crown Agents for Sinking Fund.	4,054 15 4
..	..	66,220 17s. 11d.	66,220 17 11	Redeemable on 1st October, 1959 and on 1st January, 1960 by a Sinking Fund of 1.89% per an- num with option of redemption on or after 1st October, 1939, and 1st Jan- uary, 1940.	9,717 5 5
..	..	34,004 9s. 6d.	34,004 9 6	Redeemable on 30th September, 1961, by a Sinking Fund of 1.89 per cent. per annum with option of redemp- tion on or after 1st October, 1941.	3,164 3 8
..	..	432,870 5s. 6d.	432,870 5 6	Redeemable on 1st June, 1972, on 1st July, 1973, on 1st June, 1974, and on 1st Nov., 1975, by a Sinking Fund of 1% per annum with option of re- demption on or after 1st June, 1942. 1st July, 1943, 1st June, 1944, and 1st Nov., 1945.	46,224 3 3

**STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT**

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
			£ s. d.	£	
Law 25 of 1923 (Law 12 of 1932)	Improvements within the Corporate are of Kingston and St. Andrew	4½	339,038 5 0	..	£91,760, 1st March, 1928 £108,275, 1st October, 1928 £32,700, 2nd January, 1929 £95,873 5s., 1st April, 1929 *£10,430, 1st Oct., 1930
	Total	..	3,974,477 3 8		
<i>Other Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenues Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—</i>					
Law 30 of 1888	Kingston Gas Works	4	14,900 0 0	7,200	1st July, 1889
Law 39 of 1897	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000 0 0	..	1st January, 1901
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme	4½	40,000 0 0	..	1st January, 1913 1st July, 1913 }

* Although raised on 1st October, 1930, the stock is regarded to be redeemable on 1st April, 1959, with option of redemption on or after 1st April, 1939.

GUARANTEED AND UNGUARANTEED, AND OF THE SINKING FUNDS AT 31ST MARCH, 1937, OF THE DEBT.

OUTSTANDING.					
Debentures Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock, England.	Inscribed Stock, Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.	Terms and Conditions of Loans.	Accumulated Sinking Funds.
£	£	£	£ s. d.		£
..	..	339,038 5s. 0d.	339,038 5 0	Redeemable on 1st March, and 1st October 1958, 2nd January, 1959, and on 1st April, 1959, respectively, by a Sinking Fund of 1.39 per cent. per annum with option of redemption on or after 1st March, 1938, 1st October, 1938, 2nd January, 1939, and 1st April, 1939.	60,985 19 6
55,000	2,158,057 2 8	1,761,420 1s. 0d.	3,974,477 3 8	..	512,239 4 11
7,700	..	..	7,700 0 0	Annual provision by Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation of £200.	36,819 7 2
40,000	..	..	40,000 0 0	Provision from Revenue of Vere Irrigation Commissioners guaranteed by Colonial Revenue payable not earlier than forty years from 8th June, 1897. Do. do. from 25th July, 1913.	

STATEMENT OF THE COLONY'S FUNDED DEBT AND OF LOANS RAISED FOR PUBLIC BODIES,
FOR THE EXTINGUISHMENT

Laws under which Debt. was incurred	Object of Loan.	Rate of Int.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Date raised.
Law 22 of 1931	Jamaica Coconut Producers Association Co-operative Scheme	5	£25,000 0 0	£13,000	£20,000, 1st April, 1932, £5,000 1st July, 1932
		4	12,000 0 0	..	£10,000, 1st January, 1934 £2,000, 1st May, 1936
Law 21 of 1936	Reconstruction of Jamaica Banana Producers Co-operative Association	3	450,000 0 0	..	Issued 15th December, 1936
<i>Loans for Special Purposes Secured Primarily on Special Revenues not Guaranteed by Colonial Revenues—</i>					
Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)	7	30,000 0 0	..	1st April, 1917
	Total	...	611,900 0 0	20,200	
	Grand Total	...	4,586,377 3 8	20,200	

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	SHIPPING, BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.									
1932 ..	22	2,002	170	12	3,484	142	34	5,486	312
1933 ..	49	9,417	458	21	3,036	175	70	12,453	633
1934 ..	42	3,899	361	26	2,708	197	68	6,607	558
1935 ..	33	3,164	281	18	1,878	146	51	5,042	427
1936 ..	34	2,855	256	23	2,186	161	57	5,041	417
1937 ..	34	2,942	227	23	1,957	172	57	4,899	399
STEAM VESSELS									
1932 ..	490	1,510,083	28,650	100	475,276	13,035	590	1,985,359	41,685
1933 ..	461	1,542,688	28,286	65	316,209	7,799	526	1,858,897	36,085
1934 ..	502	1,712,575	31,456	66	277,100	6,319	568	1,989,675	37,775
1935 ..	527	1,744,207	33,389	71	351,352	9,249	598	2,095,559	42,638
1936 ..	556	1,972,755	37,015	96	365,269	9,133	652	2,338,024	46,138
1937 ..	557	1,858,438	36,095	67	411,253	12,917	624	2,269,691	49,012

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1932 ..	6	4,304	69	3	170	14	8	4,474	83
1933 ..	10	12,145	203	3	1,238	34	13	13,383	237
1934 ..	2	188	22	..	..	..	2	188	22
1935 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936 ..	..	..	..	1	74	17	1	74	17
1937 ..	3	290	35	1	5	2	4	295	37
STEAM VESSELS									
1932 ..	591	1,064,619	28,502	68	380,436	13,301	659	1,445,055	41,803
1933 ..	608	1,403,381	38,543	74	430,766	14,086	682	1,834,147	52,629
1934 ..	592	1,502,224	42,756	61	313,434	9,718	653	1,815,658	52,474
1935 ..	694	1,901,457	56,843	63	223,455	5,989	475	2,124,912	62,829
1936 ..	679	1,910,735	55,242	64	281,586	8,712	743	2,181,321	63,954
1937 ..	702	1,848,086	49,216	126	529,441	18,753	828	2,377,527	67,969

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1932 ..	28	6,306	239	14	3,654	156	42	9,960	395
1933 ..	59	21,562	661	24	4,274	209	83	25,836	870
1934 ..	44	4,087	383	23	2,708	197	70	6,795	580
1935 ..	33	3,164	281	18	1,878	146	51	5,042	427
1936 ..	34	2,855	256	24	2,269	178	58	5,115	434
1937 ..	37	3,232	262	24	1,962	174	61	5,194	436
STEAM VESSELS									
1932 ..	1081	2,574,702	57,152	168	855,712	26,336	1249	3,430,414	83,448
1933 ..	1069	2,946,069	66,829	139	746,975	21,885	1208	3,693,044	88,714
1934 ..	1094	3,214,799	74,212	127	590,534	16,037	1221	3,805,333	90,249
1935 ..	1221	3,645,664	90,232	134	574,807	15,235	1355	4,220,471	105,447
1936 ..	1235	3,373,490	92,247	160	645,855	17,845	1395	4,519,345	110,092
1937 ..	1259	3,706,524	85,311	193	940,694	17,845	1452	4,657,218	116,981

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	BRITISH.								
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Crews.	Vess. ls.	Net Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS									
1932 ..	60	7,593	473	7	1,052	104	67	8,645	577
1933 ..	69	8,443	575	2	142	17	71	8,585	592
1934 ..	79	7,503	639	6	342	47	85	7,845	686
1935 ..	64	6,035	540	9	4,068	135	73	10,103	675
1936 ..	62	5,527	444	4	349	42	66	5,876	486
1937 ..	42	3,746	321	3	103	32	45	3,849	353
STEAM VESSELS									
1932 ..	434	1,463,264	26,711	150	565,279	16,317	584	2,028,543	43,02
1933 ..	479	1,552,832	27,752	62	311,656	8,098	541	1,864,488	35,850
1934 ..	502	1,653,856	29,268	73	336,527	8,237	575	1,990,383	37,505
1935 ..	495	1,574,531	28,511	103	517,776	13,005	598	2,092,307	41,519
1936 ..	547	1,830,835	32,747	106	512,070	13,945	653	2,342,905	46,692
1937 ..	499	1,626,625	31,328	118	594,965	17,512	617	2,221,590	48,840

FOREIGN.

SAILING VESSELS									
1932 ..	8	1,475	71	5	3,388	50	13	4,863	121
1933 ..	4	1,108	42	6	4,755	91	10	5,863	133
1934 ..	1	114	9	1	74	13	2	188	22
1935 ..	..	..	..	2	110	18	2	110	18
1936 ..	..	..	..	2	94	24	2	94	24
1937 ..	6	648	56	2	70	13	8	718	69
STEAM VESSELS									
1932 ..	561	1,044,546	27,575	130	422,099	15,051	691	1,466,645	42,626
1933 ..	603	1,406,515	38,513	79	412,879	14,042	682	1,819,394	52,555
1934 ..	600	1,540,205	43,761	64	305,506	9,903	664	1,845,711	53,666
1935 ..	694	1,807,922	50,452	90	358,259	12,754	784	2,166,181	63,204
1936 ..	668	1,729,495	47,579	75	442,418	15,757	743	2,171,913	63,336
1937 ..	711	1,838,612	48,270	129	576,531	20,490	840	2,415,143	68,760

TOTAL.

SAILING VESSELS									
1932 ..	68	9,068	544	12	4,440	154	80	13,508	698
1933 ..	73	9,551	617	8	4,897	108	81	14,448	725
1934 ..	80	7,617	648	7	416	60	87	8,033	708
1935 ..	64	6,035	540	11	4,178	153	75	10,213	693
1936 ..	62	5,527	444	6	443	66	68	5,970	510
1937 ..	48	4,394	377	5	173	45	53	4,567	422
STEAM VESSELS									
1932 ..	995	2,507,810	54,286	280	987,348	31,368	1275	3,495,188	85,654
1933 ..	1082	2,959,347	66,265	141	724,535	22,140	1223	3,683,882	88,405
1934 ..	1102	3,194,061	73,029	137	642,033	18,149	1239	3,836,094	91,169
1935 ..	1189	3,382,453	78,963	193	876,035	25,759	1382	4,258,488	104,722
1936 ..	1215	3,560,330	80,326	181	954,488	29,702	1396	4,514,818	110,028
1937 ..	1210	3,465,237	79,598	247	1,171,496	38,002	1457	4,636,733	117,600

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

His Majesty's Trade Commissioners.

THE Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, which is a joint department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, exists for the promotion of United Kingdom export trade, and is the Government clearing house for information about overseas markets. It is served by a network of representatives throughout the world who maintain a constant supply of information to the London centre, and provide assistance locally to those engaged in the importation of United Kingdom goods. In the Empire the Department is served by Trade Commissioners, who are posted in the chief commercial centres of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, India, East Africa, the East Indies, and the West Indies. It is the duty of H. M. Trade Commissioners to report and advise especially on the following matters:—(a) contracts open to tender; (b) demand for particular goods; (c) suitable importers of classified goods; (d) suitable agents for United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants; (e) best methods of marketing and distribution, credit conditions, terms of payment, nature of competition; (f) customs tariffs and regulations; (g) statistical position of imports and exports; (h) shipping and transport; (i) sources of supply of raw materials and goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

There are two Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies.

H. M. Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, Mr. S. A. Deacon, is in charge of the Western Caribbean area, which includes Jamaica, The Bahamas, British Honduras, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands. Address: Royal Mail Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica. (P.O. Box 393, Telephone 3171.)

H. M. Trade Commissioner in Trinidad, Mr. W. D. Lambie, is in charge of the Eastern Caribbean area. Address: 5 Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (P.O. Box 225).

West Indian firms requiring information about United Kingdom, sources of supply and wishing to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms are invited to use the services of H. M. Trade Commissioners, who are also glad to assist West Indian firms to obtain particulars about the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in the second half of February in London and Birmingham, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. The Government of Jamaica stage a display in the section specially devoted to Dominion and Colonial exhibits. The Fair is a most valuable means of bringing manufacturers and buyers together, and it is confidently believed that West Indian business men would profit by a visit to the Fair, about which H. M. Trade Commissioners are always ready to give information.

Representatives of United Kingdom firms when travelling in Empire countries can obtain much help from H. M. Trade Commissioners, who are in close touch with the commercial life of the areas in which they are posted and welcome calls from such representatives.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THE Canadian Government maintains, as a branch of its Department of Trade and Commerce, a Commercial Intelligence Service which assists in the marketing of Canadian products throughout the world. The Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British West Indies are under particular instructions to extend the same measure of aid to West Indian exporters as to Canadian exporters.

Canadian Trade Commissioners in the West Indies—F. W. Fraser, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Kingston, Ja., P.O. Box 225 (territory includes Jamaica, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Haiti); M. B. Palmer, P.O. Box 125, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands and British Guiana).

JAMAICA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

(ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.)

THERE was a Society of Merchants of Kingston which acted in a corporate capacity as early as 1766. In 1839 there was a Kingston Chamber of Commerce, of which Robert Hibbert was Treasurer. A Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed about 1840. A Jamaica Society of Agriculture was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having

for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view of an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council of 20 gentlemen chosen from the general body of members in the month of January in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers over 300 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded and are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the West Indies, and the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

In February, 1886 the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. In the year 1895, the Chamber had the honour to receive through the Secretary of State for the Colonies the consent of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to add the prefix "Royal" to its title. To-day the Chamber's official name is "The Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce," but when a re-organization took place in 1922, it was decided for the purposes of convenience that the ordinary designation should be "The Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange."

In 1923, Monthly Luncheons were inaugurated, and in 1924 a Monthly Journal was started which is circulated throughout the Island of Jamaica and amongst the principal Chambers of Commerce in England, Canada, United States and other countries abroad.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Chamber is two guineas. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records" the annual subscription to which is one guinea.

PATRON—Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G.

OFFICERS, 1939—*President*, J. G. Kieffer, *Vice-Presidents*, L. R. Mordecai, J.P. R. W. Youngman, E. A. Barham, *Hon. Treasurer*, Sidney Barton.

COUNCIL—Louis Ashenheim, *Hon. R. Ehrenstein*, G. M. DaCosta, Lionel deCordova, E. R. Hanna, J.P., E. A. Issa, J.P. *Hon. Ellis Levy*, F. E. Lyons, F. V. Lumb, V. C. McCormack, Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., B. O. Parks, J.P., F. H. Robertson, G. B. Russell.

Hon. Members of Council—The Collector General and the Island Treasurer.

Secretary—N. A. Polack. *Offices*—Upstairs the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Kingston.

MONTEGO BAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce and Development Association was founded in 1932. This organization has done particularly good work in connection with the development of the Tourist Trade of Montego Bay.

The Officers are: Walter Fletcher, *President*; G. P. Brown, *First Vice-President*; R. C. Glegg, *Second Vice-President and Treasurer*; W. R. Fletcher, *Secretary*.

Members of the Council are—The Officers named above, the Custos of the Parish, the Hon. Member of the Legislative Council for the Parish, and the Chairman of the Parochial Board, all ex-officio members.

Other Members of the Council being—H. Bancroft, J. Marzouca, Aubrey Stephenson, A. A. Thomson G. P. Brown, A. C. Crighton, Ernest Clark, R. C. Glegg, Walter Fletcher, W. Gordon Hilton, R. L. Ewen.

PART VIII.

TAXATION.

INTERNAL REVENUE, EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

UNDER Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year.

Section 2 of the Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES ON PROPERTY.

I.—In aid of General Revenue.

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Laws 14 of 1907, 5 of 1916 and 7 of 1937—

A tax at the rate of eight pence on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island.

II.—For Parochial General Purposes.

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable:

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding nine-pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 21 of 1922.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operations of Laws 15 and 16 of '03 by Law 14 of '70

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 30 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 21 OF 1922, 9 OF 1927, 37 OF 1927 and 7 OF 1937.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 8 0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	2 0 0
of age 2 years or over	0 7 6
Each wheel of a carriage	0 3 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 10 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	0 8 0 or 16/-
Each firearm	

THE ROAD TRAFFIC LAW, 1937, (LAW 41 OF 1937)

Licence Duties.

1. Licence Duties on all motor vehicles calculated on unladen weight.		
(a) Each motor car	£5	10 0
(b) Each motor car operating as public passenger vehicle	6	10 0
(c) Each motor truck or tractor not exceeding 20 cwt.	5	10 0
(d) Each motor truck or tractor exceeding 20 cwt. and not exceeding 40 cwt.	6	0 0
(e) Each motor truck or tractor exceeding 40 cwt. and not exceeding 50 cwt.	7	10 0
(f) Each motor truck or tractor exceeding 50 cwt.	12	10 0
(g) Invalid carriages not exceeding 3 cwt.	1	0 0
(h) Invalid carriages exceeding 3 cwt.	1	10 0
(i) Motor cycles not exceeding 3 cwt.	1	0 0
(j) Motor cycles exceeding 3 cwt.	1	10 0
(k) Trailers for each hundredweight of gross weight	0	2 0
2. Licence Duties, additional to those in paragraph (1) of this Schedule, on all motor vehicles in which spirit, other than motor spirit as defined by the Tariff Laws, 1925-1937, or oil, not liable to duties of Customs, is used as fuel, calculated on unladen weight:—		
(a) Each motor vehicle not exceeding 30 cwt.	28	0 0
(b) Each motor vehicle exceeding 30 cwt. and not exceeding 40 cwt.	32	0 0
(c) Each motor vehicle exceeding 40 cwt. and not exceeding 50 cwt.	36	0 0
(d) Each motor vehicle exceeding 50 cwt. and not exceeding 60 cwt.	42	0 0
(e) Each motor vehicle exceeding 60 cwt.	48	0 0

Provided that where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle licensed as a public passenger vehicle or as a public carrier, uses as fuel such spirit manufactured in the Island the Licensing Authority shall cause to be refunded to the person paying the licence duty the amount of such duty collected under this paragraph of this Schedule.

3. Road Licences in respect of:—		
(a) Each stage carriage	£2	0 0
(b) Each express carriage	2	0 0
(c) Each contract carriage	1	0 0
(d) Each hackney carriage	1	0 0
4. Carriers' Licences:—		
(a) Public carriers, each vehicle	0	5 0
(b) Private carriers, each vehicle	0	5 0

Registration of Motor Vehicles.

General Registration	0	5 0
Registration as CMC or PPV an additional fee	0	5 0
Driver's License	0	10 0
Provisional Drivers—Sec: 12 Sub-sec (6) Law 41 of 1937.	0	5 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay and Port Royal

.. 0 4 0

EXCISE DUTIES.

RUM EXCISE DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916, 15 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920, CONTINUED IN FORCE BY LAWS 2 OF 1921, 1 OF 1922 AND 1 OF 1923, ETC.

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes Hydrometer +60%.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902, 18 OF 1910, 5 OF 1919, 8 OF 1920 AND 9 OF 1920.*

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

*See note on page 203.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

LAW 5 OF 1919 AND 9 OF 1920*

BEER—On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. + 10%.

MATCHES—1/7d. per gross boxes (Law 25 of 1934, amended by Laws 21 of 1935, and 11 of 1938.)

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	0 10 0

Hawkers and Pedlers—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.

For each license in respect of each parish £5 0 0

Metal—19 Vic., c 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals £0 11 0

(1/- to Collector of Taxes and 10/- to Clerk of Petty Session).

License for sale of gunpowder and firearms 5 10 0

£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885).

Spirits—Laws 38 of 1927 and 25 and 26 of 1935.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston £10 0 0

In any other parish 5 0 0

For each retail or Tavern License in the Urban and Suburban Wards of the Corporate Area 25 0 0

In the Town of Port Royal, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour Market, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Christiana, Spaldings, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath 20 0 0

In any other part of the Island 10 0 0

For every Hotel License in the Urban and Suburban Wards of the Corporate Area 10 0 0

In any other part of the Island 5 0 0

For each Town Off License 20 0 0

For every Special License in case of any public entertainment for every 24 hours 2 0 0

On any passenger steamer plying from port to port 10 0 0

Stamp 1 0 0

For every Proprietary Club† 25 0 0

Still—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still 5 0 0

*Continued in force by Laws 2 of 1921, 1 of 1922, 1 of 1923, 2 of 1924, 1 of 1925 and 4 of 1926. etc

A Registration Fee of 10/- is also payable in respect of each Club.

TRADE LICENSES LAW, 7 OF 1908 AS AMENDED BY LAW 3 OF 1936.

SCHEDULE.

(Schedule to be substituted for the Third Schedule of the Principal Law).
Schedule. III.

License to carry on the business of	..	..	..	..	..	£25 0 0
(a) Commercial Traveller	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer	..	..	..	..	..	..
			For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses—			
			(a) not exceeding £500 of gross value	..	..	25 0 0
			(b) exceeding £500 of gross value—for each £10 of gross value or fractional part thereof	..	..	0 7 6
			Provided that the Licence Duty payable in respect of any licence shall not exceed £100.			
(c) Auctioneer or Commission Agent	..	..	For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—			
			For the Island	..	..	7 10 0
			For the parish of Kingston	..	..	5 0 0
			For any other parish	..	..	2 10 0
(d) Wharfinger	..	..	For each Wharf	..	..	2 10 0
(e) Supercargo	..	..	For each person carrying on business	..	..	5 0 0
(f) Proprietor of Newspaper	..	..	For each designated Newspaper	..	..	1 10 0
(g) Retailer	..	..	(1) For each designated place of business not exceeding £20 of gross value	..	..	0 10 0

(2) For each place of business exceeding £20 of gross value

(a) In the parish of Kingston including the Suburban District of the Corporate Area, as defined in the Second Schedule of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law 1931, for—

(i) The first £20 of gross value, or fractional part thereof	£0	10	0
(ii) Each £10 of gross value or fractional part thereof beyond £20	0	7	6

Provided that the License Duty payable in respect of any License shall not exceed £75.

(b) In the Rural District of the Corporate Area, as defined in the Second Schedule of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law 1931, and in every other parish of the Island other than the parish of Kingston and the said Suburban District of the Corporate Area, for—

(i) The first £20 of gross value or fractional part thereof	0	10	0
(ii) Each £10 of gross value or fractional part thereof beyond £20	0	5	0

Provided that the License Duty payable in respect of any License shall not exceed £25.

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Law 19 of 1926.**Class I.*

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie, annatta	£2 10 0
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Class II.

Bunches of bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grapefruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts	2 10 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof ..	2 10 0
License to buy in all parishes	25 0 0

INCOME TAX.

Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1), 21 of 1928 and 15 of 1938.

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

(a) On the first £300	Nil
On every pound of the income beyond—	
(b) £300 and up to £400	2½d.
(c) £400 and up to £500	3d.
(d) £500 and up to £750	6d.
(e) £750 and up to £1,000	9d.
(f) £1,000 and up to £1,500	1s. 3½
(g) £1,500 and up to £2,000	1s. 9d.
(h) £2,000 and up to £5,000	2s. 2½d.
(i) £5,000 and up to £8,000	3s.
(j) £8,000 and up to £10,000	3s. 6d.
(k) On every pound beyond £10,000	4s.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Ports of Registry. Registrars of Shipping are stationed at Kingston, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth and Montego Bay.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance. Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.

Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay, Bowden.
Port Antonio	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal.
Annotto Bay	Nicholas Bay. Frankfort.
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay. Dry Harbour
Falmouth	Rio Bueno.
Montego Bay	
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril, Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay.
Black River	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, ETC.

ADMEASURERS' FEES.

These fees levied under The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, (57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60) and the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act 1898 (61 and 62 Victoria ch. 44) as amended by the Fees (Increase) Act 1923 (13 Geo. 5 ch. 4). The following scale of fees is at present in force:—

Vessels 50 tons gross and under	£2 0 0
Vessels over 50 tons gross and not exceeding 100 tons gross ..	4 0 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 100 tons up to 10,000 tons gross	0 10 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 20,000 tons ..	0 5 0

For measurement under Rule 11 one-half the above fees

For re-measurement in consequence of alterations on the upper deck or in the engine room or under Sections 77 (4), 78 (2), 79 (1) and 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 or Section 54 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906.

Vessels 50 tons gross and under	£0 10 0
Vessels over 50 tons gross and not exceeding 100 tons gross ..	0 16 0
For each additional 100 tons or part of 100 tons above 100 tons ..	0 2 0
Maximum fee	5 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are $1\frac{1}{4}$ times those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895, as amended by Law 53 of 1920.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/- per brl. of 100 lbs. weight 1/- per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37. Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. or each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112 lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The Tariff Law No. 4—1925 and its Amendments Law 11 of 1927, Law 29 of 1927, Law 1 of 1931, Law 14 of 1932, Law 23 of 1933, Law 29 of 1933, Law 7 of 1934, 21 of 1934, 26 of 1934, 20 of 1935, 32 of 1936, 4 of 1937, 19 of 1937 and 16 of 1938, 40 of 1938.

Not to be regarded as a Statutory Consolidation to the Law.

[4th May, 1925.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica, as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as "The Tariff Law, 1925."

2—(1) On and after the coming into operation of this Law, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the use of the Government of this Island, upon the several articles imported into this Island and enumerated in the First Schedule to this Law, the several duties therein set forth, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

"(a) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire: Provided that such goods shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council from time to time."

(b) The rates of duties set forth in the column headed "General Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply to all goods not entitled to admission under the column "Preferential Tariff" of such Schedule.

(2) The Governor in Privy Council may from time to time make Regulations for carrying out the purposes of this section. All such Regulations shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette and shall have the force of Law.

3—The articles enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law shall be admitted into the Island free of duty.

4—Anything in the next preceding two sections to the contrary notwithstanding the articles enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importations for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the Island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of Law 18 of 1877, or by any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account for the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor as the person appearing as the importer may be proceeded against under section 34 of Law 24 of 1885, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor.

5—"The articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law shall pay duty at the rate of five per centum ad valorem: except such electrical apparatus for generating electricity as may be entered under the provisions of the said Schedule which apparatus shall pay duty at the rate of two and one-half per centum ad valorem: Provided that if articles entered under the provisions of the said Schedule are the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire such articles shall be admitted duty free."

6—In every case in which the value of goods imported into this Island is to be ascertained for the purposes and in manner provided in section 2 (1) of Law 20 of 1912 or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor and in which exchange is a part of such value the rate of conversion shall be taken as that prevailing between Jamaica and the country whence the goods are imported on the day that due report of the ship bringing the goods shall be made in pursuance of section 42 of Law 18 of 1877, or under any Law passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor.

7—In this Law the expression "Cotton Piece-Goods" means all woven fabrics made entirely of cotton in piece lengths but shall exclude all cloth manufactured in the piece with a border or selvedge marking a point for cutting to make up into an article of a distinctive character.

8—Without prejudice to the generality of the power to make Regulations under other sections of this Law the Governor in Privy Council may by such Regulations provide for the certificates, invoices and bills of lading to be furnished in respect of all or any goods to which any Preferential Tariff in force in this Colony for the time being applies and may also by Regulations prescribe the conditions governing the direct importation of such goods and their passage through another country.

9—The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the First Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the Second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

10—In the case of spirits subject to duty according to their strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained by means of Sykes ("or Sikes") Hydrometer; and in case such strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the Hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate.

11—Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

12—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper Officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by any Customs Law for the time being in force in this Island or by this Law, to accept as prima facie evidence of the character of cement entered for Island consumption a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by a reliable cement tester, in the country of manufacture, recognized as such by the Governor of this Island that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

13—Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into this Island, or who being in this Island, has in his possession any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading, or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any signature or other attestation purporting to show, or which may be used to show that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to a penalty not less than £20 and not exceeding £100, or in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

14—Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such Regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

15—Upon the re-importation of articles once exported of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 20 of this Law are returned to this Island such goods shall pay the import duty in force at the time of such return.

16—If any goods, wares, and merchandise upon which any duty shall have been paid under this or any previous law, are duly exported within two years of their first importation there shall be a drawback in respect of such goods of an amount equal to the preferential duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule to this Law or to the Law under which import duty on such goods was paid: provided that where any duty has been paid on goods exported as ships' stores or on any of the articles enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Law there shall be a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid if the article is exported within two years of its importation; provided further that such goods are exported in the original, whole and unbroken packages in which the same were imported, and that no drawback of duty shall be allowed unless the amount of drawback on any one transaction is not less than four shillings.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law shall have been paid, on its being proved to the satisfaction of the proper Officer of Customs that a mistake has been made and that such goods are not the goods ordered by the importer and that such goods have been returned to the exporter, if duly exported within three months of their first importation shall receive a drawback of the full duties paid on importation.

17—The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military Authorities in this Island for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the Public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback, or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

18—There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign-going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same together with a declaration from such builder or repairer that he believes such ship-building materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

19—Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

20—Where imported materials on which duty has been paid *except shooks of all kinds, wood hoops, truss hoops, staves and headings* are used in the manufacture or putting up of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

21—On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty mentioned in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule, on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

22—The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

23—In construing the language employed in Schedule 2 of this Law to describe articles intended to be free of duty the articles named as free must be considered in their primary character in relation to the use under which exemption is given. When the character of such articles has been added to, modified or changed by embellishment or combination with some other article whose primary character is other than that described against the article on the free list the consideration as to whether the composite article is liable to duty shall be the relative value of the component parts considered under the two schedules of the tariff, viz.:—the schedule imposing duty and the schedule granting exemption. If the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the portion coming under a description on the free list then duty shall be charged on the composite article; but if the value of the portion formed by any items appearing on the free list exceeds the value of the portion not exempted then the article considered in its complete character shall be exempt from duty.

24—No goods imported free of import duties under the provisions of any law, certificate or concession shall be sold or transferred without the importer notifying the Collector General, and paying such import duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized wherever found and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under Section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) or against any Law passed in amendment thereof or substitution therefor. The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any laws amending the same or substituted therefor in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those Laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

25—In amendment of The Customs Consolidation Law, 1877 (Law 18 of 1877) and Laws amending the same it is hereby provided that

- (a) The combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice set forth in the Fifth Schedule of this Law in respect of goods liable to ad valorem duties shall be declared to in all cases where the rates of duties set forth in the column headed "Preferential Tariff" of the First Schedule shall apply; and such certificate with the omission of the part headed "Origin" shall be declared to in all other cases of goods liable to ad valorem duties; and such certificate with

the omission of the part headed "Value" shall be declared to in all cases where preferential duties other than those ad valorem shall apply and in all cases where duties other than those preferential and other than those ad valorem General Tariff, shall apply the Form of Invoice alone shall be required. Invoices shall be presented in original and duplicate to the Collector of Customs who shall retain the original: Provided that in the event of an importer not having received duplicate Invoice the Collector shall retain the original Invoice: Provided that the combined certificate of value and of origin and Form of Invoice above specified may be altered and amended from time to time by the Governor in Privy Council as provided in section 2, subsection 2 of this Law.

- (b) That after the words "any invoice" in the twelfth line of section 25 of Law 18 of 1877, there be inserted the words, "he may order an entry to be made by Bill of Sight under Section 51 of this Law, or"

26—*Repealed by Section 7 of Law 14 of 1932.*

27—In this Law the letters "p.c." in any one of the tariff columns in the First Schedule represent and have the meaning of the words "per centum, ad valorem."

28—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in The Revenue Temporary Protection Law, 1898 (Law 23 of 1898) no import duty paid during the month of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five under the provisions of the said Law 23 of 1898 in accordance with an Order issued under the said Law by the Governor in Council to the Collector General shall be repaid to the person who paid the same.

29—In the case of importations of goods the manufacture or produce of a foreign country the currency of which is substantially depreciated the value for duty shall not be less than the value that would be placed on similar goods manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom and imported from that country, if such similar goods are made or produced there. If similar goods are not made or produced in the United Kingdom, the value for duty shall not be less than the value of similar goods made or produced in any European country, the currency of which is not substantially depreciated.

The Collector of Customs may determine the value of such goods, and the value so determined shall, until otherwise provided, or determined by the Governor, be the value upon which the duty on such goods shall be computed and levied under regulations prescribed by the Governor.

30—The Laws mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Law are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule: Provided that any Regulations made under or by virtue of any of the Laws so repealed and in force at the time of the coming into operation of this Law shall continue in force, so far as the same may not be rendered inapplicable by any section of this Law, until fresh Regulations repealing or adding to the existing Regulations have been made under this Law.

31—The provisions of this Law relating to any preference given to the Dominion of Canada or to any part of the British Empire shall remain in force for and during the term of the agreement made with the Dominion of Canada and subject to the terms of such agreement.

For the purposes of this Law the term "British Empire" shall be held to mean and includes:—

- (1) *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland. Irish Free State.*
- (2) *The British Dominions*
- (3) *The territories administered by H.M. Government in the Dominions under Mandate or otherwise.*
- (4) *India*
- (5) *Southern Rhodesia*
- (6) *All Colonies and Protectorates*
- (7) *The Mandated territory of Tanganyika*
- (8) *The Cameroons under British Mandate*
- (9) *Togoland under British Mandate.*

SCHEDULE OF IMPORT DUTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
1	Animals and Birds Living—		
	(a) Asses, per head	£1	£1 6/8
	(b) Cattle, per head	£2	£2 13/4
	(c) Goats, per head	10/	13/4
	(d) Horses, per head	£3	£4
	(e) Mules, per head	£3	£4
	(f) Sheep, per head	10/	13/4
	(g) Swine, per head	10/	13/4
	No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.		
2	Ammunition and Explosives—		
	Ammunition:		
	(a) Cartridges, per 100	3/-	4/
	(b) Shot, per 100 lbs.	9/	12/
	Explosives:		
	(c) Gunpowder for sporting purposes, per lb. ..	1/6	2/
	(d) Gunpowder for blasting purposes, per lb. ..	9d.	1/
	(e) Other explosives, per lb.	9d.	1/
3	Beer and Ale, Stout and Porter, per gallon ..	2/4	3/4
4	Biscuits, Bread, and Cakes: Unsweetened.		
	(1) In bulk, i.e., packed in barrels or boxes not containing small internal packages, per 100 lbs.	3/1	5/2
	(2) Otherwise packed per lb.	1½d.	2½d
5	Butter and Butter Substitutes:		
	(a) Butter per 100 lbs.	15/	30/
	(b) Butter substitutes, including butterine and oleomargarine, per 100 lbs. ..	15/	30/
6	Candles:		
	(a) Tallow candles per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Other kinds, per 100 lbs.	18/9	25/
7	Cattle and other Animal Foods:		
	Bran, and Middlings per 100 lbs.	1/10½	2/6
8	Cement, i.e., Portland Cement:		
	(a) Which conforms to such standards as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per 400 lbs.	1/	1/4
	(b) Other than that included in (a) per 400 lbs.	3/	4/
9	Cheese, per 100 lbs.	8/4	16/8
10	Chicory, per lb.	1/	1/4
11	Cider and Perry, per gallon	1/6	2/
12	Cocoa: Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
13	Coffee:*		
	(a) Raw, per 100 lbs.	15/	£1
	(b) Roasted or ground, per 100 lbs.	£1 10/	£2
14	Cotton: Piece-Goods, ad valorem	10p.c.	20p.c.
15	Fish: (a) Salmon and Trout, dried salted, smoked, or pickled, per 100 lbs.	5/	10/
	(b) Alewives, Herrings and Mackerel, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs. ..	2/	4/
	(c) Other kinds, dried, salted, smoked or pickled, per 100 lbs.	3/6	7/
	(d) Canned, ad valorem	10%	20%
	(e) Fresh, do.	10%	20%

*The importation of foreign coffee is prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
16	Fruit:		
	(1) Fresh: Apples ad valorem ..	10 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(2) Dried, ad valorem ..	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
17	Deleted by sec. 2a Law 1 of 1931		
18	Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof:		
	(a) Corn (maize) per 100 lbs. ..	2/	3/
	(b) Oats, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(c) Rice, per 100 lbs. ..	2/3	3/
	(d) Rice, undressed, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(e) Wheat, per 100 lbs. ..	1/6	2/
	(f) Other kinds, not to include pearl barley, per 100 lbs. ..	3d.	4d.
	Flour and Meal:		
	(g) Wheaten and Rye, per 196 lbs. ..	7/-	9/-
	(h) Other kinds, per 196 lbs. ..	1/6	2/-
	Pulse:		
	(i) Beans and Peas, whole (per 60 lbs.) and split peas (per 70 lbs.) ..	9d.	1/-
	(j) Dholl, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	(k) Other kinds, per 100 lbs. ..	1/3	1/8
	Farinaceous Preparations:		
	(l) Arrowroot and Corn Flour, per 100 lbs.	3/1	4/2
19	Lard and Lard Substitutes, per 100 lbs. ..	6/3	12/6
20	Matches:		
	(a) In containers 50 matches or less (any greater quantity to be charged in pro- portion) per gross of 12 doz. containers	4/-	5/4
	(b) In bulk or otherwise than in such containers per 1,000 matches	6½d.	9d.
21	Meats:		
	(a) Fresh, ad valorem ..	15%	30%
	(b) Canned, or contained in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, ad valorem	10%	25%
	(c) Beef, Pork and Tongues, pickled, salted or cured, per 100 lbs. ..	5/8	11/4
	(d) Smoked or dried per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/-
	(e) Bacon, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/-
	(f) Ham, per 100 lbs. ..	12/6	25/-
	(g) Sausages, dry or pickled per 100 lbs.	12/6	25/-
22	Medicines and Drugs:		
	Opium, not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb. £1		£1 6s. 8d.
23	Milk:		
	(a) Condensed, as defined in Section 2 of Law 18 of 1926 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs.	1/6	1/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem.
	(b) Skimmed as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in the weight for duty) per 48 lbs.	16/8	£1 13s. 4d. or 3/ for 48 lbs. whichever be the higher.
	(c) Powdered or preserved ad valorem	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
24	Oils:		
	(a) Edible, per gallon ..	1/-	1/4
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils per gall.	3d.	4d.
	(c) Lubricating, per gallon ..	3½d.	5d.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	(d) Motor Spirit, including benzine, benzoline, gasolene, naphtha and petrol spirits generally, per gallon ..	7½d.	9½d.
	(e) Other kinds, excluding essential, medicinal and perfumed oils per gallon ..	4½d.	6d.
25	Paper:		
	Cards, playing, per pack (not exceeding 54 cards per pack)	4½d.	6d.
26	Potatoes, per lb.	1d.	2d.
27	Salt:		
	(a) Rock Salt, per ton	11/3	15/-
	(b) All other including table salt per 100 lbs.	1/-	1/4
28	Soap:		
	Common laundry soap (not including flaked, powdered and similar soaps) per 100 lbs.	3/6	4/8
29	Spirits:		
	(a) Brandy, (b) Gin	£1 17s. 8d.	£2 5s. 10d.
	(c) Whisky	£1 17s. 8d.	£2 14s. 8d.
	(d) Spirits of wine and		
	(e) Alcohol (including absolute alcohol and British Colonial Rum*) per gallon of proof spirit as ascertained by Syke's (or Sike's) Hydrometer; provided that in the cases of (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) in no case shall the duty be less per liquid gallon than as follows:		
	(a), (b), (d) and (e): Preferential: 32/, General: 39/7, (c), Preferential: 32/, General 42/11 per liquid gallon ..	£1 17s. 8d.	£2 5s. 10d.
	(f) Cordials and Liqueurs:		
	All kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing 40% proof spirit, per liquid gallon	£1 17s. 8d.	£2 5s. 10d.
	Unenumerated Spirits: not to include Bay Rum and Dentrifices, Toilet preparations and washes:		
	(g) Potable, perfumed, if tested—per proof gallon: Provided that in no case should the duty be less per liquid gallon than 21/ Preferential and 23/8 General Tariff	£1 13s. 0d.	£1 16s. 8d.
	(h) Potable, perfumed—if not tested, per liquid gallon	£1 13s. 0d.	£1 16s. 8d.
	(i) Spirituous Compounds, not being methylated spirits, nor perfumery, nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor Medicinal Spirits and not otherwise enumerated containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon ..	£1 17s. 8d.	£2 5s. 10d.
30	Sugar:—(a) Refined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
	(b) Unrefined, per 100 lbs.	6/3	8/4
31	Tea, per lb.	1/-	1/4
32	Tobacco and Snuff:		
	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Leaf, per lb. (not elsewhere enumerated)	5/3	5/3

*The importation of Foreign Rum is prohibited by Law.

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Manufactured:		
	(b) Cigars, per lb.	10/-	13/4
	(c) (1) <i>Cigarettes manufactured within the British Empire containing not less than 50 per cent. of British Empire tobacco (the weight of the cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb.</i>	9/-	
	(2) <i>Cigarettes manufactured within the British Empire and containing less than 50 per cent. of British Empire tobacco (the weight of the cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb.</i>	9/6	
	(3) <i>Cigarettes not otherwise specified (the weight of the cigarettes to include the paper covering) per lb.</i>		10/-
	(d) Snuff, per lb.	3/6	4/8
	(e) Other manufactured tobacco, per lb.	5/6	6/4
33	Vinegar, per gallon	1/-	1/4
	Wine:		
34	Of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, containing not more than 40 per cent proof spirit (wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be classed as spirituous compound)		
	(a) of a value of 12/ per gallon and under and not exceeding 18/ per gallon	8/-	13/4
	(b) of a value per gallon of over 18/ and upwards, per gallon	16/-	22/8
	Wood and Timber—		
35	Unmanufactured:		
	(a) Lumber, sawn or hewn, undressed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 ft.	6/9	14/9
	(b) Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick, per 1,000 feet	10/6	18/6
	(c) Shingles Cypress, more than 12 inches in length per 1,000	4/6	4/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
	(d) Shingles, Wallaba, per 1,000	4/6	4/6 plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
	(e) Shingles, Boston Chips and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described per 1,000	3/-	3/ plus 10 p.c. ad valorem
36	Cordage, not including string and twine, per lb.	2½d.	3½d.
37	(1) Saccharin, including substances of a like nature or use, per oz.	2/6	3/4
	(2) Liquid preparations containing more than 1% of saccharin (including substances of a like nature and use to saccharin) for each part of saccharin or similar substance, per cent. or fraction thereof, per liquid gallon	4/-	5/4
	<i>Provided that no article shall be liable to a less duty under this item than would be payable were this item not included in this schedule.</i>		
38	Sauce, ad valorem	20%	30%

Item No.	Article.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
39	All other Articles: not in this Schedule particularly enumerated, or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted, or included in the Third Schedule or enumerated in the Fourth Schedule .. In the case of specific duties, these rates to be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares and merchandise respectively.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
40	<i>Confectionery</i>	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
41	<i>Bay Rum, per proof gallon</i>	12/	16/
42	Boots, shoes, bootees, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions—		
	(a) made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta percha (except where the outer part of the uppers, apart from stitchings fastenings or ornaments is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic)	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 1/ per pair.
	(b) rubber soled with uppers of leather or imitations thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 3/ per pair
	(c) made wholly or partly of leather or imitations thereof not elsewhere included	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 3/6 per pair
43	Hosiery:—		
	(1) Cotton	10 p.c. ad valorem	10 p.c. ad valorem plus 6d. per pair
	(2) Silk and artificial silk and hosiery of which the chief component of value is silk, or artificial silk	10 p.c. ad valorem	10 p.c. ad valorem plus 9d. per pair 10 p.c. ad valorem
44	<i>Shooks of all kinds also wood, hoops, truss hoops, staves and headings</i>	Free	
45	Apparel:—		
	(a) Collars	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 1/ per doz. collars
	(b) Ties	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 6/ per doz. ties.
	(c) Shirts, singlets and shorts (underwear)	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 7/6 per doz. articles
	(d) Apparel of all kinds, complete or incomplete, not particularly enumerated in this Schedule	15 p.c.	25 p.c. plus 12/ per doz. articles.
46	<i>Hardware. ad valorem</i>	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
47	<i>Jams, jellies and preserved fruits ad valorem</i>	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
48	<i>Motor vehicles including component parts and accessories. ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	30 p.c.
49	<i>Rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles. ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.	30 p.c.
50	Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	Free	25 p.c.
51	Electrical apparatus for generating electricity	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.

Item No.	Articles.	Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
52	Advertising Matter viz: Articles imported for free distribution carrying advertisement for a firm or goods otherwise than for the article itself.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.

SECOND SCHEDULE—(SECTION 3).

TABLE OF EXEMPTION FROM DUTY.

- Arms, Ammunitions, Uniforms, Accoutrements and Prizes imported, by, or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, the Civil Service, the Police Force or any Militia or Volunteer Force or Rifle Association sanctioned by the Governor.
- Articles for the Navy, Army or Militia as specified below, viz.:
 - Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
 - Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
 - Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a Bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.
- Articles imported by, or taken out of Bond for the use of the Governor and household as provided by Law, the Colonial Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the Certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the Colonial Government, or to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a Certificate from the Revenue Commissioner shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
- Articles imported by, or for the use of, any office or bureau for meteorological observations approved by the Governor.
- Articles re-imported into the Colony and so proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs: Provided that duty shall be paid on the cost of any repairs or additions.
- Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, or the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family or suite if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in this Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
- Articles the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays.
- Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
- Bees, beehives and all accessories for Apiaries.
- Books, printed, bound or unbound, manuscripts, music, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, unframed photographs, almanacs, trade catalogues, bank notes, used and unused postage stamps, and used post cards; but not account books, printed labels, printed forms, or Christmas cards.
- Bullion and Coin.
- Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

13. Fuel Oil or Bunker Fuel, being petroleum imported for use as Fuel only to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, which flashes above 170° F. by Abel's Test.
14. Horses, baggage and furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces. If sold in the Island, the Collector of Customs for Kingston to be notified and duty to be collected.
15. Lymph for human vaccination, vaccines, serums and antitoxins for human and animal diseases.
16. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, coal-tar disinfectants when in liquid form including carbolic acid, cyllin, and Jeyes. Also vermin-killers, and other substances including sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, lime and other substances which the Collector of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manures, or remedies for diseases of, or preventatives of insect attacks on plants and animals or destruction of vermin.
17. Medicines—the remedy known as "606" Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido-Arseno benzol) and similar preparations and Quinine, Sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark; Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs, Insulin.
18. Wrapping paper for fruit stamped as such.
19. Packages and bags, exported with produce and returned empty, also bags and sacks made of fibre; and containers of metal, glass or cardboard or waxed paper, used for putting up or containing Island produce.
20. Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—The component parts of any articles which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any articles which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free things.
21. Patterns and samples of no commercial value.
22. Paper intended exclusively for the printing of newspapers, magazines or periodicals, invoiced as such and supported by a Declaration of Importer that such paper is imported for that purpose only, and not to include any sized, water marked or writing paper of any kind.
23. Articles passed by the Collector of Customs as the personal baggage of passengers; household effects brought in for personal use and not for sale and which have been in the use of the passenger for at least six months and personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica or of persons domiciled in Jamaica who have died abroad.
24. School requisites, namely: slates and slate pencils, globes, atlases, charts, copy books and maps.
25. Professional plans and specifications.
26. Pure bred horses, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and poultry imported for breeding purposes, and approved of by the Director of Agriculture.
27. White oak staves and headings for the manufacture of vats, puncheons, hogsheads or barrels to be used as containers for island produce.
28. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
29. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation, or cultivation.
30. War medals and war decorations; also medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as or to be competed for as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
31. Wire for fencing, fencing staples and tying wire for fastening the fences.
32. Iron and steel hoops and iron or steel cut into lengths for making iron and steel hoops.
33. Caustic soda, silicali of soda, rosin and washing soda, when imported by a soap manufacturer for use in his trade as such.
34. Leaf tobacco, suitable and intended for cigar wrapping.
35. Uniform and equipment imported by and for the use of the Jamaica Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations on the production of a certificate by a Commissioner of either Association.
36. Placards and posters designed for no other purpose and use than for advertising.
37. Palm bark for use as containers for native tobacco leaf.
38. Wire Screen cloth.
39. Glucose and all forms of invert sugar.

40. Films, catalogued, described as Educational Films, including Biological and Medical Films, when imported by recognised Educational authority and projectors for showing such films when approved by the Governor.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 4.)

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by Proprietors or Managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of Art, drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of Art, Science or Industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of Natural Science.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 5.)

1. Flags of the British Empire.
2. Locomotives, tractors, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment of railways and tramways.
3. Machinery, including parts, viz.:—
 - (a) Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, electrical motors, machines, and machinery, whether stationary or portable worked by power or by hand for cultivating, manufacturing or preparing for market, salt, camphor, the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.
 - (b) Sewing machines.
4. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.
5. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes, imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Collector General shall pre-cribe.

Whenever any local merchant shall have supplied any of the above articles to the managing body or person in charge of such college, academy, school or seminary of learning for the equipment thereof, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which Draw-backs may be claimed on goods exported.

6. Aircraft.
7. Articles imported specially for the use, furnishing and decoration of Churches used for Public Worship, on the signed declaration of the Head of the Denomination that such articles are specially imported for those purposes.
8. Articles necessary for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light and measuring electricity which the Collector of Customs at the port of importation is satisfied are imported by and are solely for the use of the Jamaica Public Service Company in constructing new works and renewals of existing works. Provided, however, that if any such articles so imported by the Company are sold by the

11. Stills and parts thereof.

(SECTION 25.)

the means of knowing and do certify as follows:—

ORIGIN.

(6) Insert "United Kingdom" or name of other part of British Empire.

INVOICE.

(Place and Date)..... 19....
 Invoice of..... consigned by.....
 of..... to.....
 of..... to be shipped per.....
 Order Number.....

Country of Origin.	Marks and numbers on packages.	Quantity and description of goods.	Selling Price to Purchaser.	
			At	Amount.

(Signature).....

Witness.....

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(SECTION 30.)

No.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 of 1922 ..	A Law to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to duties on imports	The whole Law.
23 of 1923 ..	The Tariff Amendment Law, 1923	The whole Law.
3 of 1924 ..	The Tariff Amendment Law, 1923	The whole Law.

Artisans' tools and implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under item 9 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 4 of 1925.

ARTISANS' TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

The following tools and implements ordinarily used in their trade or calling by journeymen fitters, journeymen masons, journeymen bricklayers, journeymen plasterers, journeymen smiths, journeymen carpenters, journeymen painters, journeymen cabinet-makers, journeymen coopers, journeymen boot-makers, journeymen saddlers, journeymen watchmakers, journeymen farriers or journeymen tailors, that is to say:—

Adzes, Adzes, clawed; Adzes, coopers; Adzes, iron drivers; Adzes, platelayer's; Adzes, stock drivers, Angle dividers, Anvils, Augers, Awls, Axes. Bench bits, Bench cramps, Bench drills, Bench hooks, Bench holdfasts, Bench knives, Bench screws, Bench screw joiners, Bench stops, Bench vises, Bellows used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Benders, pipe, rail, etc., Bevels used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, Bits and braces, Blow torches, Bolt clippers, Bootmakers' lasts, Belt fastener frame and belt fasteners, Bootmakers' needles, Bootmakers' last hooks, Braces, Bradawls, Brick cleaning hammers, Bricklayers' hammers, Brushes, paint, Brushes, varnish, Brushes, whitewash, Brushes, used by journeymen in the trades or callings enumerated above, callipers, chisels, Coopers' drivers, Coopers' crowls, Compasses, Clamps, Creases, Creasing irons, Cramps, Crucibles, Cuptools, smiths, dies and stocks, depth gauges, dividers, draw knives, drills, dummies, mason, dummies, plumbers, dehorners, Farriers' hammers, Farriers' knives, Farriers' rasps, Farriers' pincers, Farriers' tongs, files and rasps, files whip saw, firepots and baskets, floats, foot rules, plasterers forges, (smith), gauges, gauges depth, gimlets, glue pots, gouges, grooves, hammers, carpenters; hammers, tinman's; hammers, sledge; hammers, farrier's; hand saws, handsaw sets, hand ratchets, hand vises, hatches, hatchets, claws, and shingle, Hardies, smith's hooks and screws, bench, horses, tinman's; heel shaves, inch measures, tailors; internal cutters, irons, soldering; irons, tailors', Joiners' bench screws, jewellers' bellows, jewellers' blow pipes, jewellers' tubing, knives, draw; knives, farriers'; knives, putty, knives, saddlers'; knives, shoemakers', lasts, bootmakers', last hooks, bootmakers', lead ladles, levels, spirit, mitre boxes, mallets, painters' brushes, painter's putty knives, painters scrapers, picks, pincers, farriers, pipe-cutters, pipe joiners, pipe openers, pipe wrenches planes and irons, pliers, plumbs, plumb bobs, plumb and level, punches, putty knives, paint sprayers, rasps, reamers, rivet snaps, round shaves, rules, shoemakers' or saddlers' bristles, saddlers' knives, saddlers' screw crases; saws; saws, band; saws, cross cut; saws,

pit; saws sets, scissors, painters', screw drivers, Scribing blocks, scribers, scutches, shears, shoemakers' knives, shoemakers' lasts, sliding bevels, smith's cup tools, smith's set hammers, smiths' snap tools, smiths' tongs, soldering furnaces, soldering irons, soldering lamps, spanners, spirit levels, spoke shaves, spoke trimmers, snips' tinsmans, squares, tailors' stakes, steel and punches, stocks and dies, swages, swage blocks, sprayers, paint. Tailors irons, tailors' inch measures, tailors' scissors, tailors' squares, tailors' thimbles, tape measures, taps, engineer's, tar brushes, treading machines (not including power machinery), tire shrinkers, tracing wheels, trammel heads, trowels, try squares and bevels, tongs for all trades, turning lathes, turning tools (not including power lathes or power tools), turn screws, plasterers, twitches, vises, wrenches, yard sticks graduated 36" (tailors).

Agricultural implements, as approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Item 9 of the Fourth Schedule, Law 4 of 1925:—

Athey Truss wheels and Orlo Truss wheels and Cane cart Assemblies.

Axes, agricultural forks, bill hooks, banana gouges, banana knives, barratones, castrating forceps, cultivators, clod crushers, cane bills, cane knives, cane digging bills, cutlasses, chaff cutters and ensilage cutters, Dibbles, fruit pickers, field rollers and pulverisers. Ditchers and graders, Grass knives, ginger knives, garden weeder. Harrows, hay balers and binders, hay knives, horse-hoes, hoes, Mattocks, mowers such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers. Pickaxes, ploughs, pruning saws, pruners including pruning scissors. Rakes, (including garden rakes), Sowing machines, mechanical lime spreaders, stump extractors, spuds, sickles, scythes, spades, shovels; sprayers (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns), Abol's syringe, Trenching spades, Truss wheels Orolo, Tractors, watering cans, wedges, (of iron or steel) for splitting wood.

LAW 3 OF 1932.

LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

THE PACKAGE TAX LAW 2 OF 1936.

SCHEDULE.

	£	s.	d.
On every package	0	1	0
Kerosine Oil	Free		
Condensed Milk	Free		
Flour per 98 lbs.	0	0	6
Lumber, on every 1,000 feet, or less quantity superficial Measurement	0	2	6
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number ..	0	1	0
Iron, unmanufactured	Free		
Coal	Free		
Brick, tiles and slates (per 1,000)	0	2	6
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description (per cwt.)	0	1	0
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware not being packed in packages (per cwt.)	0	1	0
Oars and handspikes (per dozen)	0	1	0
Paint for every 112 lbs. or part thereof	0	1	0
Gasoline in containers per 50 gallons or less	0	0	6
Gasoline in bulk per 50 gallons	0	0	6
Salt	Free		
Spades, shovels and forks	Free		
Cutlasses	Free		
Factory, and also Agricultural Machinery, which in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of improving, economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products	Free		

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911 regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica, 19

Collector of Customs,
Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*
for on the
of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take
account of the goods at on which Drawback

I am, etc.,

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the
for as per warrant No. dated

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned
presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on
the for as per warrant No.
dated

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol	}	in bulk	{	not less than 4 gills from each
and such like				cask or other packages.
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol	}	in bottles	{	not less than 4 gills of each 24
and such like				bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous	}	in bulk	{	not less than 2 gills of each
Compounds and such like, also Wines,				cask or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous	}	in bottles	{	not less than 2 gills for each
Compounds and such like, also Wines,				24 bottles

* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

Ale, Beer, Porter, Cedar, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bottles or in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other pkg.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ..	..	at least two ounces from each package
Matches ..	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Soap ..	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Candies ..	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers ..	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two year limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922, outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 16 of Law 2 of 1922 outside of which Drawback is barred, and that I am entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite therefor; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

NON ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by the said and that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me
this day of
19 }

J.P.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911, "The Tariff Law, 1911."

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been specially prepared for the purpose and being *prima facie* unsuitable for other purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 9 OF 1923

As Public wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 9 of 1923, and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf; wharfrage at half the above rate.
- II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B, which shall be landed or received at his wharf to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the second column the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods, and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
- III. Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of Lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days of three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.

- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedules C and D shall be charged: column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months, and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra Wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfingers' intention to charge extra Wharfage.

IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to Wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.

- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rate fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may be giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf. Goods stored in King's Warehouse, where the Warehouse is owned or rented by the Government, the wharfage is as per Schedule, plus 75%.

SCHEDULE A.

Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
s. d.	s. d.
0 6	0 9
0 3½	0 4½
0 1½	0 2½
0 4	0 6
1 4	2 0
0 8	1 0
0 4	0 6
10	1 6
0 6	0 9
12 0	18 0
0 4	0 6
0 3	0 4
0 4	0 6
15 0	15 0
6 0	6 0
1 0	1 6
0 6	0 9
0 6	0 9
0 4	0 6
0 3	0 4½
0 1	0 1½
0 10	1 6
1 0	1 6
2 0	3 0
1 4	2 0
0 6	0 9
0 8	1 0
0 4	0 6
0 1	0 2
0 8	1 0
0 4	0 6
0 3	0 4½

Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot

For every additional cubic foot above 8

Bacon, hams and dried meats, in casks or tierces, per 100 lbs.

Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce

Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel

Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel

Bellows, Smith's each

Boats, per foot, keel measurement

Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000

Butter, lard in firkins per 56 lbs. each

Candles, in boxes 25 lbs. each

Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose per bolt

Carriages, four wheels, including wheels, each

Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each

Cement, per barrel

Cordage, per 100 lbs.

Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits, per barrel

Ditto per bag of 2 bushels

Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs.

Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon

Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box

Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000

Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshhead

Fish, dried, per tierce

Fish, dried per box

Fish, smoked, per barrel

Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box

Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box

Fish, pickled or wet, salted, per barrel

Fish, pickled or wet, salted, per half-barrel

Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag, per 100 lbs.

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Gasolene, per drum	2 0	4 0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs.	1 0	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set	0 8	1 0
Do. wood, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Horses, mules and horned cattle through the wharf, each	5 0	6 9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Do. per hoghead	2 4	3 6
Iron wares, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every de- scription in packages and exceeding 20cwt. per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Do. in packages over one ton as per agreement	0 0	0 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Iron or Steel in engines and machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Lime, temper or other, per hoghead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hoghead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel	0 1	1 6
Malt liquors, c der and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 8	1 0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen	1 0	1 6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons	0 6	0 9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons	0 4	0 6
	Kingston. s. d.	Other Parishes. s. d.
Oil, Kerosene and other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask	2 0	3 0
Ox bows, per dozen	0 4	0 6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Ploughs or Harrows, each	1 4	2 0
Rice, in bags, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 2	0 3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Salt, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Sheep, hogs, and goats, passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogsheds, per set bundled	0 4	0 6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 6	0 9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Staves for butts and pipes, per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Staves for hogshhead and puncheons, per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen	0 6	0 9
Soap in boxes, per 56 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Stones, dripstones, each	1 0	1 6
Stones, grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above 1 ton, by agreement, paving stones, 12x12 inches each	0 2	0 3
Spirits—Wines, per pipe or butt	4 0	6 0
Ditto per hoghead	2 0	3 0
Ditto per quarter cask	1 4	2 0
Ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case	0 6	0 9
Ditto per barrel	1 0	1 6

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Tobacco in boxes, bales, or seroons, per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each	1 0	1 6

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:		
Annotto, arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel	0 5	0 7½
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Coconuts, loose, per 1,000	7 6	10 6
Do. in bags of 100, per bag	0 4	0 6
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0½
Do. per barrel	0 5	0 7½
Do. per bag not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 5	0 7½
Ginger, per tierce	2 0	3 0
Do. per bag or barrel	0 6	0 9
Hides, wet, each	0 3	0 4½
Hides, dry, each	0 3	0 4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons	0 7	0 10
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 6	2 3
Pimento, per bag	0 4	0 6
Rum, per puncheon	2 0	2 6
Do. per hogshead	1 4	1 6
Do. per quarter cask	0 8	0 9
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4
Do. in bag, per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native woods, per ton	6 0	6 0
Do. mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	9 0	12 0
Do. Native shingles, loose per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Do. Native shingles, in packages per 100	0 6	0 9
Do. Walking sticks, in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 6	0 9
Do. Walking sticks, loose, per 100	2 0	3 0
Wool, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt. ..	0 4½	0 6½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months:

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet	9 0	12 0
Shingles, loose, per 1,000	7 0	10 0
Shingles in bundles, per 100	0 6	0 9

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping exclusive of labour:

Bananas, per bunch of any size	0 1	0 1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0 0½	0 0½
Oranges and other fruit per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Oranges " per crate	0 1½	0 2½

For landing receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months, *contd.*

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton	3 0	4 6
For keeping on wharf, for every subsequent month, per ton	0 6	0 9
Re-shipping same, per ton	1 0	1 6
Labour, receiving and delivering coal by agreement For use of wharf inclusive of labour		

No. 3—1934.

A LAW to Regulate the Importation of Textiles.

[7th June, 1934.]

BE it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica as follows:—

1—This Law may be cited as the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Law 1934.

2—In this Law unless the context otherwise requires:—

“quota” means the quantity of textile goods or any class or classes of textile goods manufactured in any individual foreign country which may be imported during any period in accordance with a proclamation made by the Governor under section three of this Law;

“quota period” means any period in respect of which any quota has been fixed by the Governor under the said section;

“foreign country” means any country or territory not being a part of the British Empire as defined by section three of the Tariff Law Further Amendment Law, 1932 (Law 14 of 1932) as amended by section four of the Tariff Further Amendment Law 1933, (Law 23 of 1933);

“regulated textiles” means any textile goods, and any class or classes of textile goods manufactured in a foreign country, in respect of which any quota has been fixed by the Governor under section three of this Law;

“prescribed” means prescribed by Regulations under this Law.

3—(1) The Governor may fix by proclamation published in the Gazette the total quantity of textile goods or of any class or classes of textile goods manufactured in any foreign country which may be imported during any period.

(2) The quota period specified in any proclamation made in accordance with sub-section one of this section may commence prior to the coming into operation of this Law; and any imports of regulated textiles between the commencement of the period and the coming into operation of this Law may be taken into account for the purposes of section eight of this Law: Provided that no importation made prior to the coming into operation of this Law shall constitute an offence under section ten of this Law.

4—(1) No person shall import any regulated textiles otherwise than in accordance with a direction given under the proviso to Section 9 of this Law, except under licence issued by the Collector General.

(2) Every licence issued under this Section shall state the quantity, class, and country of manufacture of textile goods which may be imported under it and the period during which the licence is valid.

(3) Applications for licences to import any regulated textiles shall be made to the Collector General at such time as he may specify in a notice published in the Gazette and shall state full particulars of the quantity, class, and country of manufacture of the goods proposed to be imported under it.

(4) The period during which any import licence is valid shall fall wholly within a single quota period.

(5) The total quantity of imports of any regulated textiles, manufactured in any country, during any quota period which may be authorized by import licences issued under this Section shall not exceed the quota for that country fixed for that quota period.

(6) On the importation of any regulated textiles, the appropriate import licence shall be endorsed in the prescribed manner, and when the total quantity of goods the importation of which is thereby authorized has been imported, the licence shall be surrendered to the Collector General and cancelled.

(7) On the issue of an import licence a fee to be prescribed shall be paid by the person to whom the licence is issued.

5—(1) If it appears to the Collector General that, in respect of any particular foreign country and any quota period, the quantity of any regulated textiles in respect of which import licences are likely to be applied for will exceed the appropriate quota for that country and quota period, he may cause a notice to be published in the Gazette to the effect that the issue of import licences for the import of such goods will be restricted.

(2) Any notice issued under sub-section (1) of this Section shall specify the regulated textiles, the quota period and the foreign country to which it relates and shall further specify a period within which applications for import licences for such imports may be submitted.

(3) On the expiry of the period within which applications may be submitted, the Collector General shall consider all the applications received and, if the total quantity of goods covered by such applications does not exceed the appropriate quota, he may issue import licences in accordance with all applications. If the total quantity of goods covered by the applications exceeds the appropriate quota the Collector General shall in his discretion, subject to the approval of the Governor, issue licences (hereinafter called "restricted import licences") to the several applicants for quantities proportionate to the volume of their previous importations or to the quantities specified in their application or on any other basis.

(4) A restricted import licence issued at the time of the initial issue of such licences of the same class shall be valid until a date not less than three months before the end of the quota period to which it relates and shall lapse if and so far as it is not used by that date.

6—An import licence or a restricted import licence may, with the consent of the Collector General, be transferred from the person to whom it was issued to any other person designated by him.

7—No person shall import any regulated textiles unless he shall, at the time of importation submit to the Collector General in the prescribed form a return of quantity, class, and origin of the goods imported and a declaration of origin: Provided that during a period of four months after the coming into operation of this Law, imports of regulated textiles may, at the discretion of the Collector General, and subject to such conditions as he may impose either generally or in any particular case as to the subsequent submission of evidence of origin, be admitted without the submission of such a declaration of origin.

8—(1) The imports of regulated textiles manufactured in any foreign country shall be separately recorded by the Collector General.

(2) Any person may at any time on payment of the prescribed fee, require the Collector General to furnish a statement of the total quantity already imported of any regulated textiles manufactured in any individual foreign country during any quota period and the Collector General shall furnish such statement accordingly.

(3) When the imports of any regulated textiles manufactured in any foreign country during any quota period attain the quota prescribed in respect of such textiles for such country in that period, the Governor shall issue a notice to that effect in the Gazette; and such notice shall specify the foreign country, the regulated textiles and the quota period to which it refers.

9—Upon the issue of a notice under sub-section three of the preceding section further imports of the regulated textiles concerned manufactured in the country specified therein shall be prohibited until the end of the quota period: Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Law the Governor may if he thinks fit, in any proclamation issued under this Law, direct that regulated textiles in excess of the several quotas therein fixed may be imported on payment of such duties in addition to those prescribed by the Tariff Laws 1925 to 1933 or any other Law, as may be specified in the proclamation, and accordingly this Law shall have effect subject to such direction.

10—Any person who shall import any regulated textiles contrary to the provisions of section seven or section nine of this Law or shall fail to comply with any conditions imposed by the Collector General under the proviso to the said section seven shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a Resident Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding £500 and any regulated textiles imported contrary to the said provisions may be seized as though they were prohibited goods within the meaning of section 37 of the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, and shall be forfeited and may be disposed of as the Governor may decide.

11—The Governor may make regulations for giving effect to the provisions of this Law.

12—This Law shall come into operation on the day the Governor shall assent thereto.

The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Law 1934 (Law 3 of 1934.)

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by Section three of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Law 1934, it is enacted that the Governor may by proclamation published in the Gazette fix the total quantity (hereinafter referred to as the quota) of any class or classes of textile goods (hereinafter referred to as "regulated textiles") manufactured in any foreign country which may be imported during any period (hereinafter referred to as the "Quota period"):

Now, therefore, I, Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and Its Dependencies, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by the said Section of the said Law do hereby Order and Proclaim as follows:—

1. That the *quota period* during which regulated textiles may be imported from the several foreign countries hereunder specified shall be the *period from the 1st day of January, 1939 to the 31st day of December, 1939, both days inclusive.*

2. That the quota of regulated textiles manufactured in the said several foreign countries which may be imported during the quota period hereby fixed shall not exceed the following quantities:—

(a) United States of America:—13,011,426 yards.

(b) All other foreign countries each:—599,946 yards.

3. That for the purposes of this Proclamation—

(a) "Regulated Textiles" mean *piece goods of woven fabric containing 50 per cent. or more of cotton or of artificial silk or of cotton and artificial silk combined.*

(b) "Yard," in relation to regulated textiles, means a length of thirty-six inches and a width not exceeding thirty inches and any width exceeding thirty inches shall increase the length of regulated textiles in proportion as such width exceeds thirty inches.

Given under my hand and the Broad Seal of this Island at King's House, Jamaica this 8th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, in the Second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George VI, Annoque Domini.

INCOME TAX.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE first Income Tax Law (No. 14 of 1919) introduced into this Island, received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial eng.ne."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes was imposed on a graduated scale commencing with 2½d. in the £1 up to the first £400 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of ½d., 1d., 2d and 3d., on various ranges of income above £100, and culminating in a rate of 2/- in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January 1920, and by 5th February, the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under Section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

LEGISLATION.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (39-1920) passed 31st July, 1920—extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General Commissioners and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes "doubly assessed" This omission was remedied in the Amendment Law.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920, (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921) passed on the 2nd September, 1921, contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Section 39 of the original Law which dealt with "Double Income Tax within the Empire." By such repeal a large amount of duty has been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total aggregate duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered.

Relieving Sections permitting the trading, etc., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of "Obsolescence" in cases where Plant and Machinery are replaced by that of an improved type were also included, as well as the addition of a Section repealing Section 27 of the original law by which interest was charged on Income Tax in arrear.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1928 (7-1928) assented to on 19th March, 1928, exempt from Income Tax the official emoluments of the officer administering the Government of the Island for the time being.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1928, (21-1928) assented to on 30th November, 1928, raises the exemption limit to £300 on all incomes arising or accruing from 1st January, 1928, increases the relief in respect of wife and child to £50 and £20, respectively, and provides for the revision by the Assessment Committee of assessments which are disputed by the Income Tax payers.

RULES.

Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24—1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, 39,—1920, and by Section 4 of Law 21 of 1921,—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries, wages, and pensions may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 27th July, 1937, approved of amended Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 8 (8) of the Income Tax Amendment Law, 21 of 1928, provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 30th December, 1936.

MEETINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

The Assessment Committee met on nine occasions during the year ended 31st March, 1936 and eleven times during the year ended 31st March, 1937, for—inter alia—the purposes referred to in Section 21 of the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 1919, viz., (a) to consider the Returns rendered, after their exhaustive examination, etc., in this department and "to assess the amount of Income Tax payable by every person liable thereto" and (b) in cases where no Returns have been rendered to determine according to the best of their judgment "the amount of the income of the person liable and to assess him accordingly."

RETURN FORMS.

The total number of the above supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment, 1936, was approximately 7,317; 242 further forms were issued from this office and 696 forms were issued to Public Departments and Pensioners. In all 8,255 Return Forms.

The total number of the above supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service for the year of assessment, 1937, was approximately 6,995; 228 further forms were issued from this Office and 725 forms were issued to Public Departments and Pensioners. In all 7,948 Return Forms.

APPEALS.

Under Section 7 (3) of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, if a person disputes the assessment made on him he may apply to the Assessment Committee, by notice of objection in writing, to review and revise the assessment. In the event of any person failing to agree with the Assessment Committee as to the amount at which he is liable to be assessed he may appeal against the assessment to a Judge in Chambers.

The total number of applications for revision of assessments listed in the year ended 31st March, 1937, was 219 (3 of which were unheard for the previous year and 189 received during the year) of these, in 133 cases the amounts of the reductions, etc., had been agreed upon in this Department prior to the hearing of the applications. Of the remainder 41 cases were confirmed and increased by the Assessment Committee and 38 cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1937. Of the total number of applications received, 168 were made by taxpayers who had been assessed in default of Returns.

During such year two appeals to a Judge in Chambers were listed, one of which was unheard for the previous year, and one received during the year, one case was decided in favour of the Appellant.

The other case was unheard at the 31st March, 1937.

The total number of applications for revision of assessment listed in the year ended 31st March, 1938, was 221 (38 of which were unheard for the previous year and 186 received during the year) of these, in 148 cases the amounts of the reduction, etc., had been agreed upon in this Department prior to the hearing of the applications. Of the remainder 49 cases were confirmed and 1 increased by the Assessment Committee and 26 cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1938. Of the total number of applications received, 172 were made by taxpayers who had been assessed in default of returns.

During the year 2 appeals to a Judge in Chambers were listed. One of which was unheard for the previous year and one received during the year. Both these cases were unheard at the 31st March, 1938.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

For the year of Assessment, 1936, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to the 31st March, 1937, was (including Government Officials, etc.), 4,627.

For the year of Assessment, 1937, the number of persons on whom assessments were made by the Assessment Committee up to the 31st March, 1938, was (including Government Officials, etc.), 4,706.

AMOUNT COLLECTED.

The actual net duty collected during the year 31st March, 1937, was £90,117 10s. 9d., of which £89,172 17s. 9d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £944 13s. 0d., was deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1936, viz.: £78,872 2s. 6d., of which £78,006 14s. 4d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £865 8s. 2d. deducted departmentally.

The actual net duty collected during the year to 31st March, 1938, was £101,650 16s. 6d., of which £100,619 6s. 0d. was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £1,031 10s. 6d., was deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc., as against the net duty collected to 31st March, 1937, viz. £89,117 10s. 9d., of which £89,172 17s. 9d., was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes and £944 13s. 0d., deducted departmentally.

The following statistics relating to the years of assessment, 1936 and 1937 based on the incomes of the preceding years, 1935 and 1936 will be of interest.

TABLE IA.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1936.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies) assessed by the Assessment Committee (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance and Wife's and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, after adjusting to date any reliefs on Appeal and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income.		Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—								Observations.	
				Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.		Life Assurance.			
				Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
		£		£		£		£		£			
Not exceeding	..	400	1,869	398	10	50,850	1,017	28,220	1,411	8,156	326		
"	..	500	976	981	14	27,500	550	21,860	1,093	11,034	335		
"	..	750	891	1,250	21	..	..	..	..	17,326	389		
"	..	1,000	378	2,408	23	..	..	..	..	10,906	177		
"	..	1,500	229	2,837	36	..	..	..	..	8,653	112		
"	..	2,000	82	2,929	21	..	..	..	..	6,824	48		
"	..	5,000	143	16,930	63	..	..	..	..	11,540	64		
"	..	8,000	29	12,165	16	..	..	..	..	3,080	10		
"	..	10,000	4	6,310	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	..	15,000	13	14,008	12	..	..	..	..	2,085	6		
"	..	20,000	2	11,610	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding	..	20,000	13	22,308	10	..	..	..	..	1,926	2		
		3,851,324	4,629	94,134	232	78,350	1,567	50,080	2,504	81,530	1,469		

TABLE 1A.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1936.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.		Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £300 of Income under Section 8 (1A) of Law 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of Law 21 of 1928.		Net Taxable Income charged to Duty		Observations
1		Amt. 12	No. 13	Amt. 14	No. 15	Amt. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	20
Not exceeding	£ 400	87,624	1,171	590,050	1,869	259,417	942	£ 330,633	927	These are the Ranges (b) to (j) inclusive of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919 as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, 21 of 1928.
"	500	61,375	646	386,344	976	36,531	127	349,813	849	
"	750	18,576	397	521,938	891	300	1	521,638	890	
"	1,000	13,314	191	313,218	378	..	..	313,218	378
"	1,500	11,490	130	263,661	229	..	..	263,661	229
"	2,000	9,753	61	132,385	82	..	..	132,385	82
"	3,000	28,470	99	397,604	143	..	..	397,604	143
"	4,000	15,245	21	166,680	29	..	..	166,680	29
"	5,000	6,310	4	32,531	4	..	..	32,531	4
"	10,000	16,093	12	138,860	13	..	..	138,860	13
"	15,000	11,610	2	22,622	2	..	..	22,622	2
"	20,000	24,234	12	581,337	13	..	..	581,337	13
Exceeding	20,000									
		304,094	2,746	3,547,230	4,629	296,248	1,070	3,982,502	3,559	

These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (Range (K) in the above Section).

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1937.

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Income of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies) assessed by the Assessment Committee (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance and Wife's and Children's relief, (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, No. 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928, after adjusting to date any reliefs on Appeal and other reliefs given since the Assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income.		Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of:—								Observations
		Amount. 2	No. 3	Wear and Tear.		Wife's Relief.		Children's Relief.		Life Assurance.		
				Amount 4	No. 5	Amount 6	No. 7	Amount 8	No. 9	Amount 10	No. 11	
1												
Not exceeding	£ 400	£ 674,661	1,857	£ 312	4	£ 52,550	1,051	£ 30,420	1,521	£ 8,821	348	
"	500	453,802	984	819	15	26,900	538	22,040	1,102	10,967	340	
"	750	561,034	920	1,781	31	..	..	..	..	17,013	378	
"	1,000	364,714	421	3,559	32	..	..	..	..	11,188	178	
"	1,500	281,938	233	4,036	42	..	..	..	..	9,278	112	
"	2,000	134,541	79	4,111	24	..	..	..	..	4,136	37	
"	5,000	459,716	152	14,973	60	..	..	..	..	13,355	74	
"	8,000	148,443	24	5,785	15	..	..	..	..	2,360	7	
"	10,000	61,734	7	6,200	7	..	..	..	..	987	3	
"	15,000	108,538	9	4,914	8	..	..	..	..	4,078	6	
"	20,000	108,486	6	20,122	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding	20,000	672,339	14	32,089	13	..	..	..	..	2,053	2	
		4,029,946	4,706	98,701	257	79,450	1,589	52,460	2,623	84,236	1,485	

TABLE I.—YEAR OF ASSESSMENT, 1937.
Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies), &c., continued.

Ranges of Income.	Total Allowances.		Net Assessments.		Net Assessments wholly discharged by the allowance of the 1st £300 of Income under Section 8 (1A) of Law 24 of 1919, as amended by Section 2 of Law 21 of 1928.		Net Taxable Income charged to Duty.		Observations.
	Amount. 12	No. 13	Amount. 14	No. 15	Amount. 16	No. 17	Amount. 18	No. 19	
1	£		£		£		£	20	These are the Ranges (b) to (i) inclusive of Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law No. 24 of 1919 as amended by Section 2 of the Income Tax Amendment Law, No. 21 of 1928.
Not exceeding	400	1,205	582,558	1,857	258,445	948	324,113	909	
"	500	633	393,076	984	34,976	123	358,100	861	
"	750	396	542,240	920	..	..	542,240	920
"	1,000	197	349,967	421	..	..	349,967	421
"	1,500	138	268,624	233	..	..	268,624	233
"	2,000	52	126,294	79	..	..	126,294	79
"	5,000	111	431,388	152	..	..	431,388	152
"	8,000	17	140,298	24	..	..	140,298	24
"	10,000	7	54,546	7	..	..	54,547	7
"	15,000	8	99,546	9	..	..	99,546	9
"	20,000	6	88,364	6	..	..	88,364	6
Exceeding	20,000	13	638,197	14	638,197	14	These are a classification in various ranges of Income exceeding £10,000 (Range (K) in the above Section).
		2,783	3,715,099	4,706	283,421	1,071	3,421,678	3,635	

STAMP DUTIES.

STAMP duties were first imposed in this Colony in the year 1760. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner in association with the Receiver General. Under Sec. 3 Law 17 of 1910, the Collector General became the Commissioner of Stamps, with power to the Governor to appoint a Deputy.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809; from 1st January to 24th October, 1833; from 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The use of Adhesive Stamps was added to that of Impressed Stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this island, also on Letters of Allotment and renunciation, Power of Attorney for Voting by proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidated Law, 1877, Share scrip or stock Certificate.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies, in self recording presses and also by means of over Embossed Stamps.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps, and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are Ex-officio Revenue Stamp Distributors. A discount of 1½ per cent. is allowed on the purchase of £5 at a time made by Vendors of Adhesive Stamps, in no other case is discount allowed.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at Offices of several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and at all Post Offices in the Country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full duty being paid at the time of handing in the document.

Bills of Exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading must be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of Attorney, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred. Any document on which is payable *advalorem* Stamp duty such as Conveyances, Mortgages, Leases, etc., should be stamped before the expiry of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the Stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in the Colony.

Spoilt stamps are exchanged if document is tendered within 6 months of the spoiling.

Unstamped documents liable to Stamp duty are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of Shareholders of all banking Co-partnership except those established by Royal Charter is required to be lodged yearly in the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. *per annum* is payable quarterly on notes issued by any banking Corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Under Law 32 of 1887 a stamp duty of 2/- and 1/- per £100 is charged respectively for Registering and transferring debentures.

Estate Duty is payable on property passing on death. The Estate Duty Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate duty and imposes duty on value of Real and Personal Property according to the graduated scale denoted at Sec. 1 of Law 15 of 1929.

The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—			For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1925.		
Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent.	Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not Exceed		Exceeds	And does not Exceed	
£	£	£	£	£	£
*1,000	2,000	3	100	500	1
2,000	5,000	4	500	1,000	2
5,000	10,000	5	1,000	5,000	3
10,000	15,000	6	5,000	10,000	4
15,000	20,000	7	10,000	12,500	5
20,000	30,000	8	12,500	15,000	6
30,000	40,000	9	15,000	18,000	7
40,000	50,000	10	18,000	21,000	8
50,000	60,000	11	21,000	25,000	9
60,000	70,000	12	25,000	30,000	10
70,000	80,000	13	30,000	35,000	11
80,000	90,000	14	35,000	40,000	12
90,000	100,000	15	40,000	45,000	13
100,000	200,000	16	45,000	50,000	14
200,000	300,000	17	50,000	55,000	15
300,000	400,000	18	55,000	65,000	16
400,000	500,000	19	65,000	75,000	17
500,000	..	20	75,000	85,000	18
			85,000	100,000	19
			100,000	120,000	20
			The rate of Duty progressively increases up to £40.		

The Estate duty and interest collected from 1st April, 1936 to 31st March, 1937 was £30,002 3s. 6d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies at rates varying from 1 to 10 per cent. according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however, for the benefit of husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. A legacy duty receipt must be stamped within 21 days from the date thereof.

The Legacy duty collected for the financial year 1936-37, amounted to £5,857 16s. 11d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898 duty is payable on all "successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. The duty collected for the year 1936-37 amounted to £3,288 3s. 4d.

Nine Laws were consolidated and repealed by the new Stamp Duty Law 36 of 1937, (which came into operation on the 30th July, 1937.) The following are read with or are cognate to this Law:—

Law 16 of 1879 Legacy Duty Law, Law 27 of 1886 imposing duty on Building Society, Mortgages, etc., Law 14 of 1898, a Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879; Law 20 of 1898, The Succession Duty Law; Law 7 of 1899, a Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898; Law 6 of 1900, the Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900; Law 21 of 1916, the Estate Duty Law; Law 27 of 1916, a Law to give relief during the War; Law 40 of 1920, a Law to amend Law 21 of 1916; Law 15 of 1929, A Law to amend the Estate Duty Law, 1919 (Law 21 of 1916).

*The minimum estate dutiable is £1,001, by Law 15 of 1929.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0	0	6
“ under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal ..	0	15	0
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/- for one year only ..	0	0	1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease			
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0	0	6
Hire Purchas: Agreements	0	0	6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5 ..	0	0	6
Appointments	0	15	0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor ..	50	0	0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor ..	0	15	0
Award	0	15	0
1. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0	0	1
2. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5 ..	0	0	2
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0	0	4
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0	0	6
Above 20 “ 30	0	1	0
“ 30 “ 50	0	1	6
“ 50 “ 100	0	2	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	2	0
The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this Island and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.			
Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—			
The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—			
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
“ 10 “ 50	0	1	6
“ 50 “ 100	0	3	0
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0	3	0
Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.			
On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the Island	0	0	3
Section 37 of Law 36 of 1937 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.			
Bills of Sight—Where the value of the goods exceeds £5	£0	10	0
Bonds—Above 30 and not exceeding £50	0	2	0
Bonds—“ £50 “ 100	0	4	0
“ 100 “ 200	0	8	0
“ 200 “ 300	0	12	0
“ 300 “ 500	0	15	0
“ 500 “ 1,000	1	0	0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0	10	0
Certificates—On the admission of a Barrister	15	0	0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100	0	0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public Officer of this Island	0	2	0
Charter-party	0	10	0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c., (Inland).			
Conveyance on sale—where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds			
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
“ 10 “ 15	0	2	0
“ 15 “ 20	0	3	0
“ 20 “ 25	0	4	0
“ 25 “	0	5	0

Exceeds £25 and does not exceed 50	£0 10 0
“ 50 “ 75	0 15 0
“ 75 “ 100	1 0 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0 7 6
Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894	30 0 0
Co-partnership Articles	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—	

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of

3 10 0

On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty

0 15 0

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange

2 0 0

Above £200 *ad valorem* duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.

Kettubah—On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.

Leases—Law 36 of 1937.

When yearly rent shall be £1 or above and not exceeding £5

0 0 6

Above £5 and not exceeding £10

0 5 0

“ 10 “ “ 15

0 7 6

“ 15 “ “ 20

0 10 0

“ “ “ 30

0 12 6

“ 30 “ “ 50

0 15 0

“ 50 “ “ 100

1 0 0

“ 100 “ “ 200

1 10 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100

0 10 0

Not otherwise charged

0 10 0

Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed

0 5 0

Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—

For each hogshead of sugar	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	12 0 0

A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped

0 0 6

And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.

Lease of Lands, etc., granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the *ad valorem* duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.

Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 0

On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, etc.	£0	0	1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0	1	0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—			
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company;			
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0	0	1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0	0	0
Licenses—To Insurance Companies (yearly)	25	0	0
To retail firearms £4 and fees in Petty Session 10s.	4	10	0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fees in Petty Session 10s.	4	10	0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	150	0	0
Marriage License by Governor	5	0	0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	1	0	0
Do. Passenger Baggage	1	0	0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	0	2	6
Mortgages—Not exceeding £25	0	1	6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0	2	6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0	5	0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0	5	0
Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—			
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	0	2	6
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—			
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	0	2	6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.			
Re-Conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warranty to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0	1	0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2	0	0
Paper Stamps—All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, etc., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—			
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0	1	6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0	1	6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—			
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0	0	6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0	0	6
On each Form of Title	0	1	0
Surveyors Notices	0	1	0
Passports	0	7	6
Patents—			
On every Power of attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0	5	0
On the specification	0	10	0
On the Letters Patent	2	0	0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0	1	6
On assignment of Letters Patent	0	10	0

*Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

Policies of Insurance, Fire, Property, etc.—		£	s.	d.
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20		0	0	6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500 ..		0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof		0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £3,000		4	0	0
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.				
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.				
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.				
Above six months, the full annual rate.				
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 36 of 1937.				
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s. 6d. per centum of the sum insured		0	0	1
(2) In any other case—				
(a) For or upon any voyage—in respect of every full sum of £100 and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured ..		0	0	3
(b) For time—in respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—				
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months		0	0	3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months		0	0	6
Policies of Insurance, Life—				
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25		0	0	6
Does not exceed £50		0	0	9
Does not exceed £100		0	1	3
For every additional £100 or fractional part		0	1	3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property		0	0	6
Private Bills—				
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature		50	0	0
Protests—				
On every Protest or other notarial act		0	4	0
Receipts—				
Of or above forty shillings		0	0	1
In full of all demands or of that nature		0	1	6
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds ..		0	2	0
For every Receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"		0	4	0
Schedule—				
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of		0	1	6
Settlements—				
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—				
For every £100 or fractional part of £100		0	10	0
Shares—				
On every share, scrip or stock certificate of any duly registered company in Jamaica where the nominal value of the share, scrip or stock to which the instrument relates is less than fifty pounds ..		0	0	1
Where the nominal value of or stock is fifty pounds and upwards ..		0	1	0
The stamp duty chargeable on such share may be denoted by an adhesive stamp to be cancelled by person or persons issues such share certificate				

On the assignment and transfer of any share, scrip or stock in any duly registered Company in Jamaica

(1) On sale—

Where the amount or value of the consideration for sale does not exceed £10 £0 0 6

Exceeds £10, for every £10, or fractional part thereof over the first £10 0 0 6

(2) By way of security; the same rate of duty as on a mortgage;

(3) By way of gift; the same rate of duty as on a settlement;

(4) In any other case not hereinbefore described 0 2 6

Summons—On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same 0 1 6

On every warrant issued in lieu of summons 0 1 6

Voting—On every instrument for the purpose of voting 0 0 1

Warrants—On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign language 2 0 0

SUMMARY OF VALUATION ROLLS, 1st APRIL, 1938.

Parish or Division of Parish.	Taxable.		Non-Taxable.		Total.	
	Holdings	Value.	Holdings	Value.	Holdings.	Value.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Kingston ..	9,596	3,629,179	227	733,287	9,823	4,362,466
St. Andrew ..	16,836	2,468,567	363	476,533	17,199	2,875,100
Morant Bay ..	9,416	494,109	185	59,477	9,601	553,586
Port Morant ..	4,106	367,240	63	27,900	4,169	395,140
Port Antonio ..	10,596	520,985	262	141,575	10,858	662,560
Buff Bay ..	5,635	237,114	75	22,195	5,710	259,309
Port Maria ..	9,330	764,658	981	101,493	10,311	866,151
Annotto Bay ..	8,491	587,371	122	33,797	8,613	621,168
St. Ann's Bay ..	5,155	374,301	87	47,757	5,242	422,058
Pedro and Moneague ..	4,798	258,101	69	30,136	4,867	288,237
Brown's Town ..	11,899	470,682	143	60,655	12,042	531,337
Falmouth ..	3,552	236,936	107	37,981	3,659	274,917
Jackson Town ..	6,062	299,301	97	34,515	6,159	333,816
St. James ..	10,643	937,389	168	110,274	10,811	1,047,663
Hanover ..	9,633	529,850	118	42,633	9,751	572,483
Sav-la-mar ..	8,793	600,618	133	57,709	8,926	658,327
Darliston ..	5,534	197,650	41	8,635	5,575	206,285
Black River ..	9,899	340,028	73	39,193	9,972	379,221
Santa Cruz ..	12,738	451,890	554	23,934	13,292	475,824
Manchester ..	20,706	1,022,519	272	125,916	20,978	1,148,435
May Pen ..	5,011	248,172	184	35,009	5,195	283,181
Chapelton ..	17,979	562,710	218	60,468	18,197	623,178
Alley ..	3,032	318,573	82	15,867	3,114	334,440
Spanish Town ..	4,864	744,614	137	114,080	5,001	858,694
Linstead ..	16,574	524,764	175	55,263	16,749	579,027
Old Harbour ..	6,325	282,593	48	20,347	6,373	302,940
Port Royal ..	202	17,580	13	26,313	215	43,893
	237,405	£17,486,494	4,997	£2,472,942	242,402	19,959,436

SHewing THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1934-1935,
AND 1937-1938.

Parish	1931-1932.				1932-1933.			
	Under.		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	2,892	2,796	9,402	15,000	4,037	2,591	8,486	15,114
Port Royal	153	39	9	201	149	40	10	199
St. Andrew	3,418	2,361	10,439	16,218	3,862	2,594	10,704	17,160
St. Thomas	11,716	848	711	13,275	11,755	806	761	13,322
Portland	10,689	3,465	1,175	15,329	10,344	3,563	1,171	15,578
St. Mary	14,078	2,828	2,218	19,124	14,393	2,836	2,251	19,480
St. Ann	15,718	3,824	1,264	20,803	15,856	3,946	1,274	21,076
Trelawny	9,060	665	574	10,299	9,347	658	564	10,569
St. James	7,723	1,276	1,337	10,336	8,124	1,514	1,889	11,527
Hanover	8,681	1,102	581	10,364	8,678	1,102	581	10,361
Westmoreland	9,660	3,600	1,340	14,600	9,890	3,673	1,360	14,923
St. Elizabeth	20,583	788	849	22,220	20,813	780	857	22,450
Manchester	17,289	1,118	1,100	19,507	17,339	1,135	1,100	19,574
Clarendon	21,324	1,459	852	23,635	21,355	1,587	1,095	24,037
St. Catherine	23,238	2,186	1,445	26,869	23,624	2,273	1,537	27,434
Total	176,222	28,355	33,296	237,873	180,066	29,098	33,640	242,804

Parish.	1934-1935.				1937-1938.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under.		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	5,048	1,609	7,830	14,487	6,542	2,187	11,219	19,948
Port Royal	152	40	10	202	152	40	10	202
St. Andrew	9,992	2,170	7,569	19,731	12,525	2,926	6,430	21,881
St. Thomas	12,042	1,143	965	14,150	12,840	796	852	14,488
Portland	11,094	3,635	1,201	15,930	14,697	773	769	16,239
St. Mary	14,248	2,773	2,258	19,279	14,428	2,849	2,287	19,564
St. Ann	16,734	3,933	1,192	21,859	20,887	1,048	786	22,721
Trelawny	8,972	590	530	10,092	8,951	524	717	10,192
St. James	8,202	1,352	1,888	11,442	9,658	907	1,342	11,907
Hanover	9,019	1,215	603	10,837	8,719	1,143	584	10,446
Westmoreland	9,950	3,680	1,365	14,995	13,928	1,238	559	15,725
St. Elizabeth	19,776	1,165	1,245	22,186	15,770	4,410	3,358	23,538
Manchester	17,795	1,339	1,160	20,294	18,025	1,420	1,039	20,488
Clarendon	21,567	1,801	1,333	24,701	23,615	2,289	661	26,565
St. Catherine	23,520	2,275	1,520	27,315	27,539	1,254	1,121	29,914
Total	188,111	28,720	30,669	247,100	208,276	23,804	31,734	263,814

NUMBER OF TAXABLE HOLDINGS appearing on the VALUATION ROLLS on 1st April, 1938 exceeding 50 acres.

Station.	Holdings exceeding 50 acres but not exceeding 100 acres.			Holdings exceeding 100 acres but not exceeding 200 acres.			Holdings exceeding 200 acres but not exceeding 500 acres.			Holdings exceeding 500 acres but not exceeding 1,000 acres.		
	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £
Kingston	..	..	..	1	150	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew—	18	1,315	24,895	11	1,707	23,456	2	618	9,300	3	1,907	11,185
Liguanea	36	2,309	10,668	36	6,341	11,478	29	9,188	11,752	23	15,906	26,632
Rural												
St. Thomas—	19	1,606	7,363	22	3,258	8,055	25	6,784	29,464	19	14,601	36,725
Morant Bay	19	1,310	7,797	8	1,239	6,551	8	3,112	13,557	17	12,149	58,375
Port Morant												
Portland—	52	3,446	15,388	26	3,883	11,539	30	10,160	50,377	14	10,909	47,924
Port Antonio												
Manchioneal	32	2,403	6,274	23	2,297	8,090	17	5,421	12,398	13	9,925	36,418
Buff Bay												
St. Mary—	72	4,914	42,737	37	5,449	44,074	24	7,635	55,775	22	15,624	122,133
Port Maria	23	1,656	17,952	18	2,485	19,724	9	2,953	14,286	11	8,118	62,282
Annotto Bay												
St. Ann—	22	1,488	6,041	18	2,472	10,467	16	5,690	26,351	14	9,442	57,081
St. Ann's Bay	34	2,394	4,853	25	3,389	8,573	20	6,636	23,829	20	14,064	33,821
Moneague	69	5,071	12,849	28	4,082	8,842	18	5,700	16,411	11	7,578	24,084
Brown's Town												
Trelawny—	14	1,020	2,950	13	1,982	3,130	19	6,792	10,539	14	10,325	25,116
Falmouth												

TAXATION.

Jackson Town	34	2,278	5,909	27	3,862	8,639	19	6,390	12,980	16	11,872	23,630
St. James	79	5,748	22,286	46	6,860	22,489	40	12,748	45,378	26	17,423	49,159
Hanover	77	4,708	17,766	25	3,503	10,870	26	8,770	36,623	14	10,369	35,285
Westmoreland— Sav.-la-Mar	40	2,813	10,188	25	3,744	11,447	34	10,151	22,314	19	15,027	26,839
Darliston	26	1,882	7,556	10	1,455	5,115	11	3,711	10,338	7	5,075	13,400
St. Elizabeth— Black River	69	4,805	14,654	35	4,347	12,831	24	7,872	22,253	16	11,701	27,004
Santa Cruz	51	4,327	12,623	43	6,261	13,634	29	9,410	20,338	15	11,741	22,515
Manchester	120	8,185	41,322	62	8,955	37,054	53	17,398	54,224	26	17,244	42,539
Clarendon— May Pen	42	3,160	8,452	22	3,147	5,785	20	5,368	11,294	16	11,111	16,328
Chapelton	29	2,116	6,754	20	3,153	7,636	18	5,531	12,675	11	7,973	21,406
Alley	6	418	2,846	11	1,503	10,254	9	2,808	9,670	8	6,559	24,967
St. Catherine— Spanish Town	60	4,465	33,696	30	4,081	20,521	33	10,619	123,178	15	10,604	97,397
Linstead	47	3,279	13,681	18	2,338	10,000	31	10,598	26,447	13	9,039	34,867
Old Harbour	17	1,261	5,448	10	1,416	4,785	9	3,030	8,071	9	7,221	28,862
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,107	78,377	362,948	650	93,449	345,439	573	185,093	689,822	392	283,507	1,006,124

NUMBER OF TAXABLE HOLDINGS APPEARING ON THE VALUATION ROLLS ON 1st April, 1938 EXCEEDING 50 ACRES.

Station.	Holdings exceeding 1,000 acres but not exceeding 2,000 acres.			Holdings exceeding 2,000 acres.			Total.		
	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	400
St. Andrew— Liguanea Rural	1 8	1,356 11,223	3,606 19,714	1 1	2,647 2,684	2,600 6,000	36 133	9,550 47,651	75,042 86,244
St. Thomas— Morant Bay Port Morant	11 10	16,255 13,142	44,605 69,793	7 3	23,660 9,542	75,934 63,324	103 65	66,164 40,494	202,146 219,397
Portland— Port Antonio Manchioneal Buff Bay	12 3	17,627 3,605	61,790 7,150	1 2	4,347 5,022	9,000 14,000	135 90	50,372 28,673	196,018 84,330
St. Mary— Port Maria Annotto Bay	8 10	9,881 12,808	93,071 93,428	1 5	2,362 13,622	16,000 80,946	164 76	45,865 41,732	373,790 288,618
St. Ann— St. Ann's Bay Moneague Brown's Town	10 11 12	13,747 16,524 15,695	57,140 50,212 42,150	5 4 7	11,502 12,980 18,471	69,021 22,981 44,000	85 114 145	44,341 55,987 56,597	226,101 144,269 148,336
Trelawny— Falmouth	15	22,339	59,258	6	17,491	32,020	81	59,949	133,013

Jackson Town	13	17,062	48,980	8	27,359	52,733	117	68,823	152,871
St. James	21	29,794	86,413	5	20,710	68,009	217	93,283	293,734
Hanover	18	23,593	72,084	10	25,432	82,562	170	76,465	255,190
Westmoreland— Sav-la-Mar	26	39,462	100,036	17	48,843	127,868	161	120,040	298,692
Darliston	4	4,628	12,416	..	..	..	58	16,751	48,915
St. Elizabeth— Black River	8	11,640	18,310	4	14,564	25,595	156	54,929	120,647
Santa Cruz	15	22,741	48,069	10	39,847	84,485	163	94,327	201,664
Manchester	14	18,458	43,601	4	12,232	16,110	279	82,472	234,850
Clarendon— May Pen	6	6,817	15,098	9	38,684	65,821	115	68,287	122,778
Chapelton	8	10,745	29,090	9	23,193	56,611	95	52,711	134,232
Alley	4	7,542	43,950	9	22,083	152,450	47	40,913	244,137
St. Catherine— Spanish Town	8	13,701	76,404	9	36,726	195,616	155	80,196	546,812
Linstead	8	10,624	28,053	3	16,207	30,142	120	52,085	143,190
Old Harbour	5	7,530	24,150	6	16,342	47,814	56	36,800	119,130
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	269	378,629	1,248,571	146	466,552	1,441,642	3,137	1,485,607	5,094,546

NUMBER OF TAXABLE HOLDINGS appearing on the VALUATION ROLLS on 1st April, 1938, up to and not exceeding 50 acres in extent.

Station.	Holdings not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in extent.			Holdings exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre but not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.			Holdings exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ acre but not exceeding 5 acres.			Holdings exceeding 5 acres but not exceeding 10 acres.		
	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £
Kingston	*	..	..	9,561	Not available	3,544,294	21	65	56,185	6	40	21,650
St. Andrew— Liguanea Rural	6,446 381	1,570 95	1,098,860 9,540	903 581	405 290½	449,259 10,030	1,635 5,447	2,531 11,342	333,765 125,719	85 725	675 6,237	69,106 47,711
St. Thomas— Morant Bay Port Morant	2,477 999	552 226	77,459 36,806	1,769 525	884 263	68,826 21,025	4,318 1,824	8,667 5,101	97,827 60,730	543 315	3,915 2,284	19,773 8,442
Portland— Port Antonio Manchioneal Buff Bay	3,744 1,378	360 181	142,384 37,886	1,202 556	585 272	26,839 13,381	4,227 2,681	9,225 5,980	97,086 57,349	738 536	5,509 3,921	22,368 17,546
St. Mary— Port Maria Annotto Bay	2,447 754	104 89	79,402 25,200	1,234 949	458 412	43,285 30,610	4,632 5,678	8,847 9,821	145,294 149,981	492 728	3,334 4,021	50,694 38,999
St. Ann— St. Ann's Bay Moneague Brown's Town	1,450 383 2,081	338 74 452	48,407 7,055 48,308	631 426 1,301	292 211 650	15,188 6,915 29,317	2,497 2,482 5,812	4,980 4,874 12,366	58,595 56,914 125,754	313 709 1,385	2,239 5,324 10,639	10,401 16,306 45,012
Trelawny— Falmouth	1,258	258	44,323	724	362	17,931	1,230	2,268	30,443	157	1,173	4,661

TAXATION.

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Jackson Town	1,565	332	25,183	1,024	506	17,050	2,454	5,103	59,046	522	3,813	19,046
St. James	2,894	406	288,776	875	432	31,605	4,990	10,621	183,536	929	6,993	56,171
Hanover	2,489	220	76,856	814	372	14,158	4,916	9,464	98,333	731	4,786	34,299
Westmoreland— Sav. la-Mar	2,405	228	53,727	973	449	24,516	4,173	8,619	128,336	617	4,547	35,024
Darliston	1,095	32	12,860	414	130	4,826	2,857	6,524	62,364	633	4,715	27,046
St. Elizabeth— Black River	970	240	29,342	885	392	18,160	5,640	10,071	66,570	1,413	9,110	49,476
Santa Cruz	1,616	259	5,491	727	223	3,402	5,789	20,396	98,050	3,438	23,186	91,435
Manchester	1,346	166	84,448	2,017	869	48,043	12,565	26,733	356,750	3,218	15,849	120,778
Clarendon— May Pen	486	81	12,172	468	234	8,183	2,792	5,288	56,161	651	4,179	18,817
Chapelton	1,632	248	46,513	1,776	888	23,993	12,033	36,712	225,840	1,685	12,183	68,626
Alley	517	124	7,746	752	376	9,644	1,443	2,584	26,642	353	1,178	12,948
St. Catherine— Spanish Town	1,722	420	126,350	420	209	6,817	1,921	5,418	35,894	379	2,972	10,015
Linstead	1,844	282	46,058	2,643	1,082	27,025	10,114	20,888	201,579	1,244	8,085	51,213
Old Harbour	875	120	19,151	708	350	9,765	3,972	8,250	91,103	474	3,632	22,418
Port Royal	20	25	13,550	1	‡	530	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	45,454	7,438	2,503,853	34,859	11,597	4,524,617	118,143	262,688	3,085,846	22,819	154,559	989,981

*Included in 9,561 holdings not exceeding ‡ acre.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE HOLDINGS APPEARING ON THE VALUATION ROLLS ON 1st April, 1938, UP TO AND NOT EXCEEDING 50 ACRES IN EXTENT.

Station.	Holdings exceeding 10 acres but under 30 acres.			Holdings of 30 acres but not exceeding 50 acres.			Total.		
	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £	No.	Acreage.	Value. £
Kingston	6	113	4,900	1	42	1,750	9,595	260	3,628,779
St. Andrew— Liguanea Rural	87 323	1,799 5,557½	98,931 32,045	11 43	364 1,648½	17,260 15,055	9,167 7,500	7,284 25,190½	2,067,181 240,100
St. Thomas— Morant Bay Port Morant	170 362	2,805 5,168	17,509 17,930	36 16	1,409 749	10,569 2,910	9,313 4,041	18,232 13,791	291,963 147,843
Portland— Port Antonio Manchioneal Buff Bay	468 318	7,647 5,187	26,325 18,105	82 76	3,024 2,935	9,965 8,517	10,461 5,545	26,350 18,476	324,967 152,784
St. Mary— Port Maria Annotto Bay	301 265	6,647 3,790	50,657 42,828	60 41	2,266 1,343	21,536 11,135	9,166 8,415	21,656 19,476	390,868 298,753
St. Ann— St. Ann's Bay Moneague Brown's Town	145 578 998	2,298 9,468½ 16,786	10,144 16,041 61,004	34 106 177	1,272 4,041½ 6,510	5,465 10,601 12,951	5,070 4,684 11,754	11,369 23,991 47,403	148,200 113,832 322,346
Trelawny— Falmouth	78	1,257	3,828	24	907	2,737	3,471	6,225	103,923

Jackson Town	327	5,251	20,630	53	2,071	5,475	5,945	17,076	146,430
St. James	625	10,184	65,326	113	4,295	18,241	10,426	32,931	643,655
Hanover	421	6,846	37,802	92	3,493	13,212	9,463	25,181	274,660
Westmoreland— Sav.-la-Mar	385	6,606½	42,284	79	2,948½	18,039	8,632	23,398	301,926
Darliston	419	6,682	31,844	58	2,218	9,795	5,476	20,301	148,735
St. Elizabeth— Black River	748	13,165	46,070	87	3,261	9,763	9,743	36,239	219,381
Santa Cruz	875	18,105	39,504	130	4,960	12,344	12,575	67,129	250,226
Manchester	1,176	21,973	119,601	105	5,005	55,049	20,427	70,595	787,669
Clarendon— May Pen	432	6,817	23,280	67	2,503	6,781	4,896	19,102	125,394
Chapelton	709	13,517½	58,171	49	1,833½	5,335	17,884	65,384	428,478
Alley	89	1,473	9,808	31	1,078	7,648	2,985	6,813	74,436
St. Catherine— Spanish Town	254	3,911	14,731	13	1,175	3,995	4,709	14,113	197,802
Linstead	538	8,642	41,925	71	2,722	12,774	16,454	41,701	380,574
Old Harbour	204	3,614	14,447	36	1,396	6,579	6,269	17,370	163,463
Port Royal	1	20	3,500	..	..	..	202	45½	17,580
Totals	1,302	195,328	969,170	1,691	65,472	318,481	234,268	697,082	12,391,948

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1937-1938.

Parish.	Horse-kind at 8/	Entire horses at £2	Wheels			Total No. of wheels.*	No. of Motor Cars		
			at 7/6	at 10/	at 3/		at £5 10 0	at £7 10 0	at 6/ per cwt.
Kingston	180	..	..	72	338	410	3,511	381	..
St. Andrew	658	..	72	24	1,360	1,456	685	172	..
St. Thomas	1,094	..	28	..	882	910	191	40	..
Portland	1,082	2	44	..	454	498	210	24	..
St. Mary	1,188	2	52	..	1,090	1,142	384	65	..
St. Ann	903	2	66	..	594	660	436	63	..
Trelawny	924	1	18	4	714	736	219	29	..
St. James	639	..	28	..	484	512	468	65	..
Hanover	1,022	4	20	..	474	494	151	63	..
Westmoreland	1,307	1	106	..	812	918	326	63	..
St. Elizabeth	897	..	108	8	496	612	292	58	..
Manchester	568	..	112	..	226	338	499	81	..
Clarendon	2,093	1	74	..	1,674	1,748	318	51	..
St. Catherine	1,538	..	106	24	2,230	2,360	425	47	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1937-38	14,093	13	834	132	11,828	12,794	8,115	1,202	..
Total 1936-37	14,138	2	941	60	10,002	11,003	7,755	1,210	..
Increase	..	11	..	72	1,826	1,791	360	..	..
Decrease	44	..	107	..	..	..	..	8	..

*Asses and Hand carts no longer taxable.

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1937-1938, continued.

Parish.	No. of Motor Trucks.						No. of Traction Engines.	No. of Trailers		No. of Motor Cycles.		Total Yield.
	at 36 0 0	Weight not exceeding 30 cwt. used for hirecarrying Passengers.	at £7 10	at £12 10	at £10 0	at £12 0	at 5/ per cwt.	at 1/ per cwt.	at 2/ per cwt.	at 20/ each.	at 30/ each.	
Kingston	340	323	..	5	6	..	..	12	14	123	12	£ 15,781 17 9
St. Andrew	138	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	2	7,802 0 0
St. Thomas	21	116	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2,560 10 9
Portland	30	97	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	9	..	2,488 17 9
St. Mary	58	148	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4,538 4 6
St. Ann	31	194	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	4,110 12 0
Trelawny	36	76	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	2,184 3 0
St. James	17	148	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	29	1	3,833 9 3
Hanover	..	91	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1,767 11 3
Westmoreland	23	76	..	11	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	3,276 14 0
St. Elizabeth	25	78	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	2,695 15 0
Manchester	40	180	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	19	2	4,211 11 9
Clarendon	28	143	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	20	..	3,214 14 6
St. Catherine	32	128	..	8	..	3	..	1	3	24	4	4,229 6 3
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 1937-38..	819	1,877	..	48	6	9	..	27	18	348	25	62,694 17 9
Total 1936-37..	771	1,677	..	117	1	23	..	42	16	363	20	64,203 11 11
Increase	48	200	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	5	..
Decrease	..	..	..	69	..	14	..	15	..	15	..	1,508 14 2

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1937-38.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	120	1,298	1,418	9	133	7	250
St. Andrew .. ..	..	584	584	..	1	..	350
St. Thomas	5	392	397	3	1	..	620
Portland	3	559	562	1	1	..	249
St. Mary	4	844	848	..	3	..	823
St. Ann	5	663	668	3	2	..	23
Trelawny	5	356	361	4	1	..	7
St. James	10	592	602	3	4	1	779
Hanover	2	364	366	4	3	..	208
Westmoreland	4	579	583	5	1	..	463
St. Elizabeth	3	580	583	3	..	..	700
Manchester	3	624	627	..	3	..	645
Clarendon	1	781	782	..	4	..	347
St. Catherine	2	893	895	..	1	..	647
Port Royal .. ..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..
Total	167	9,113	9,280	36	158	8	6,111

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1937-38.

Parish.	Occasional Spirit Licence.	Town Off.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.	Special Hotel.	Clubs.
				Town.	Village.				
Kingston	12	21	23	140	..	147	8	1	6
St. Andrew .. ..	..	..	..	49	39	28	4	..	5
St. Thomas	5	2	..	11	87	16	..	..	..
Portland	5	..	3	21	82	8	3	..	..
St. Mary	3	..	..	39	152	13	..	..	..
St. Ann .. ..	..	..	1	19	140	8	6	..	..
Trelawny	3	..	1	9	74	4	2	..	..
St. James	11	5	2	9	72	18	11	4	..
Hanover .. ..	..	..	..	3	30	2	..	..	..
Westmoreland	5	..	..	9	78	1	..	..	..
St. Elizabeth .. ..	..	..	..	16	117	4	2	..	..
Manchester	8	..	1	23	132	8	4	..	..
Clarendon .. ..	..	..	..	19	145	14	..	..	..
St. Catherine	3	2	..	21	187	23	..	..	..
Port Royal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total	55	30	31	388	1,335	296	40	5	11

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, SHEEP, ASSES AND CARRIAGES, IN THE ISLAND IN 1837-38.

TAXATION.

257

Parish.	Horned Stock.	Horsekind.		Sheep.	Vehicles.			Total.
		On Pens for breeding purposes.	Returned for taxation.		Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each in cluding those use as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.		
Kingston	180	..	18	169	187	
St. Andrew	..	40	658	1,800	24	680	704	
St. Thomas	..	228	1,094	1,323	7	441	448	
Portland	..	100	1,082	250	11	227	238	
St. Mary	..	400	1,188	250	13	545	558	
St. Ann	..	100	903	1,420	17	297	314	
Trelawny	..	115	924	170	5	357	362	
St. James	..	200	639	500	7	242	249	
Hanover	1,022	426	5	237	242	
Westmoreland	..	150	1,307	500	26	406	432	
St. Elizabeth	..	790	897	1,200	29	248	277	
Manchester	..	610	568	1,720	28	113	141	
Clarendon	..	600	2,093	1,000	19	837	856	
St. Catherine	..	500	1,538	1,800	32	1,115	1,147	
Port Royal	
Total	118,391	3,833	14,093	8,859	241	5,914	6,155	

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1937-38.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licences.
Kingston	120	1,298	1,418	9	133	7	250
St. Andrew .. ..	..	584	584	..	1	..	350
St. Thomas	5	392	397	3	1	..	620
Portland	3	559	562	1	1	..	249
St. Mary	4	844	848	..	3	..	823
St. Ann	5	663	668	3	2	..	23
Trelawny	5	356	361	4	1	..	7
St. James	10	592	602	3	4	1	779
Hanover	2	364	366	4	3	..	208
Westmoreland	4	579	583	5	1	..	463
St. Elizabeth	3	580	583	3	..	..	700
Manchester	3	624	627	..	3	..	645
Clarendon	1	781	782	..	4	..	347
St. Catherine	2	893	895	..	1	..	647
Port Royal .. ..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..
Total	167	9,113	9,280	36	158	8	6,111

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1937-38.

Parish.	Occasional Spirit Licence.	Town Off.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.	Special Hotel.	Clubs.
				Town.	Village.				
Kingston	12	21	23	140	..	147	8	1	6
St. Andrew .. ..	..	..	..	49	39	28	4	..	5
St. Thomas	5	2	..	11	87	16	..	..	..
Portland	5	..	3	21	82	8	3	..	..
St. Mary	3	..	..	39	152	13	..	..	..
St. Ann .. ..	..	..	1	19	140	8	6	..	..
Trelawny	3	..	1	9	74	4	2	..	..
St. James	11	5	2	9	72	18	11	4	..
Hanover .. ..	..	..	..	3	30	2	..	..	..
Westmoreland	5	9	78	1
St. Elizabeth	16	117	4	2
Manchester	8	..	1	23	132	8	4
Clarendon	19	145	14
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STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, SHEEP, ASSES AND CARRIAGES, IN THE ISLAND IN 1837-38.

Parish.	Horned Stock.	Horsekind.		Vehicles.		
		On Pens for breeding purposes.	Returned for taxation.	Sheep.	Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each in cluding those use as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	180	..	18	169
St. Andrew	..	2,000	658	1,800	24	680
St. Thomas	..	4,319	1,094	1,323	7	441
Portland	..	4,000	1,082	250	11	227
St. Mary	..	6,000	1,188	250	13	545
St. Ann	..	25,700	903	1,420	17	297
Trelawny	..	5,772	924	170	5	357
St. James	..	7,000	639	500	7	242
Hanover	..	9,200	1,022	426	5	237
Westmoreland	..	17,900	1,307	500	26	406
St. Elizabeth	..	12,500	790	897	29	248
Manchester	..	7,000	568	1,720	28	113
Clarendon	..	5,000	2,083	1,000	19	837
St. Catherine	..	11,000	1,538	1,800	32	1,115
Port Royal
Total	118,391	3,833	14,093	8,859	241	5,914
						6,155

PART IX.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture was incorporated in September, 1921, as the outcome of recommendations made by the Tropical Agricultural College Committee appointed by Viscount Milner in 1919, in their Report (Command Paper 562).

The object of the College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in suitable surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, of chemists and of scientific advisers possessing an intimate knowledge of the means of combating pests and diseases and to conduct research. The College buildings are at St. Augustine, near St. Joseph, Trinidad, on land granted to the College by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The funds of the College are derived from contributions from Colonies and Industries participating in the movement and an imperial grant. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College on April 1st, 1922. The academic year extends from October 1st to June 30th. The following courses and facilities for study are available:—

1. A three years course leading to a Diploma. This is primarily intended to give instruction in West Indian Agriculture and admission to it is limited to students from the Caribbean area, save in exceptional circumstances.

2. A three years' course leading to a Diploma followed by a fourth year is provided for students wishing to qualify as sugar Technologists.

3. Post Graduate Courses for Post Graduates of any British University, University College or other academic institution approved by the Governing Body.

4. Refresher Courses for officers of Agricultural Departments in the tropics.

The tuition fees for the Diploma Course are £50 per annum, but a limited number of students from Contributing Colonies and Industries are admitted on nomination without payment of fees.

For the Post Graduate Course the fees are £75 per annum.

The fees for other than British subjects are £100 per annum for all courses. Further particulars regarding the College can be obtained from the Secretary, The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 14 Trinity Square, London, or from the Chief Clerk and Registrar, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, *Patron*—H. M. The King. *Governing Body*: *Chairman*—Eric Macfadyen, J.P., *Vice-Chairman*—Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; George Moody Stuart, C.B.E., *Chairman Finance Committee*; Ernest Rowland Darnley, M.A., B.Sc.; The Hon. Errol Dos Santos; The Viscount Elibank, Professor Frank Leonard Engledow, C.M.G., M.A., B.Sc., Dip. Agr. Sir Geoffrey Evans, C.I.E., M.A., Dip. Agric., *Principal*; Professor Sir John Farmer, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; Hon. Frederick Geddes Grant, O.B.E.; Sir Selwyn Grier, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur William Hill, K.C.M.G., M.A. Sc.D., D.Sc., (Adelaide), F.R.S.; Sir William Himbury, M.A.; Cadwaladr Bryner Jones, C.B., C.B.E., M.Sc.; Professor John Graham Kerr, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P., Leonard Gibbs Kilby, B.A., B.Sc.; Sir Norman Lamont, B.T., J.P., D.L.; Sir Leonard Lyle, B.T.; Cecil Graham Traquair Morison, M.A., Cecil Walter Murray, D.F.C., M.I. Mech.E., George Douglas Laurie Pile, B.A.; Alexander Moir Reid, O.B.E.; Sir Albert Charles Seward, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor Ernest Shearer, M.A., B.Sc.; Sir Alfred Parker Sherlock, Sir John Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Frank Arthur Stockdale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., F.L.S., William Frank Watson, O.B.E., Guy Bertram Westwood, The Hon. Edward Jocelyn Wortley, C.M.G., O.B.E., F.C.S., F.L.S.; Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Secretary*.

Professors and Lecturers—Agriculture: R. Cecil Wood, M.A., Dip. Agr.; Botany and Genetics: E. E. Cheesman, M.Sc., A.R.C.S.; Chemistry and Soil Science: F. Hardy, M.A. Dip. Agr.; Economics: C. Y. Shephard, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Econ.); Entomology: Alastair Martin Adamson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.—Reader in Entomology (in charge); Mycology and Bacteriology: R. E. D. Baker, B.A., A.I.C.T.A.—Lecturer in Mycology and Bacteriology Officer-in-Charge; Sugar Technology: J. G. Davies, Dip., Agric., A.I.C.T.A.; Entomology:

Vacant.—Agriculture: D. D. Paterson, B.Sc.; Botany: K. S. Dodds, B.Sc., PH.D. Chemistry: E. C. Humphries, B.Sc., PH.D.; Mycology and Bacteriology: S. H. Crowdy, B.Sc., A.B.C.S.; Entomology: E. Mc. Callan, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Medical and Health Officer: J. R. Dickson, O.B.E., M.B. B.Sc., D.P.H.; Veterinary Science: H. V. M. Metivier, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., (Trinidad Department of Agriculture); Officers for Low Temperature Research: C. W. Wardlaw, PH. D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; E. R. Leonard, M.Sc., A.R.C.S.; H. R. Barnell, M.A., P.H.D., B.Sc.; Officer for Cocoa Research: F. W. Cope, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

Advisory Department: G. A. Jones, C.M.G., Dip. Agr., (Bangor); C. C. Skeete, B.A.; J. B. Hutchinson, M.A.; P. E. Turner, M.Sc., F.I.C. (Trinidad Dept. of Agr.); F. A. Squire, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.; R. G. Fennah, M.A., A.I.C.T.A. (Seconded).

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The history of the Department of Science and Agriculture dates back to the year 1774, when Sir Basil Keith became Governor and determined on the formation of two Government Botanic Gardens, one a "European Garden" and the other a "Tropical Garden." In December of the same year a committee of the Legislature recommended that £700 be appropriated for the purchase of a piece of land proper for a Botanic Garden and that £300 Sterling be provided for the annual salary of a Botanist. In 1775 a property named Enfield, near Gordon Town, was purchased and in 1777, Dr. Thomas Clarke came out "at the particular instance and request" of Sir Basil Keith, as Island Botanist and to take charge of the Gardens. Enfield being a "steep hillside" proved unsuitable, and in 1778 a law was passed to purchase land for a Botanic Garden at or near Bath. The Botanic Garden at Bath was founded in 1779 and placed under the care of Dr. Thomas Clarke.

A private garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town) which on the death of the founder in 1790 became the property of his nephew, Mr. E. H. East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the Public at their own price." Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that "the Assembly of Jamaica, co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-93 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the globe with Captain Bligh." An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, and forms an appendix under the title "Hortus Eastensis" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. 1, page 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782, the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valuable plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced into the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care (superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly) while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer as Island Botanist.

After the year 1807 the Colony underwent a period of difficulty and distress, as the Slave Trade was abolished in 1807 without compensation to the planters and the wars with France and the United States of America caused great depression. Accordingly in 1810 the Liguanea Garden was sold and that at Bath was never afterwards adequately supported.

Since the first establishment of a Botanic Garden in 1774, the Botanical Department had been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island.

Owing to frequent devastating inundations at Bath Gardens and the desire for a more central locality which would facilitate the distribution of plants to all parts of the Island, it was recommended that a Bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town. This proposal, however, was not carried into execution until 1857 when a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton in the parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston. The land was purchased in 1859 and in 1863 the new Botanic Garden was formed.

In 1860 seeds of Cinchona had been sent to the Colony by Sir W. J. Hooker and experiments were made in planting out cinchona in different parts of the Blue Mountains.

At length in 1868, during the Governorship of Sir John Peter Grant, the Cinchona Plantations were started. The enterprise was abandoned in 1899, the chief reason apparently being that the cost of production in Jamaica, compared with that in the East Indies and India, rendered the cultivation of cinchona unprofitable.

In 1870, £1,800 was voted for the establishment of a garden in the Parade Square of Kingston, and in 1871, £2,267 was voted for the continuance of the work. This sterile waste in the centre of the city was enclosed in a handsome iron railing and laid out as a Public Garden.

In 1873, operations were begun at Hope on the establishment of a pleasure garden and small sugar cane farm for experimenting upon new varieties of canes.

In 1878 Mr. Robert Thomson, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, retired on pension and in 1879, the Gardens and Plantations were constituted a Department under Mr. Daniel Morris as Director. After the appointment of Mr. Morris as Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Department was placed under the charge of Mr. W. Fawcett of the Natural History Department of the British Museum.

In April 1900, a Board of Agriculture was created to advise as to the establishment of an Agricultural Department and Experiment Station. The policy of the Board with regard to the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations and the other branches of the Public Service with which it was concerned was "to economise expenditure on purposes which, however, interesting and desirable in themselves, have no direct and immediate bearing upon the economic development of the agriculture of the Island and to extend the organization of services having a practical bearing on the development of its principal staple resources."

In March 1908, Mr. W. Fawcett retired from the post of Director of the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations, and the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations, the Experiment Station and the Government Laboratory, were amalgamated as the Department of Agriculture under the directorship of Mr. H. H. Cousins formerly Island and Agricultural Chemist.

In 1923, the title of the Department was changed on the recommendation of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to "Department of Science and Agriculture," the object being "to fall in line with the nomenclature of Government Departments in other parts of the Empire and more particularly the British West Indies."

The Department has continued to expand its activities and now constitutes one of the most important departments of the Colony.

The following are its principal establishments and activities:—

I.—PUBLIC GARDENS.

1. *Hope Gardens*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consists of about 150 acres. It was started in 1873 and is now the principal Botanic Garden in the Island. It consists of extensive lawns with ornamental flower beds, ornamental borders, water garden, sunken garden, planthouses, orchid house and aquarium, a small aviary and a band stand and tea garden. Nurseries are maintained for the supply of various ornamental and economic plants to the public at a nominal charge. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.2 Fah.; average rainfall for 57 years is 53.15 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, was established in 1863 and contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palm-tenetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation, 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 73.9 Fah.; average rainfall for 62 years, 121.82 inches.

3. *The Hill Gardens, Cinchona*, in the parish of St. Andrew, on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, was established in 1888. It is about 21 miles from Kingston by way of Gordon Town. Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.5 Fah.; average rainfall 97.14 inches, both for 65 years.

4. *Victoria Park, Kingston*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is laid out with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants and tank for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4 Fah.; average rainfall for 57 years is 29.35 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens, Kingston*, is in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Gardens, St. Thomas-in-the-East*. This old garden founded in 1779 now consists of about one acre. It contains specimens of some rare trees.

7. *King's House Gardens and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept as an ornamental garden attached to the official

residence of the Governor. This establishment was placed under the management of the Department in 1879. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.5 Fah.; average rainfall for 44 years is 45.33 inches.

II.—HOPE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Hope Experiment Station consists of about 30 acres of the Hope Gardens lands and is chiefly used as a centre for testing and distributing new varieties of sugar cane to estates and small cane farmers. There is a Citrus Grove and Citrus Nursery. Experiments in minor crops are also carried out. Land has recently been made available for the examination of seedling bananas produced as a result of the work of the Botanist, and a Tobacco Experiment Centre has also been established.

III.—JAMAICA SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.)

1. *The School.*—The School, founded in 1909, is located on the Hope Estate on lands adjoining the Government Stock Farm, six miles from Kingston on the upper part of the Liguanea Plain. The altitude is 600 feet. The school is accessible by both 'bus and tram.

2. *The Government Stud Farm and Experiment Station, Grove Place.*—The senior students spend half of each term at Grove Place in Manchester, and there receive practical instruction in property management, breeding of livestock, including horses, and the rearing of small stock. Instruction is also given in the cultivation of citrus and vegetables, and the handling of labour on the estate.

3. *The Objects of the School.*—The School offers to young men a practical course in all branches of Tropical Agriculture, and fits them for positions on properties, and the improvement of their own lands. Students trained at the School, are employed in every phase of agricultural work in the Island.

4. Curriculum—

Agricultural Economics

Animal Husbandry

Arithmetic

Bee-keeping

Botany

Bookkeeping

Carpentry

Chemistry

Dairying

English

Entomology

Farm Management

Farm Mechanics

Field Husbandry

Live Stock Judging

Metal Work

Military Drill and Gymnastics

Physics

Poultry

Soils

Surveying

Veterinary Science

Instruction in Swedish and Military Drill.

Emphasis is laid on the practical work of the above subjects, and students make trips to the country from time to time to visit holdings, factories and properties where the work of the classroom is further explained.

Practical work in live-stock is carried on with the herd on the Government Stock Farm, and students receive instruction in every phase of live-stock work conducted in the Island.

The School has its own Experiment Station consisting of four acres, where crops suitable to the locality are grown. The students carry on all the work required in maintaining the Experiment Station, and thus receive practical instruction in Field Husbandry.

5. *Course.*—The full course at the School covers a period of three years, each year is divided into three terms of 12 weeks each. Students enter the School in September of each year and upon completing the course, successful students are awarded a diploma in Practical Agriculture.

6. *Scholarships.*—(a) Two scholarships each of the annual value of £30 and tenable for three years are offered by the Government to *bona fide* pupils from Elementary Schools in Jamaica. Candidates must possess the qualifications set forth in paragraph 7 following.

(b) An annual scholarship of the value of £20 for three years, subject to re-election at the end of the first and second years, is offered by the Merrick's Trust.

(c) Government Trade Scholars may elect to serve their apprenticeship at the Farm School.

7. *Qualifications for admission.* Candidates must

- (a) be at least 15 years of age,
- (b) have passed either the Junior Cambridge or the Second Year Government Examination as a Pupil Teacher or Volunteer.
- (c) produce a certificate of good character from a Justice of the Peace or a Minister of Religion.

8. *Fees.*—The fee is £6 13s. 4d. per term, payable in advance. This is to cover the cost of food. *No student will be allowed admission unless his fees have been paid prior to or on the day of his arrival.* Tuition, lodging, washing and medical attendance are free.

Caution Fee.—Each student is required to deposit 5s. to cover traceable damage to furniture, equipment and apparatus.

Sports Fee.—Membership of the Sports Club is compulsory. The fee is 5s. per term, payable in advance.

9. *Staff*—

G. A. Jones C.M.G.,
J. W. Howe, Dip. Ag., B.S.A., M.Sc.

Director
Headmaster, Jamaica School of
Agriculture and Farm Superin-
tendent.

L. A. Powell

Agricultural Superintendent,
Grove Place

Stephen Lockett, V.M.D.

Senior Veterinary Officer

J. M. McEwen, D.I.C.T.A. ..

Senior Assistant Master.

H. C. Virtue

Assistant Master.

V. A. Va'entine

Assistant Master

G. E. Redshaw

Stock Foreman

R. A. Amiel

Estate Foreman

H. S. Holt

Apiarist

H. N. Cole

Instructor in Metal Work

G. E. R dshaw

Drill Instructor

R. M. Rainford

Instructor in Woodwork

Miss E. Miles

Matron

D.M.O. Lower St. Andrew

Medical Officer.

IV.—GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

The Government Stock Farm which is located on Hope Estate, six miles from Kingston was started in 1910 and has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. The Farm supplies milk daily to the Public Institutions in Kingston.

The area of the Farm is 1,850 acres, of which about one-third is available for pasture, the balance being hilly. There are about 200 tenants on the property, the greater proportion of whom work on the Stock Farm and on the lands belonging to Hope Gardens.

Live-stock.—At the Government Stock Farm are herds representing the following breeds of cattle: Guernseys, Holstein Friesian, Jersey, Montgomery (Zebu), and Red Poll. Besides dairy cattle the Farm also keeps a number of plough steers, riding horses and mules. A flock of Rhode Island Reds and one of White Leghorns is also kept. The number of head of the various kinds of live-stock kept on the Farm in 1937 were:—

Bulls	..	34
Purebred cows and heifers	..	37
Grade cows and heifers	..	433
Mules	..	22
Horses	..	4
Steers	..	11
		<hr/>
		541

Poultry 89 head

Milk Sales.—The Farm derives the greater part of its revenue from the sale of milk to the Public Institutions. The total sales of milk for 1937 amounted to 236,506 quarts.

Butter.—Butter is made from the surplus milk and sold to the Public Institutions. Butter sales for 1937 amounted to a total of 1,825 pounds.

Sale of Stock.—Bulls and bull calves are sold to the public at reasonable prices, and the Farm has through this medium, assisted materially in improving the type of dairy

cattle in the Island. Cows are sold only by auction, an auction sale of such animals being held from time to time as the size of the herd warrants.

Mangoes.—Some years ago Bombay Mangoes were planted on the Farm and are now in full bearing. Most of the crop from these trees is exported after the local demand has been supplied.

V.—GOVERNMENT STUD FARM AND EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Grove Place, Manchester.

Grove Place was established as a public stud farm in 1920 and operated as such up to 1931 when its scope was extended to include Education, Experimental and Extension work in Agriculture.

The property comprises over 1,000 acres partly in woodlands, well divided established Guinea Grass and Common pastures and Experimental areas. It is centrally located for transportation and a railway siding is provided on the Farm.

Live Stock.—The work in Live Stock is directed to the provision of a public stud service and the general improvement of all classes of Live Stock, *e.g.*,
breeding and distribution of dairy cows suited to local conditions;
breeding and distribution of stud animals—jacks and boars;
breeding of superior working mules, thoroughbred race and hack horses.

A herd of 138 head of graded cattle, eleven thoroughbred mares, three jennets, and Berkshire pigs form part of the live stock equipment.

Stud Animals.—The following are available for public service:

Horsekind:	Imported Thoroughbred Stallion—Snow Boy
	Imported Kentucky Jack—Senator Owen
	Native Jack—Grove Dick.
Cattle:	Imported Pure-bred Jersey
	Pure-bred Guernsey
	Montgomery-Jersey
	Montgomery-Guernsey
Pigs:	Berkshire Boar

Service Fees—

Horsekind:	To Stallion—	
	Mares (thoroughbred)	£5 5s.
	Mares (ordinary)	£2
	To Jack: Mares	£1 10s.
	Jennets	£2

Cows: 10s. per head with one month's free pasturage and 4/- per month subsequently.

Pigs: 5/- per sow and sixpence per diem after three days.

Animals sent for service must be in good health and free of ticks.

In order to facilitate breeders distant from the Farm a subsidy to assist with transportation of cows is provided.

Other public services include a 2,000 gallon dipping tank and weighbridge for use of which charges of one penny and sixpence per head respectively are made.

Agricultural.—Experimental work in the cultivation and fertilizing of the staple and minor crops and the introduction of new crop and fodder plants are undertaken.

Demonstration plots are maintained and open to the public for field day inspection, and provide the means for agricultural instruction to senior students from the Hope Farm School who spend half of each term at Grove Place.

A large scale experiment in the fertilizing of grapefruit is in operation, and in addition experimental work in the fertilization of potatoes, fodder and other crops are undertaken.

A small nursery for budded citrus plants, coffee and special timber trees is maintained.

Staff:

Agricultural Superintendent	L. Anglin Powell (in charge)
Superintendent of Stock ..	E. U. Lewis
Agricultural Assistants ..	I. W. Lawrence
	D. R. Stanley
	E. A. Dawes
Clerk ..	R. N. Lewis
Typist: ..	Miss M. E. Masters
Address—Grove Place, Mile Gully P.O. (Porterage on Telegram 1/-.)	

VI.—FIELD SERVICES.

1. *Plant Disease Inspection*.—A staff of 19 Inspectors of Plant Diseases under a Supervising Inspector is distributed throughout the Island for the purpose of enforcing the rules and regulations laid down for the control of plant diseases and also of investigating any suspected cases of plant disease in their respective areas.

2. *Field Experiments*.—Manurial and varietal experiments are carried out by officers of the Department in connection with various crops, principally sugar cane and banana, citrus and vegetables.

3. *Plant Nurseries*.—When necessary, plant nurseries are established and maintained in suitable localities for the supply of plants which it is desired to distribute in large quantities and for demonstration purposes. The following nurseries are at present in existence:—(a) Citrus: Two nurseries have been established at Dawkins Caymanas and at Tamarinds, Prison Farm, Spanish Town, respectively, for the purpose of supplying budded plants of selected citrus varieties in connection with a Citrus Development Scheme which was evolved chiefly to provide a suitable industry for banana lands which have been devastated by Panama Disease. A Citrus Loan Scheme is also in operation whereby planters are given assistance in the establishing of citrus groves. Over 67,000 plants have been set out under the supervision of the Department since August, 1934, and are promising good returns. (b) Tobacco: On the advice of the Agricultural Development Board a Tobacco Specialist with extensive experience of tobacco production in the East investigated and reported upon the possibilities of the local tobacco industry. As a result tobacco nurseries and fields have been established at Hope, Temple Hall and Cherry Gardens, and tobacco fields in Clarendon and St. Elizabeth, under the direction of the Specialist, the object being to demonstrate to growers correct methods of growing, harvesting and curing cigar wrapper and binder tobacco for the English Market.

A tobacco grading, fermenting and packing centre has been established on the outskirts of Kingston, and all tobacco for export is passed through this centre, which is operated under regulations and rules approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

VII.—RESEARCH AND LABORATORIES.

The Government Laboratories situated on the western portion Hope Gardens lands adjoining Jamaica College comprise the following which are maintained by the Department for the work of its Research Officers:—

(a) *Chemical Laboratory (Analytical)*.—Analysis of official and general samples is carried out here by the Deputy Island Chemist. A schedule of the Scale of Fees as approved by the Governor in Privy Council is given on page 165 of Handbook for 1936. Certain chemicals, particularly those used in the preparation of Cattle Dips, are kept in stock and sold to the public.

(b) *Chemical Laboratory (Agricultural)*.—The primary work of this Division is concerned with problems of soil deficiency.

A study of the soils of Jamaica with special reference to their composition and classification is being conducted. Field experiments are carried out with the object of determining the optimum manurial requirements of the major crops of the Island. The chief crops concerned are bananas, sugar cane and citrus. The Division acts in an advisory capacity to planters who have soil or plant problems not directly associated with disease. Analyses of Agricultural substances such as fertilisers are undertaken. The Division collects, summarises and distributes statistical information with regard to sugar cane production and sugar factory performance in the Island.

Variety experiments with sugar cane are conducted.

(c) *Pathological Laboratory*.—The Plant Pathologist is in charge of this laboratory, and is responsible for the study of plant diseases and the examination of methods of

control and eradication. The Plant Inspection Service which involves the examination of all importations of plants and planting material, fruits and vegetables is under the control of this officer.

(d) *Entomological Laboratory.*—The entomological problems of agriculturists are here dealt with by the Government Entomologist whose advice to planters is available in regard to measures of control of outbreaks of insect pests. The introduction of natural enemies, receiving special attention from this officer, has been attended with much success. A taxonomic collection has been gradually built up since the first Entomologist was appointed in 1915. This has now been supplemented by an economic collection describing insects during various stages and the plants attacked. The collection is applied for educational purposes, at agricultural shows, at lectures and for the use of local agriculturists.

(e) *Botanical Laboratory.*—The work of the Botanical Division is mainly directed towards counteracting the ravages produced by Panama Disease or Banana Wilt by the production of a variety of banana, immune or highly resistant to the disease, which at the same time will be acceptable to the overseas markets. It is hoped to achieve this aim by the hybridization of the Gros Michel, the common commercial banana, with immune fertile species. The several such immune species in use have resulted in the production of some hundreds of hybrids with edible fruit which are at the present time under test for their degree of resistance to the disease and their commercial possibilities. The chief attendant difficulty to breeding, the high sterility of the edible varieties, is being attacked by cytological investigations of the seedlings, parents, and of the genus as a whole.

A further campaign of this division is designed to combat the effects of the mosaic disease of the pawpaw, *Carica papaya*, along lines similar to those summarised above defining the Banana Breeding Programme.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY, JAMAICA.

SCALE OF FEES.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s	d.
Acid for electrolytes, from 10/6 to	1	1	0
Agricultural limes and marls, CaCO ₃ only	0	5	0
Agricultural limes and marls, complete analysis	0	10	6
Alcoholic liquors, strength only	0	5	0
Ashes of plants for use as fertilisers, complete	1	1	0
Ashes of plants, Potash and Phosphoric Acid only	0	10	0
Barks and Tannin materials for tannin content	1	1	0
Bay Rums and liquid perfumes from 10/6 to	1	1	0
Butter, moisture, fat and salt	0	10	6
Butter, complete analysis	1	1	0
Cane Juices, sucrose only	0	4	0
Cane Juice, complete analysis	0	10	6
Citrus Juices, and fruits for citric acid	0	5	0
Coals, for ash, moisture, sulphur, carbon and volatile	1	1	0
Condensed Milks for fat only	0	7	0
Condensed Milks, complete analysis	1	1	0
Copra, oil only	0	7	0
Copra, complete analysis	1	1	0
Drugs for B.P. specification purposes, simple	0	10	6
Drugs, both crude and complex for assay	1	1	0
Essential Oils, native manufacture	0	5	0
Essential Oils, imported	0	10	6
Essences and Oils for use in making Alcoholic liquor	2	2	0
Feeding Stuffs, per constituent	0	5	0
Fertilisers, per constituent	0	5	0
Foods for preservatives	0	7	0
Foods for prohibited colouring matters and poisons	0	10	6
Fuel Oils, Flash point and Specific Gravity	0	10	6
Gasoline, Kerosine and Turpentine, Flash point and S.G.	0	10	6
Gasoline, Kerosine and Turpentine, complete	1	1	0
Logwood and other dyewoods for dye content	1	1	0
Honey, native for sugar content	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Honey, for detection of adulterants and quality	1	1	0
Margarine and butter substitutes, moisture, fat and salt	0	10	6
Margarine and butter substitutes, complete analysis	1	1	0
Lubricating oils for Viscosity, S.G. and Flash point	1	1	0
Medicines, for check of prescription which must be sent with the sample	1	1	0
Milks, fresh, for Fat, S. G. and Total solids	0	2	0
Milks, fresh for Fat, etc., for 2 or more samples submitted at the same time per sample	0	1	0
Mineral Waters, manufactured	1	1	0
Molasses, polarisation only	0	4	0
Molasses, apparent purity and Brix	0	10	6
Minerals and Ores, per constituent determined	0	10	6
Metals and Alloys, ferrous per constituent	0	5	0
Metals and Alloys, non-ferrous per constituent	0	6	0
Oils, Edible, of native manufacture	0	10	6
Oils, Edible, imported	1	1	0
Pimento leaves and berries for oil content	0	10	6
Pimento leaves for oil content and test of oil	1	1	0
Paints, Oil, pigment and fillers	1	1	0
Rum, strength, acidity and ethers	0	10	6
Rum, complete analysis	1	1	0
Soaps, complete analysis	1	1	0
Soils (a) mechanical analysis	0	10	6
(b) Nitrogen; potash, Phos. Acid; Humus; Lime; Lime requirement at 5/- per factor	1	10	0
Soils (c) Fertility analysis, available Potash and Phos. Acid at 7/- per factor	0	14	0
Complete analysis as (a), (b) and (c)	2	12	6
Saccharin in foods and beverages	0	10	6
Sugars, polariscope test per single sample	0	4	0
Sugars, polariscope test 5 samples or more half price			
Salinity of irrigation waters and soils	0	4	0
Viscera of animals for poisons	1	11	6
Waters, Boiler feed for hardness only	0	4	0
Waters, Boiler feed for Ca. Mg, Cl, SO ₄ and hardness	1	0	0
Waters for domestic purposes	1	1	0
Waters complete mineral analysis	2	12	6
Waters, Mineral for complete analysis and Radio-activity	10	10	0
Waters for detection of poisonous substances	0	4	0
Miscellaneous analyses of trade articles not enumerated in the above schedule from 10/6 to	5	5	0

ANALYSES OF GENERAL INTEREST ARE CARRIED OUT FREE OF CHARGE.

Certificates of analysis of samples submitted by the public are issued on condition that such certificates are not to be used in any way for the purposes of advertisement.

All fees for analysis must be prepaid, and should accompany the samples.

All samples of liquids should measure at least one pint, with the exception of water samples, when special sampling bottles are supplied on application to the Laboratory.

Samples of solid substances should weigh not less than 8 ounces, except in special circumstances.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th November, 1932.

VIII —LOW TEMPERATURE AND MARKETING STATION.

The Low Temperature and Marketing Station was opened in May, 1935, for the purpose of dealing with refrigeration and transport problems connected with the export of banana and citrus fruit and of exploring the possibilities of export trade development in minor fruits and vegetables. Experimental plots are also maintained in connection with this Station for the trial of a wide variety of vegetables and other potential exportable products.

In July, 1937, a Marketing Division was established to take over the existing station. Staff and buildings were provided for commercial shipments of minor fruit and vegetables, while marketing problems generally were brought under the Office of Development and Marketing Officer, which was created at the same time.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Board was appointed in 1935, on a motion by the Hon. R. Ehrenstein in the Legislative Council. The terms of reference of the Board are "to consider and report on projects of agricultural development in connection with the loan which it is proposed to raise shortly and to consider any further items in connection with agricultural projects which may be laid before the Board for their recommendations."

It consists of—

The Director of Agriculture (*Chairman*), Hon. A. H. Hodges, c.m.g., Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Hon. C. A. Reid, Hon. G. C. Wainwright, o.b.e., Hon. Ellis Levy, Sir Charlton Harrison, Mr. R. F. Williams, Hon. H. E. Allan, Mr. N. W. Manley, Mr. J. G. Kieffer, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp. Mr. F. E. V. Smith is Secretary of the Board.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ADVISORY BOARD.

THE Agricultural Produce Law of 1926, came into effect on April 26th under the administration of the Hon. A. S. Jelf, c.m.g., then Acting Governor of the Island. The Law provides for the inspection of all classes of island produce exported from the Island, and is intended to secure uniform and high grade produce. The actual work of inspection of produce started in July, 1927, and the value of this inspection has been fully borne out by the general support which the Law has received from all sections of the Island and from all branches of our produce trade.

A systematic inspection has taken place of all produce buying depots, which has resulted in a more sanitary condition of these houses. Produce intended for export has been carefully examined, and in several instances where not considered by the Inspector as fit for export, such produce has been condemned and destroyed by the Police. Such condemnation was, in effect, a valuable lesson to all growers, and has resulted in greater care being exercised by the entire trade which has had a very healthy effect on the Island's export trade.

In the administration of this Law, there is provided an Advisory Board to the Government, a staff of Inspectors and a Secretary. The office is situated in the West Block of the Public Buildings.

From the 1st April, 1936, the Inspectors of Produce have been placed under the Department of Science and Agriculture for administrative purposes.

Advisory Board:—Hon. Sir A. H. D'Costa, *Chairman*; Hon. A. C. Burnes, V. L. George, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, O. L. Keeling, G. G. R. Sharp, J. G. Kieffer, The Development and Marketing Officer, The Secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society

STAFF.

Inspectors of Produce:—P. W. Murray, *Chief Inspector*; Ian H. Campbell, Montego Bay P.O., R. C. Somerville, Linstead P.O., A. M. Douet, Kingston, P.O., H. B. Monteith, Brown's Town P.O., C. M. G. Purchas, Kingston, P.O., T. V. Thomson, Chester Castle P.O. *Secretary*, Miss U. E. Davis. *Typist and Stenographer*, Miss C. D. Levy.

SUGAR CONTROL BOARD*

UNDER the Sugar Industry Control Law (Law 31 of 1933) a Sugar Control Board was appointed by the Government, the duties of which were *inter alia* to recommend the percentage of the Local and Export Sugar Quotas annually to the Government for proclamation under the Law; to advise as to local sugar standards and prices; and to safeguard the interests of the public in matters of the sugar marketed for local consumption. On the passing of Law 43 of 1937, which repealed previous sugar legislation, a new Sugar Control Board was appointed to carry out the same duties and the additional ones (in regard to Sugar Quotas and registering and licensing of Cane Farmers) rendered necessary by the International Sugar Agreement of the 6th May, 1937. The members of this Board are:—The Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*, The Hon. Sir Charles Dooley, Kt., c.b.e., The Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, o.b.e., Mr. D. J. Verity (representing the Sugar Manufacturers), Mr. J. G. Kieffer, Mr. F. V. Lumb, Mr. R. B. Barker, M.A., Mr. U. Theo. McKay, (representing the Cane Farmers).

*For previous history of Sugar Control see Handbook of 1937-38.

Sugar imports are forbidden under the Law, except by licence to be granted by the Control Board. In practice, no such licences are granted except for special classes of sugar not produced here.

The maximum retail prices for the various grades of sugar in Jamaica fixed by His Excellency the Governor and published in the Jamaica Gazette on 18th January, 1934, are:—

Low Grade Grocery (D. Grade) 2½d. per lb. Ordinary Grocery (C Grade) 3d. per lb.
High Grade Grocery (B Grade) 3½d. per lb. White Sugar (A Grade) 3½d. per lb.
Granulated Sugar 4d. per lb. Icing Sugar 4½d. per lb.

RUM CONTROL BOARD.

THE Board was appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 3 of 1937, The Rum Control Amendment Law, 1937, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of that Law. It consists of: The Assistant to the Attorney General (*Chairman*), the Island Chemist the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. D. J. Verity (representing the Rum Manufacturers) Mr. H. V. Myers, M.B.E., (representing the Rum Dealers), the Hon. G. S. Seymour, O.B.E. Mr. R. B. Barker and Mr. Lindsay Downer.

CITRUS DEVELOPMENT LOAN BOARD.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to be the Board under Section 3 of Law 31 of 1935, the Citrus Development Aid Law 1935, for the purpose of administering the scheme for advances to citrus growers as provided by that Law:—Mr. F. E. V. Smith, (*Chairman*), the Treasurer and the Crown Solicitor.

COCONUT PRODUCTS BOARD.

THE Board is appointed by the Governor under Section 3 of Law 23 of 1931, The Coconut Industry Law, 1931. The powers and duties of the Board are as follows:—

- (a) from time to time to receive and consider on behalf of the Governor (1) all applications for the grant of licenses for the importation of edible oil (2) all applications for the grant of licenses for the exportation of copra and for edible oil.
- (b) from time to time to advise the Governor as to the steps which he should take to control the export from this Island of copra and for edible oil, and for this purpose to call for such returns and to obtain such information as they may deem requisite.
- (c) from time to time to advise the Governor as to the maximum retail prices which it is advisable for him to fix for the various grades of edible oils in Jamaica, and for this purpose to obtain such expert advice and to do all such other acts and things as they may deem requisite.
- (d) from time to time to advise the Governor in Privy Council as to such rules as in their opinion should be prescribed by him for carrying out the provisions of Law 23 of 1931 and also as to the forms of license and such other forms as may be requisite.
- (e) to perform such duties and exercise such powers as may from time to time be assigned to the Board or conferred upon the Board by the Governor or the Governor in Privy Council as the case may be for fully carrying into effect the provisions of this Law.

The Board consists of: the Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O., (*Chairman*), Hon. Sir Chas. Doorly, Kt., C.B.E., Mr. V. L. George and Mr. W. E. O. Turvill, Mr. E. G. Wilson, Accountant in the Island Treasury, is Secretary of the Board.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BANANA AND CITRUS INDUSTRIES.

A Committee appointed by the Governor to advise on matters connected with the Banana Industry of Jamaica and the establishment of Citrus Groves.

COMMITTEE—Director of Agriculture (*Chairman*); Messrs. K. V. Abendana, Harold Braham, T. J. Cawley, F. A. Cory, G. J. Goble, G. A. Hawkins, Percy Lindo, G. G. R. Sharp, Development and Marketing Officer, Secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, The Government Plant Pathologist (*Secretary*).

ADVISORY BOARD ON LEAF SPOT DISEASE OF BANANAS.

THE Board was appointed by Government in January, 1939. It consists of the Director of Agriculture (*Chairman*), the Treasurer, Hon. G. S. Seymour, O.B.E., Mr. Graham Hawkins, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, and a representative each of the United Fruit Co., the Jamaica Banana Producers Association and the Standard Fruit and Shipping Co.

CENTRAL LANDS ADVISORY BOARD.

THE Board was reconstituted in 1938, with terms of reference as follows:—

- (a) to consider reports from the Land Settlement Commissioner in regard to areas which are in need of land settlement and to advise the Land Settlement Commissioner when required, as to the best means of satisfying such demands.
- (b) to examine and report upon proposals referred by the Government and by the Land Settlement Commissioner for the acquisition of properties for land settlement and related purposes, and to recommend such investigations in regard thereto as may be necessary.
- (c) to make recommendations for the purchase of lands for land settlement and related purposes, including the price of acquisition, the extent and cost of development, and the nature of assistance for agricultural and other development by small holders who are subsequently allotted land.
- (d) to consider and advise Government upon the terms and conditions applying to the purchase management and development of small holdings on land settlement schemes.
- (e) to consider and make recommendations upon the reservation or disposal of Crown Lands.
- (f) to consider and make recommendations in regard to the acquisition, reservation, control or disposal of lands for forest reserves and forest purposes generally including woodland reservations on land settlement schemes.
- (g) to order such valuations and investigations as may be considered necessary to carry out the functions of the Board in considering and making recommendations to the Government upon the various matters referred to it.
- (h) to advise on any other matters connected with land settlement, Crown Lands and forest reserves referred to the Board by the Government or by the Land Settlement Commissioner.

The members of the Board are:—

The Land Settlement Commissioner (*Chairman*), the Director of Agriculture, the Hon. Sir Charles Dooley, Kt., C.B.E., Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. J. D. Verity, Mr. U. Theo. McKay, Mr. E. L. Jack, Mr. A. E. Muschett, Mr. D. C. Mais is Secretary of the Board.

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

THE following gentlemen* have been appointed by Government to be a Standing Committee with executive powers to deal with the exhibits for the British Industries Fair and any other exhibits which the Government may decide to display at any other Exhibition:—The Director of Agriculture, *Chairman*, Mr. F. E. V. Smith, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mr. W. E. O. Turvill (representing the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce), Mr. J. B. Stiven (representing the Tourist Trade Development Board), Mr. T. P. Evelyn (representing the Jamaica Imperial Association), and the Secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A SOCIETY of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the Board, *ex-officio*, 14 members elected by the Society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who held office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary and the Director of Agriculture, *ex-officio*; three vice-presidents, and fourteen members elected by the Society triennially. The vice-presidents are now elected annually.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is five shillings per annum, oversea members ten shillings.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 303 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are now eighteen (including one specialist for Bee-keeping); and 2 Supervisors.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the Society in 1903 two Aberdeen-Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the Society. His late Majesty King Edward VII, presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the Society. Subsidies not exceeding half the cost of the animal are now given to the owners of approved small stock sires for the improvement of the various breeds.

The Society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the Society and formerly of the local branches and has an issue of about 5,700 copies per month. Branch members under a more recent rule now subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the Society, is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co., for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the Society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the Contract in January, 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the names of the *Instructors* and their postal addresses.

Supervisors—P. St. L. Bacquie, Mandeville P.O., A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill P.O. *Agricultural Instructors*—U. A. McLaren, Yallahs P.O., C. C. Hastings, Great Valley P.O., H. A. Darby, Mandeville P.O., C. M. A. Robotham, Brown's Town P.O., M. N. Thompson, Chapelton P.O., C. V. Atkinson, Bamboo P.O., F. W. Kelly, Albert Town P.O., W. L. Shirley, Bl u fields P.O., G. R. Graham, Port Antonio P.O., L. A. M. B. Coke, Gayle P.O., J. A. Graham, Spaldings P.O., G. W. Wray, Newmarket P.O.,

C. S. Byles, Linstead P.O., D. A. Jones, Annotto Bay P.O., Chas. D. V. Henderson, Shortwood Road, Halfway Tree P.O., A. L. Virtue, Mocho P.O., A. T. Wilmot, Buff Bay P.O.

In December 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901, and 1905, Orange Conferences, and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing. This was discontinued during the war period and Food Growing Competitions substituted, which were highly successful in producing an abundance of local foodstuffs.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year. These were discontinued in 1915, but renewed in 1924, with a less number of shows.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

President—His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G.; *Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Geo. Seymour-Seymour, O.B.E., Stock-breeder, Cross Roads P.O., (St. Andrew); Rev. W. J. Thompson, Buff Bay P.O., (Portland); U. Theo. McKay, Frankfield P.O. (Clarendon)

The Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. W. Grantham, Kingston P.O. (ex-officio), Director of Agriculture, Kingston P.O. (ex-officio), R. A. Burke, Planter and Penkeeper, Ilandway P.O. (St. Thomas), T. J. Cawley, Banana Planter, Troja P.O. (St. Catherine), C. O. Cover, Brown's Town P.O. (St. Ann), H. G. Dunkley, Mocho P.O. (Clarendon), Sir Charlton Harrison, C.I.E., Planter, Morant Bay P.O. (St. Thomas), Hon. C. A. Little, Ocho Rios (St. Ann), Hon. A. B. Lowe, Planter, Adelphi (St. James), Hon. and Rev. J. W. Maxwell, Duncans P.O. (Trelawny), T. P. V. McDaniel, Banana Planter, Bog Walk P.O. (St. Catherine), D. D. Phillips, Williamsfield P.O. (Manchester), Hon. Chas. A. Reid, Planter, Christiana P.O. (Manchester), Hon. M. H. Segre, Planter and Penkeeper, Sav-la-Mar P.O. (Westmoreland), C. L. A. Stuart, Planter, Pembroke Hall P.O. (St. Mary), W. Harper Watson, Banana Planter, St. Margaret's Bay (Portland). *Secretary*—A. F. Thelwell.

ASSOCIATED BRANCHES.

Parish.	Secretary.	Postal Address.	Date of Affiliation.
Clarendon	W. A. James	Crooked River	(in existence 1926)
Hanover	D. A. Webster	Cascade	February, 1924
Manchester	J. M. Coke	Christiana	1923
Portland	J. L. Hinds	St. Margaret's Bay	September, 1923
St. Andrew	A. W. Burke	Newcastle	1923
St. Ann	T. A. Bramwell	Brown's Town	1934
St. Catherine	F. R. Ricketts	Ginger Ridge	1923
St. Elizabeth	Geo. J. Johnson	Whitehouse	July, 1933
St. James	J. Aug. Rhoden	Anchovy	1934
St. Mary	E. B. Johnson	Carron Hall	September, 1923
St. Thomas	Mrs. G. E. Rowe-Stanley	Morant Bay	September, 1923
Trelawny	H. M. Dyke	Warsop	September, 1930
Westmoreland	J. A. Lewis	Little London	January, 1931

CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES.

THE control of plant diseases is regulated by Law 10 of 1925, "The Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925" and the Orders made thereunder, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—

1. The Governor in Privy Council has power to declare any disease of plants to be a notifiable plant disease, and the Governor to issue an order prescribing the treatment to be followed by the owner or occupier for the treatment of such notifiable plant disease.

In the case of a notifiable plant disease the owner or occupier and every person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of a *notifiable* plant disease on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall with all practicable speed give notice in writing to the Director of Agriculture of the fact of the land or of any plant thereon being so infected or suspected, and should in such notice give all information in his power as to the extent and nature of the disease. The said notice shall be served personally on the Director of Agriculture or shall be addressed to him by registered post.

Where the occupier or the person having the charge or management of land is charged with an offence under the Law, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the Court that he had not knowledge thereof and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

For the purposes of the Law, the decision of the Director of Agriculture as to the presence or identification of any notifiable or infectious plant disease is final.

A fine not exceeding £50 can be inflicted for a breach of an order made under the Law or for failure to notify a notifiable plant disease.

At present the Panama Disease of Bananas and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly are the only plant diseases declared to be notifiable plant diseases to which the above requirements apply.

2. An "Infectious Plant Disease" is a disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council for which the Governor has power to make an order for treatment by the owner, occupier or manager concerned.

No notice of such a disease to the Director of Agriculture is required.

If the owner or occupier or the person having the charge or management of any land fails to carry out the measures prescribed in the order so issued, the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing may enter on such land and may carry out the measures prescribed in the order and the cost of carrying out these measures is recoverable from such owner or occupier as the case may be at the suit of the Director of Agriculture or any person authorised by him in writing, as a Civil Debt before the Resident Magistrate for the parish in which the land in question is situated.

The Bonnygate Disease of Bananas, The Black Weevil Borer of Bananas, the Bud-rot Disease of Coconuts, and the Mosaic Disease of Sugar Cane have been declared to be "Infectious Plant Diseases" under this Law, and Orders prescribing measures for their treatment have been issued.

THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1931, AS VARIED BY THE
PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1934, UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE
PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (PLANTS) LAW 1925 (LAW 10 OF 1925).

1. Every owner or occupier or persons having the charge or management of and (whether the land shall or shall not have been declared to be infected or suspected of being infected with plant disease) who knows or suspects the existence of the Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall, on giving notice to the Director of Agriculture as required by Section 7 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law, 1925, and pending the arrival of a person appointed to carry out the provisions of the said Law hereinafter called "the Inspector," prevent as far as possible all persons and animals passing over the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect with a solution of one half pint Jeyes fluid, or similar disinfectant, per gallon of water, the boots or naked feet of all persons and the feet of any animals entering or walking on the land infected or suspected of being infected and shall disinfect by the heat of fire, or thoroughly cleanse with the disinfectant above described, all outlasses and tools used in the examination or treatment of any suspected plants, and shall examine the clothing of any person leaving the infected area and shall carefully remove any mud or soil found on such clothing, and shall wash any clothing so soiled with the disinfectant above described.

The suspected plant or plants shall not be dug out, nor shall any part thereof be removed or destroyed pending the arrival of the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall examine the suspected plant and his decision as to the presence of the Panama Disease of Bananas shall be conclusive unless the owner shall at once challenge this opinion by handing a statement in writing to the Inspector claiming the right of appeal to the Director of Agriculture for a decision in accordance with Section 9 of

the said Law. The Inspector shall then prepare a sample of the diseased plant and forward this under seal to the Director of Agriculture by Parcels Post, together with an identification label furnishing the description required by Section 11 of the Law.

Pending the decision of the Director of Agriculture which shall be communicated to the owner or occupier through the Inspector in the form of a Certificate signed by the Director of Agriculture the provisions of Clause 1 hereof shall be maintained.

3. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of land on which a plant is situated which in the opinion of the Inspector, or, where appeal has been made to the Director of Agriculture, in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture, is affected with the Panama Disease of Bananas (whether the said land shall or shall not have been declared by Order published in the Jamaica Gazette to be infected, or suspected of being infected with plant disease) shall make a systematic examination of every stool of bananas within a distance of one chain from the diseased plant by cutting down and observing the appearances of the stem and base of each plant. If one or more diseased plants are thereby disclosed a further area of one chain in distance from any such diseased plant shall be further examined in the manner above prescribed and this procedure shall continue until an area has been attained in which no diseased plant is found within one chain of the boundaries of the said area. The whole area thus included shall be an infected area, (hereinafter referred to as "the infected areas") for the purpose of these regulations and shall be treated by the said occupier or other person as follows:—

- (1) A. Every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not, shall be dug up with its roots and cut up into small slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces of plants which are not diseased shall be piled into heaps and treated with fresh-slaked lime. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire the diseased pieces shall be treated with from one to four gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. Lime shall be applied in all the holes from which plants have been dug, and these holes left open and exposed to the sun. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.
- (1) B. Or in the alternative, every banana plant within the infected area whether diseased or not shall be cut off not more than four inches above the soil and the cut surfaces and the soil immediately surrounding all parts of such banana plants shall be treated with a Petroleum Oil of a brand approved by the Director of Agriculture and published as such in the Jamaica Gazette and in sufficient quantity to kill the plants. The material cut down shall be cut up into slices not exceeding three inches in thickness. The pieces from the plants which are not diseased shall be treated either with fresh-slaked lime or a brand of approved Oil. The pieces of the diseased plants shall not be mixed up with those not diseased and if practicable shall be thoroughly burnt so that the fragments are charred to the centre. Where it is not practicable to use fire, the diseased pieces shall be treated with from two to six pints of an approved Oil per plant or with one to four gallons of lime per plant according to the size thereof. The plants found to be diseased shall be cut up and treated last. The pieces of diseased plants shall after treatment be kept in some place within the infected area from which they are not likely to be carried away by flood rains.
- (2) All root food-crops including yams, taniens, ground nuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, Irish potatoes, onions, scallions, turnips, growing on the infected area shall be dug up and destroyed or thoroughly disinfected at the time of treatment of the diseased area with the disinfectant above described.
- (3) All persons who enter the infected area to carry out the treatment prescribed in this Order shall, before proceeding from the infected area to a place not infected, wash their boots or naked feet in a solution of one half-pint of Jeyes' infected, wash their boots or naked feet in a solution of one half-pint of Jeyes' Fluid or similar disinfectant per gallon of water.
- (4) Should adventitious banana suckers appear upon any land after treatment thereof as an infected area under this paragraph, such land shall be treated in the manner prescribed in (1) of this paragraph and the provisions of (2) of Clause 4 hereof and (3) of this paragraph shall apply to such land.

4. The Inspector may himself at his discretion carry out the treatment specified under Clause 3 hereof with or without the consent of the owner.

5. No person except those acting under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 1925, shall without the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained enter on the infected area and no poultry or domestic animal shall be allowed on the said land.

6. (1) No plants or crops of any description shall be planted on the infected area nor shall any implements of tillage be used thereon for a period of at least one year from the last treatment of such area nor until the written permission of the Director of Agriculture has been obtained by the said occupier or other person.

(2) No person shall remove from the infected area any cutlass or implement of tillage used thereon unless and until such cutlass or implement has been disinfected by the heat of fire or thoroughly cleaved with the disinfectant above described.

7. The occupier or other person having the charge or management of any lands adjacent to lands which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of the Inspector is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas shall treat as an infected area within the meaning of the next preceding paragraphs all land within a chain from the nearest diseased plant on the adjacent land.

8. In this Order "diseased plant" means a plant which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture or of a person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plants) Law 10, 1925, is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas.

9. "Notwithstanding anything herein ordered the Director of Agriculture may at any time and in any particular case or in regard to any specified holding, district or parish, by means of a notice published in the Jamaica Gazette or by written instructions to any person appointed under Section 5 of the Protection from Disease (Plant Law 1925 or to the occupier or other person having the charge or management of land which in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture is infected with the Panama Disease of Bananas prescribed and authorize a modification of the measures to be taken for the treatment of the Panama Disease of Bananas or a reduction in the area to be treated as an infected area or a modification of the method of treating infected areas."

NOTICE UNDER THE PANAMA DISEASE OF BANANAS AMENDMENT ORDER, 1934.

By virtue of the authority conveyed by Section 9 of the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931, as varied by the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order 1934, I hereby give notice that I prescribe and authorise for use in the parish of Saint Mary, the following modifications of the measures prescribed by the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931, for the treatment of the Panama Disease of Bananas and of infected areas:—

1. Every owner or occupier or person having the charge or management of land who knows or suspects the existence of Panama Disease of Bananas on the land of which he is the owner or occupier or has the charge or management shall carry out the following treatment:—
 - (i) He shall forthwith cut down each diseased or suspected banana plant not more than four inches above the soil and shall apply to the cut surfaces and to the soil immediately surrounding all parts of each such banana plant a Petroleum Oil of a brand approved by the Director of Agriculture and published as such in the Jamaica Gazette and in sufficient quantity to kill the plants.
 - (ii) The material cut down shall be cut up into slices not exceeding three inches in thickness placed on and around the base of the diseased or suspected plant within a radius not exceeding six feet from the said plant and thoroughly sprinkled with an approved oil applied at the rate of from two to six pints per plant according to the size thereof.
 - (iii) The material treated as in (ii) above shall be so placed and kept as to be not easily carried away by flood rains.
2. An area of not less than six feet radius from each plant treated as in Clause 1 hereof shall be an infected area and shall be subject to the treatment prescribed for and restrictions imposed on infected areas by Sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) of Clause 3 and Clauses 5 and 6 of the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931.

3. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing any person in the parish of Saint Mary who so desires may continue to treat the Panama Disease of Bananas in accordance with the measures prescribed by the Panama Disease of Bananas Amendment Order, 1931.

(Sgd.) A. C. BARNES,
Director of Agriculture,
9th August, 1934.

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (YAM AND COCOHEAD) ORDER, 1930.

(Made 5th May, 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 15th May, 1930.)

1. No person shall remove any Yam Heads or Cocoheads or any planting material of yams, cocoos or toyas from within the boundaries of any parish of this Island to any place within the boundaries of any other parish of the Island, excepting where the place of origin and the place of destination are within the boundaries of the same property, holding or estate and except under or by virtue of a Permit or License in writing for the removal of such Yam Heads, Cocohead or any planting material of yams, cocoos or toyas, first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture and upon such terms and conditions (if any) as the Director of Agriculture may impose in and by such Permit or License.

2. The interpretation Law, 1900 (Law 9 of 1900) shall for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order apply in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of a Law.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Protection from Diseases (Plant) Law (Yam and Cocohead) Order, 1930."

THE PROTECTION FROM PLANT DISEASE (BANANA AND PLANTAIN SUCKERS) ORDER, 1935.

(Made 7th May, 1935.)

No person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed any banana suckers or plantain suckers from any place to any other place except under or by virtue of a permit in writing for the removal of such banana suckers or plantain suckers first had and obtained from the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector of Plant Diseases or any other person duly authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture to issue such a permit: provided that this Order shall not apply to the removal of banana suckers or plantain suckers within the boundaries of any one holding property or estate held by the same owner or tenant, nor to the removal of banana suckers or plantain suckers from one holding property or estate to another adjoining holding property or estate if both are owned or rented by the same person or company.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1929.

1. In the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom these shall be, permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used, and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of the large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.
 - (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
 - (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.
2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the

importation of these into the Island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of plant disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Departments.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under Section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1929."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants," include any tree, plant, root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any soil, articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900. (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

9. The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1925, is hereby revoked.

By Orders issued under Law 10 of 1925, the importation of Cotton and Citrus plants is prohibited while by Orders issued under the Customs (Importation Prohibition) Law 1916, the importation of Banana plants or any parts thereof, tools or implements of labour usually employed in the cultivation of Bananas that may have come directly or indirectly from Central or South America or the Island of Trinidad, Coconuts in the Husk and Citrus Fruits is prohibited.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND TOOLS ORDER, 1930.

(Made 26th April, 1930. Published in Jamaica Gazette of 1st May, 1930.)

- (a) On and after the 1st day of August, 1930, the written permit of the Director of Agriculture, referred to in Section 2 of the said Order, shall take the form of a Label bearing particulars of the permit and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.
- (b) Every person who desires to import plants from any country other than the United Kingdom shall apply to the Director of Agriculture for a permit before despatching the order for such plants.
- (c) The permit, if and when issued by the Director of Agriculture, shall be forwarded by the Importer to the Supplier who shall attach it to the package containing the plant or plants to which the permit relates.
- (d) Every package of plants which shall arrive by mail subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1930, without a permit attached thereto shall forthwith be destroyed by the Post Office.

2. The provisions of the Interpretation Law, 1926 (Law 26 of 1926) shall for the purpose of interpretation apply as well to this Order as to "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1929" in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1930."

"THE CUSTOMS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) FRUIT AND VEGETABLES PROCLAMATION 1934." AS AMENDED BY THE CUSTOMS (IMPORTATION PROHIBITION) FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCLAMATION, 1935.

1. On and after the date of the publication of this Proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette, the importation into this Island of all fruits and vegetables (except dried or processed fruits and vegetables, grains, seeds, Irish potatoes and onions including any species of "Allium") from all countries shall be and the same is hereby prohibited; provided however that this prohibition shall not be applicable to such fruits and vegetables as are the products of the countries specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation and which shall comply with and be subject to the conditions specified hereunder:—

(a) All importations permitted under this Proclamation shall be accompanied by a certificate from a competent authority of the Government of the country of origin stating that the produce is home grown, fresh, clean and free from diseases and pests.

(b) The certificate shall especially state that the Mediterranean fruit fly *Ceratitis capitata* does not exist in the country of origin.

(c) Importers of fruit and vegetables admitted under this Proclamation are required to give seven days, clear notice of arrival of such produce to the Director of Agriculture.

(d) All produce admitted under this Proclamation shall be subject to inspection by an officer duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture.

(e) Upon being satisfied that any produce admitted under this Proclamation is infected with pests or disease, the Director of Agriculture shall be empowered to order any treatment to be applied to such produce with the object of destroying such pests or disease, or to order the destruction of such produce by and at the expense of the importer with out compensation.

2. The Proclamations dated the 9th day of July, 1929, and the 27th day of May, 1930, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 11th day of July, 1929, and the 29th day of May, 1930, respectively shall be and the same are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE.

The United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, The Bahamas, The United States of America, New Zealand.

EXPORT OF PLANTS.

The exportation of plants from Jamaica is governed by Law 17 of 1925, "The Export of Plants Prohibition Law, 1925," which provides that the Governor may, by Proclamation to be published in the Jamaica Gazette prohibit or restrict and regulate the exportation from the Island of any plant or part thereof. The penalty for a breach of any Proclamation made under this Law is a fine not exceeding One Hundred Pounds or in default of payment imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour.

Proclamations under the Law have, so far, been issued only in respect of living Pimento plants and seeds, Banana Suckers and viable Ginger as follows:—

"**THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (PIMENTO) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1929.**"
(Made 22nd November, 1929. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 28th November, 1929.)

The exportation from this Island of living plants, seeds or cuttings of pimento is hereby prohibited.

This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Pimento) Prohibition Proclamation, 1929."

"**THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (BANANA SUCKERS) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1930.**"
(Made 17th September, 1930. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 18th September, 1930).

The exportation from this Island of plants known as "Banana Suckers" is hereby prohibited unless the same are certified by the Department of Agriculture, to have originated from lands free from Banana Borer and Panama Disease.

2. This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Banana Suckers) Prohibition Proclamation, 1930."

"**THE EXPORT OF PLANTS (GINGER) PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION, 1933**"

(Made 20th June, 1933. Published in the Jamaica Gazette of 29th June, 1933).

The exportation from this Island of the viable portions of Ginger plants shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

2. This Proclamation may be cited as "The Export of Plants (Ginger) Prohibition Proclamation, 1933."

THE TICK (CONTROL AND ERADICATION) ORDER, 1928.

1. From and after the 15th day of March, 1928, "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1923," made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 10th day of July, 1923, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th July, 1923, is revoked, and in lieu thereof this Order cited as "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Order 1928," made by the Governor in Privy Council on this 12th day of March, 1928, shall be substituted therefor.

2. In this Order the following expressions shall have the meaning assigned to each respectively, except when otherwise stated.

- (i) "The Law" means "The Tick (Control and Eradication) Law 1920 (Law 41 of 1920)."
- (ii) "Arsenical Dip" means a preparation containing not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of Arsenious Oxide, in every one hundred gallons of a dipping fluid approved by the Director of Agriculture, and declares by Notice in the Jamaica Gazette to be an approved dipping fluid for the purposes of the Law.
- (iii) "Dipping Tank" means a tank used for dipping Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks and shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of "The Tick, (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922" made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th day of October, 1922, whether or not the tank be constructed on a holding on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding the number of One Hundred.
- (iv) "Spraying" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle, by a syringe or other appliance, of well dispersed fine portions or droplets of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.
- (v) "Washing" means the application to the whole exterior surface of the body of Cattle by a rag, sponge, brush or other means of an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture for the purposes of the Law.
- (vi) "Registered" means recorded in the Office of the Director of Agriculture and when applied to "Dipping Tanks" means Tanks constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, made on the third day of October, 1922, and published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 19th October, 1922.
- (vii) "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor under Section 5 of the Law.
- (viii) "Inspection" means examination by an Inspector by any or all means of "Dipping Tanks," other structures, appliances, "Arsenical Dips," liquids, other preparations and all other things connected with the treatment of the control and eradication of ticks under the Law, and includes the examination of the Cattle themselves (namely, horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules, asses, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves) on the holding of any Owner or Occupier.
- (ix) "Certificate of Exemption" means a Certificate granted by the Director of Agriculture to the Owner or Occupier of a holding, whereby such Owner or Occupier is temporarily exempted or otherwise from the provisions of this Order, on such conditions or in such particular manner as the Director of Agriculture may deem fit and set forth in such Certificate of Exemption.

3. (i) The Owner or Occupier of any holding on which there shall be at any time, Cattle of or exceeding the number of Thirty, shall make an *annual in-giving* to the Director of Agriculture, in accordance with Schedule No. 1 of this Order, during the month of April of each calendar year, of the *maximum number* of Cattle which are or were pastured or maintained on his holding on the first day of April of the same year.

(ii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a "Dipping Tank" has been or may be constructed at any time, shall forthwith after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette, inform the Director of Agriculture in writing of the location, type of construction and capacity of such "Dipping Tank," and such "Dipping Tank" shall be

duly "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture, if constructed in accordance with Section 2 of "The Tick (Control and Eradication) (Dipping Tanks) Order, 1922, provided such "Dipping Tank is not already "Registered" in the Department of Agriculture.

(iii) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which a registered "Dipping Tank" has been constructed, shall inform the Director of Agriculture in writing; whenever his "Dipping Tank" in consequence of drought, lack of water, defects in its structure or other cause, cannot be utilised for the treatment of Cattle for ticks, as required by the Law and shall thereupon apply to the Director of Agriculture for a Certificate of Exemption, who shall, if satisfied thereon, issue such a Certificate.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding Thirty in number, shall keep an accurate record in a book, reserved exclusively for this purpose, and in accordance with Schedule No. 2 of this Order, of the date, number, and kind or class of Cattle treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying," or "Washing" as the case may be, in compliance with the provisions of this Order. Such book and its record shall be open to inspection at any time on demand by the Director of Agriculture, and Inspector under the Law, or any officer of Police.

(v) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding Thirty in number, although required to treat his Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks as is set forth in sub-section (iii) of Section 4 of this Order, shall be exempt from keeping such record as mentioned in the preceding clause hereof unless or until such Owner or Occupier is required by the Director of Agriculture by Notice to be published in the Jamaica Gazette to keep such record.

(vi) The Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattles irrespective of their number, shall, when given *three full days'* notice in writing by an Inspector under the Law or an officer of the Police, assemble and confine in manner suitable for their inspection all or any Cattle on his holding or other place, which the Inspector under the Law or Officer of Police may require him to present for inspection.

4. All Cattle on every holding in the Island, except as hereinafter provided, shall be treated for the control and eradication of ticks by "Dipping," "Spraying," or "Washing" in accordance with the terms and directions hereinafter stated for different holdings, by the use of an "Arsenical Dip," and the treatment of all Cattle as aforesaid shall be at intervals of not more than *Two Weeks* between each treatment unless the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law gives written permission for a longer interval between treatments or the Owner or Occupier first obtain a Certificate of Exemption, from the Director of Agriculture.

(i) Where there shall be at any time Cattle of or exceeding *One Hundred* in number on one and the same holding or on a group of holdings in the possession or occupation of the same Owner or Occupier and the holdings within such group are not more than *Three Miles* apart each from the other along any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, the Cattle on such single holding or group of holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" them in a "Registered" "Dipping Tank" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(ii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier, by the payment of a fee not exceeding *Two Pence* for each dipping of each head of Cattle or by other means is able to obtain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank" on a holding not more than *Two Miles* from his holding by any road, passage or way along which Cattle may be driven or led, such Cattle shall be treated for ticks by "Dipping" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iii) On holdings where there shall be at any time Cattle not exceeding *Ninety-nine* in number and the Owner or Occupier is unable to gain access to and the use of a Public Dipping Tank or other "Registered" "Dipping Tank," because his holding is more than *Two Miles* distant from any such Tank by any road, passage or way along which Cattle can be driven or led, or, for other reasons satisfactory to the Director of Agriculture such Owner or Occupier is unable to secure facilities for the dipping of his Cattle, in such cases the Cattle on such holdings shall be treated for ticks by "Spraying" or "Washing" with an approved "Arsenical Dip" in accordance with the first paragraph of this Section.

(iv) The Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may at any time be constructed shall provide the means necessary for accurate testing of the fluid used in such Dipping Tank for the treatment of Cattle for ticks; and such fluid

when used for the dipping of Cattle for the control of ticks, shall contain not less than 1.6 lbs. and not more than 2 lbs. of arsenious oxide in every one hundred gallons of the dipping fluid and in other respects conform in composition with an "Arsenical Dip" approved by the Director of Agriculture, as declared by notice in the Jamaica Gazette, to be an "Arsenical Dip" for the purposes of the Law.

5. The Director of Agriculture or an Inspector appointed under the Law is empowered.

- (i) To order the treatment of Cattle for ticks on any holding by "Dipping," "Spraying" or "Washing" at shorter intervals than *two weeks*, but not oftener than at intervals of *ten days*, in any case in which he considers such order is justified.
- (ii) To permit the Owner or Occupier of any holding, on which there shall be at any time Cattle, irrespective of their number, to treat such Cattle for the control and eradication of ticks at longer intervals than two weeks, but not exceeding one month, unless a Certificate of Exemption be obtained by such Owner or Occupier from the Director of Agriculture.
- (iii) To order the Owner or Occupier of any holding on which a Dipping Tank has been or may be constructed to empty and recharge the same in accordance with the requirements of this Order, whenever he may deem such order necessary or justified.

6. Owners or Occupiers of holdings who by the provisions of this Order are required to treat the Cattle on their holdings by "Dipping" in a Public Dipping Tank, or other "registered Dipping Tank," may with the written permission of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained, substitute the method of "Spraying" or "Washing" in lieu of "Dipping" in the case of horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses only, provided such "Spraying" or "Washing" be done as in manner and at intervals as provided in the first paragraph of Section 4 of this Order, and provided, further, that the Director of Agriculture may cancel or revoke at any time and for any reason the permission granted as aforesaid.

7. Nothing in this Order shall apply to horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses which are habitually kept in stables or small paddocks, and which by reason of grooming and special care are maintained in a tick-free condition: nevertheless all such horses, mares, geldings, colts, fillies, mules and asses shall be subject to inspection at any time for the presence or evidence of ticks, and the Owner thereof shall treat any such animal for the control and eradication of ticks according to the provisions of this Order whenever so ordered by the Director of Agriculture or an Inspector under the Law.

8. The Director of Agriculture is empowered to declare from time to time by notice in the Jamaica Gazette any "Arsenical Dip" approved by him for the control and eradication of ticks or other purposes of the Law or any Order made thereunder.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE, TRANSPORTATION AND SAFE KEEPING OF ARSENITE OF SODA.

1. Arsenite of Soda may be sold by the Department of Agriculture to Penkeepers for use in Dipping Tanks.

2. No Penkeeper shall be supplied with Arsenite of Soda by the Department of Agriculture unless his name and address is on the Register of Dipping Tank owners which is kept by the Department of Agriculture.

3. All Arsenite of Soda supplied by the Department of Agriculture shall either be transported in the original drums in which they were received from the manufacturers, or in such a container as may be approved by the Director of Agriculture.

4. (a) Penkeepers shall keep Arsenite of Soda in a strong walled room which shall be fitted with a door provided with a lock which shall be securely locked from the outside.

(b) The key of the lock of the door shall be kept in the personal possession of the Penkeeper or such definite responsible person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(c) The Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the original drums or containers as supplied by the Department of Agriculture, and these drums or containers shall be kept by the Penkeeper, or his appointed agent, in either a metal chest or strong wooden box which shall be securely locked or padlocked.

(d) The key of the metal chest or strong wooden case shall be kept in the possession of a second responsible person appointed for that purpose by the Penkeeper.

(e) No one person may be in possession of both keys for the store room and the chest at the same time.

(f) Both persons in charge of the keys of the store room and the chest in which the Arsenite is kept must attend whenever Arsenite of Soda is being taken into or removed from the store.

(g) The scales for weighing out the Arsenite of Soda shall be kept in the store and shall not be removed from the room in which the Arsenite of Soda is kept.

(h) A book shall be kept in the store room in which the amount of Arsenite of Soda received shall be noted at the time of receipt, and also the amounts weighed out and removed for use at the time of removal. The time and date of removal of all Arsenite of Soda together with its weight shall be entered in the book and the entry shall be certified by the two responsible persons in charge of the keys of the room and the box in which the Arsenite is kept respectively.

This book shall be available for inspection by any Officer of Police.

Any Arsenic sold by The Agricultural Department for use in Dipping Tanks shall be coloured or treated by mixing the same with a blue aniline dye and in particular the dye known as Chlorazol Sky Blue F.F. in the proportion of three pounds of the dye into one ton of Arsenic.

EXPORTATION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall export any of the vegetables or fruits mentioned in the Schedule hereto unless such vegetables or fruits are packed at the Low Temperature and Marketing Experiment Station of the Department of Science and Agriculture or at a packing house controlled by the Marketing Division of that Department.

2. An Inspector of Produce performing the duties of the Development and Marketing Officer (hereinafter called "the Officer") in consultation with the Advisory Board appointed under the Agricultural Produce Law, 1926, or the Chairman of the said Board, shall regulate the quantities of any of the said vegetables or fruits which may be exported to any country during any specified period, and all persons desiring to make shipments shall apply to the Officer for permission to make such shipments at least seven days prior to the proposed day of export.

3. No person shall gather, collect, transport to a packing house for the purpose of exportation, or export any of the said vegetables and fruits except in such manner and in such containers as may be approved by an Inspector of Produce, and all containers for export shall be labelled, tagged or marked in such manner as may be required by the Officer.

4. No person shall export any of the said vegetables and fruits unless the same are of such standard of size and quality as in the opinion of an Inspector of Produce is suitable for export.

5. These regulations shall not apply to bona fide ships' stores or consignments not exceeding five crates or packages shipped for private purposes and not for sale in the country of destination.

SCHEDULE.

Tomatoes	..	Tree Tomatoes
Eggplants	..	Avacado Pears
Peppers of all kinds	..	Carrots
Fresh Beans and Pea	..	Beetroot
Melons of all kinds	..	Turnips
Squash, Cucumbers,	..	Radishes
Vegetable Marrows		Pineapples
Potatoes of all kinds	..	Passion Fruit
Mangoes	..	Granadillas.

Made in Privy Council this fourteenth day of September, 1937.

EDWARD DENHAM,
Governor.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE Laws at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 of 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909, 23 of 1920, 13 of 1924 and 11 of 1932.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor, and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to,

which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed. The Director of Agriculture has been appointed to be the person authorised under Section 4 of the Law to grant permission to import animals.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this law: Domestic poultry, cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, bees. This exemption does not however apply to any animal coming either directly or indirectly from the Island of Trinidad, Tobago or the Continent of South America. Bees are controlled by Law 20 of 1920.

The Law also does not apply to the following animals which are controlled by Law 24 of 1890: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words "cattle," "animal," "disease," and "foreign."

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898, and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only. By Law 11 of 1932 horses intended for racing are permitted entry under special Regulations made by the Governor in Privy Council.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.
2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

By the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction) Order, 1925, as amended by the Animals Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction, Amendment) Order, 1926, the importation of cattle and animals is prohibited from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, while from these latter countries, animals may be imported only on a Permit first had and obtained from the Governor or some person authorised by him. This restriction however does not apply to horses intended for racing purposes. The importation of dogs is prohibited from all countries excepting the United Kingdom, and from this latter country, dogs may be imported only under the following conditions:—

(a) Each consignment of dogs shall:—

- “(i) In the case of dogs imported from Great Britain, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries stating that there has been no Rabies

among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Great Britain during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Great Britain for any place in this Island.

- “(ii) In the case of dogs imported from Northern Ireland, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Imperial Secretary's Department stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island and
- “(iii) In the case of dogs imported from the Irish Free State, be accompanied by a Certificate of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stating that there has been no Rabies among unquarantined dogs or other animals in Ireland during six months immediately preceding the embarkation of any dog from Ireland for any place in this Island.”
- (b) Each consignment of dogs shall be shipped directly from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and shall not associate or be in contact during the voyage, with any dog from any country other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or with any dog which has not been released from quarantine in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in respect of the disease known as Rabies.
- (c) On arrival at any port in this Island every such dog shall be examined by the Inspector appointed under the Law, and if free of infectious or communicable disease may, after permission in writing for such landing has been obtained from such Inspector be landed at such port of Entry.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prohibiting or restricting and regulating the importation of foreign animals or for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on “cattle” as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES INTENDED FOR RACING.

REGULATIONS.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 3 of The Cattle Contagious Diseases Law, 1932, prescribing the Countries from and the conditions upon which Horses intended for Racing may be imported into Jamaica.

Horses intended for racing may be imported from the following countries:—

Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Canada, United States of America, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Spanish Honduras, Haiti and the British West Indian Colonies; save and except the Island of Trinidad and the Island of Tobago;

and upon the following conditions:—

1. The port of Kingston shall be the only port of entry in the Island for such horses.
2. Each and every such horse shall be accompanied by the following certificates:—
 - (i) a certificate to the effect that such horse is duly registered in a recognized Racing Club or Association of the country of origin or export, or a Certificate of the Jockey Club of Jamaica to the effect that the animal is being imported for racing purposes in Jamaica.
 - (ii) A Certificate from the Minister of Agriculture or Chief Veterinary Officer of the country of origin or export to the effect that such country of origin or export is free of foot and mouth disease or in the case of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, The Irish Free State, Canada and the United States of America: a Certificate from the Minister of Agriculture or Chief Veterinary Officer of the country of export to the effect that such country is free of foot and mouth disease, or, if

such country is not free of that disease a Certificate that the area from which the horse for exportation originates and through which it is transported to the port of embarkation is free of foot and mouth disease, and further, that the fodder supplied for the voyage of such horse is obtained from an area which has been free of foot and mouth disease for at least three months immediately prior to the removal therefrom of such fodder for shipment.

(iii) a certificate from a duly qualified veterinary surgeon stating that at the time of export:—

- (a) The horse is healthy and free of infectious disease.
- (b) The horse has been subjected to the mallein test for glanders or farcy with negative results.
- (c) So far as it has been possible to ascertain no case of dourine (*mal du coit*), *mal de caderas*, glanders, farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis or mange has occurred in the stables or on the premises where the horse has been kept during thirty days prior to the date of export.

3. No such horse as may be infected with ticks or other external parasites shall be permitted entry into the Island.

4. All such horses on arrival and before being landed, shall be subject to inspection on board the ship or boat conveying them by the Inspector appointed under Law 24 of 1890 who, if satisfied that they are free of disease and are imported in conformity with the Law and these Regulations, shall issue a written permit for their landing without any quarantine restrictions, unless in his opinion the circumstances attendant upon their origin, export, transportation and entry into the Island make it advisable that such horses should be quarantine for observation or any tests necessary for the detection of disease.

5. Any such horse ordered by the Inspector to be placed in quarantine after landing shall be quarantined at such place as the Inspector may appoint and be transported thereto by the owner or consignee at his cost in such manner as the Inspector shall direct and be there quarantined at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee for such period of time and under such conditions as the Inspector may order.

6. If any such horse while in quarantine develops or shows symptoms of any disease which in the opinion of the Inspector is a menace to the health of the horses or other livestock of the Island, such horse upon the recommendation of the Inspector and with the approval of the Governor may be destroyed without the payment of compensation to the owner or consignee.

THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (FODDER IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1935.

1. On and after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette no person shall land or cause or permit to be landed at any port or place in this Island any fodder, litter or dung (other than the excrement of birds) imported or brought directly or indirectly from any foreign country, save and except that fodder and litter may be brought directly from any of the foreign countries mentioned or named in the Schedule to this Order.

Provided that the fodder and/or litter imported from Great Britain shall be permitted to land only if the source of supply of such fodder and/or litter and the route by which transportation thereof is made to the vessel by which the said fodder and/or litter is conveyed to Jamaica are certified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, to be situated in districts free from Foot and Mouth Disease;

Provided further that nothing in this Order shall be held to exclude the landing of dung contained in the shipping box, crate or case of any animal imported in conformity with the provisions of any Law or Order in force for the time being.

2. "The Animals Contagious Disease (Fodder Importation) Order, 1933," which was made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 18th day of July, 1933, shall be and the same is hereby revoked.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Contagious Diseases (Fodder Importation) Order 1935."

SCHEDULE.

Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, The United States of America.
Made in Privy Council this 27th day of May, 1935.

THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (HARNESS, SADDLES AND TRAPPINGS IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1935.

I, the Governor in Privy Council in exercise of the powers conferred by "The Animals Contagious Diseases Laws, 1890-1924," and of all other powers in that behalf hereunto enabling do hereby order and direct as follows:—

On and after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette, no person shall land or cause or permit to be landed at any port or place in this Islands:—

- (i) Any used or second-hand animal blankets, saddle cloths, felting, pad or other material used as detached padding beneath harness, riding and pack saddles, or cattle yokes, save and except when such materials or things actually accompany imported animals as clothing or individual accoutrements thereof at the time of their importation.
- (ii) Any used or second-hand harness, riding or pack saddles, halters, reins, girths, yokes, ropes, chains or other trappings or things used on or about domestic animals, unless and except such articles when landed and before delivery to the owner or consignee by the port authorities be subjected to fumigation by the port authorities at the owner's or consignee's risk with hydrocyanic gas in a sealed chamber, of concentration equivalent to one ounce of cyanide of potassium for every three hundred cubic feet of space, for a period of not less than one hour, provided, however, that the above articles if and when actually accompanying imported animals as their individual accoutrement or fittings shall be exempt from fumigation as aforesaid.

Made in Privy Council this first day of October, 1935.

EDWARD DENHAM,
Governor.

IMPORTATION OF BEES.

By the Importation of Bees Law (Law 1920), it is enacted that no bees, honey or beekeepers stock shall be brought within the limits of this Island, save with the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained and any bees, etc., imported without such permission may be seized and destroyed at any time by any Customs or Constabulary Officer.

Any person found guilty of an offence against this Law, is liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, or in default of payment to imprisonment for any term up to three months.

REGULATIONS.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910, on the 23rd of September, 1919.

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/-.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee, the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/- for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant, c/o The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorised by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under Section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September 1910, are hereby revoked.

HONEY IN TRANSIT ON SHIPS.

Regulations made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 (1) of The Importation of Bees Law, 1920, (Law 20 of 1920).

1. The Director of Agriculture is authorised to grant permission to bring within the limits of this Island honey or beeswax intended for transshipment or in transit on ships or vessels on the following conditions:—

- (i) Honey intended for transshipment shall be packed in sealed metal containers entirely sound and free from leaks. The gross weight of each container shall not exceed 7 lbs.
- (ii) The metal containers of honey intended for transshipment shall be securely cased in new wooden cases hooped or wired and free from all traces of honey, on the outside. The gross weight of each case of honey shall not exceed 70 lbs.
- (iii) Beeswax intended for transshipment shall be refined wax packed in sealed metal containers. The gross weight of each container shall not exceed 28 lbs.
- (iv) The metal containers of beeswax intended for transshipment shall be securely cased in new wooden cases hooped or wired and free from all traces of honey or beeswax on the outside. The gross weight of each case of beeswax shall not exceed 70 lbs.
- (v) The transshipment of any honey or beeswax imported under the foregoing Regulations shall take place in Kingston only and shall not commence until the consignment has been inspected on board ship by an Officer of Customs who, if he finds that these Regulations have not been fully complied with, shall have power to order that the whole or any portion of such consignment be not transhipped.
- (vi) Honey or beeswax in transit on ships or vessels but not intended for transshipment in this Island and which is not packed in accordance with provisions of Conditions (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) herein, shall be permitted within the limits of the Island on the following conditions only:—
 - (a) That the hold or part of the ship in which such intransit honey or beeswax is stored shall be so secured as effectively to prevent the entrance of bees thereto.
 - (b) That all hatches or entrances to any hold or part of a ship in which such intransit honey or beeswax is stored shall be sealed by an Officer of Customs immediately upon the arrival of such ship in any port of this Island and that such hatches or entrances shall remain sealed as long as such ship shall remain within the limits of the Island.
 - (c) That no such honey or beeswax intransit shall be unshipped or landed or transhipped under any circumstances from any vessels or ship within the limits of the Island.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 28th day of August, 1934.

IMPORTATION OF CATS.

By Notification dated 15th April, 1929, the importation of Cats into the Island of Jamaica from countries other than the United Kingdom and Ireland was prohibited and it was ordered that cats when imported from the United Kingdom and Ireland must be accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate Ministry of the Country of Origin, stating that no rabies has occurred in such country among unquarantined dogs and cats within a period of six months prior to the date of export of such animals.

IMPORTATION OF MONKEYS.

By Notification dated 6th May, 1930, the importation of Monkeys was made subject to the requirements of Law 23 of 1920. These requirements are: obtaining a permit from the Director of Agriculture; a condition of such permit being that the Monkey must be accompanied by a certificate from the appropriate Ministry of the Country of Origin stating that no rabies have occurred in such country among unquarantined dogs and monkeys, within a period of six months immediately prior to the date of the export of such animal.

THE PROTECTION FROM DISEASE (BEES) (FOUL BROOD) ORDER, 1935.

1. Every person having the charge or management of any hive of bees or apiary within the Island shall within thirty days from the date of this Order report in writing to the Director of Agriculture, Kingston Post Office, the site and the number of hives which are in his possession, unless he has already so reported within a period of nine months immediately prior to the date of this Order.

2. No owner or person having the charge or management of any colony or hive of bees or Apiary within the Island shall keep or maintain any colony of bees in any hive which is *not equipped* with movable frames for the combs and /or in any manner or condition which prevents or obstructs the examination of the brood and combs of such colony for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the same is infected with "Foul Brood" or other Disease of Bees.

3. When any hive of bees is found to be infected or is suspected to be infected with the Foul Brood Disease of Bees, the owner or person having charge or management of such hive of bees shall immediately notify the Director of Agriculture in writing and forthwith entirely destroy the same with fire. The stands or other fixtures on which such hives have been kept shall also be burnt with fire or tarred completely with hot tar.

4. The owner or person in charge or control of an Apiary within the Island shall on the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette forthwith examine the brood nest of each hive and destroy all hives wherein "Foul Brood Disease of Bees" is present in accordance with this Order and shall thereafter examine each hive at least once in every two months and continue to destroy infected hives in the manner hereinbefore provided.

5. A person appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of the said Law or any Order issued thereunder is empowered to destroy forthwith any colonies of bees and the hives or parts thereof which he finds on inspection to be infected with "Foul Brood Disease of Bees."

6. No bees, queen bees, hives of bees, honey or wax within the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, nor any materials that have been used in connection with such hives of bees shall be removed from one place to another by any person whomsoever except under a permit in writing from the Director of Agriculture first had and obtained.

7. When in the opinion of the Director of Agriculture any Apiary by reason of its infection with Foul Brood Disease of Bees is a menace to the health of any other Apiary in the same locality or the general welfare of the beekeeping industry of the Island, the Director of Agriculture is hereby authorised and empowered to destroy such Apiary in such manner and under such conditions as he may deem fit and proper.

Made by the Governor at King's House the 20th day of September, 1935.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

A Law was passed in December, 1922, which repealed Law 1 of 1900, Law 21 of 1910 and Law 23 of 1917. This Act gives very wide powers for executive action in the control of Contagious Diseases of Animals.

"Disease" is defined as Cattle Plague, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Sheep Pox, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Farcy, Glanders, Rabies, Anthrax and any disease so declared by the Governor in Privy Council.

Every owner of an animal infected with or suspected of being infected with diseases shall—

- (a) keep the animal separate from animals not so affected, and
- (b) immediately give notice to the Inspector of Police or other principal Officer of Police in the district where the animal is or to a commissioner appointed under the Law who shall report immediately to the Director of Agriculture.

The Law provides for the appointment of Commissioners and of a Chief Commissioner and calls for the services of a Government Veterinary Officer and of Inspectors.

The fullest powers are reserved (based on the Imperial Act) for the making of Orders dealing with all contingencies associated with the control of Contagious Animals Diseases by the State. Penalties are provided for breaches of the Law and of Orders made thereunder.

Power to spend up to £10,000 on the Warrant of the Governor for the costs of administering the Law has been given.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences was 15 Vic., c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one-half of the expenses of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice for the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect or any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages or trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass on the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 ic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial boards of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1937.

Parish.	Names of Estates Vacuum Pan Factories.	Owner.	Attorney or Manager.	Details of Equipment.	1936-37 Crop Year ending December 31st, 1937.	
					Sugar Tons.	Rum Gallons.
St. James	Hampden	Estate of D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Ralstoun Grant	9 Rollers, Knives, quadruple effect, Vacuum Pans, and Crystallisers.	2,592	52,961
	The Barnett Estates (Catherine Hall) Rosehall	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett		8 Rollers, Knives, Crystallisers	1,267	18,048
	Ironshore	J. and A. M. Henderson	G. A. Archer	11 Rollers, Knives, Crystallisers	3,160	27,162
	Kew	Ironshore Estates, Ltd.	G. A. E. Irving	8 Rollers	466	9,664
	Prospect	G. P. Dewar and A. E. Muschett	A. E. Muschett	9 Rollers, 2 Vacuum Pans	1,799	17,062
Westmore- land		West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	G. I. Noble (Resident Manager)	8 Rollers	2,880	42,089
	Blue Castle	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	G. J. Goble	8 Rollers	1,480	31,050
	Friendship	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	G. J. Goble	8 Rollers	1,867	33,130
	Frome	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	G. J. Goble	8 Rollers 50% capacity Crystalli- sers	7,075	39,192
	Masemure	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	G. J. Goble	8 Rollers, and Knives	3,936	53,302
	Mint	John Charley	Fred. H. Farquharson	8 Rollers	1,185	31,968

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1937.

Parish.	Names of Estates Vacuum Pan Factories.	Owner.	Attorney or Manager.	Details of Equipment.	1936-37 Crop Year ending December 31st, 1937.	
					Sugar Tons.	Rum Gallons.
Westmore- land	Retreat	Estate W. H. Farquharson	Fred. H. Farquharson	8 Rollers	1,657	40,504
	Shrewsbury	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	G. J. Goble (Resident Manager)	8 Rollers	3,434	51,065
	Appleton	Appleton Central, Limited	C. Vernon Lindo and Percy H. Lindo (Managing Directors)	9 Rollers and Knives	937	58,321
	Holland	W. N. C. Farquharson et al	W. N. C. Farquharson	8 Rollers, Crystallisers	1,040	6,172
	Raheen	W. N. C. Farquharson, W. G. Hendricks and Estate R. B. Daly	W. H. Redpath	11 Rollers	1,341	25,290
Clarendon	Bog	Estate Alfred W. Pawsey	A. M. Pawsey	11 Rollers	1,249	36,764
	Monymusk	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	Goble, G. J.	11 Rollers, Knives and Crystallisers	12,639	148,825
St. Catherine	Sevens (Central Mercedes)	The Grinan Estates Ltd.	K. S. Calder	11 Rollers, Knives and Crystallisers	4,356	56,810
	Chaymanns	Caymanas Estates, Limited	P. A. Bovell	12 Rollers, Knives and Crystallisers	3,693	9,157
	Worthy Park	C. K. Clarke et al	C. K. Clarke	6 Rollers, Knives	2,815	Nil

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1937.

Parish.	Names of Estates Vacuum Pan Factories.	Owner.	Attorney or Manager.	Details of Equipment.	1936-37 Crop Year ending December, 31st, 1937.	
					Sugar Tons.	Rum Gallons.
St. Catherine	Innswood Bernard Lodge	Edwin Charley Jamaica Sugar Manufacturing Company, Limited	A. S. Campbell United Fruit Com- pany	9 Rollers, Knives and Crystallisers 11 Rollers and Cry- stallisers	4,960 6,612	44,000 85,335
	United Estates (Bybrook)	Harold Vincent Lindo		8 Rollers, Knives and Crystallisers	4,058	53, 550

N.B.—Any other factories mentioned in previous issues have been abandoned, e.g. Anchovy, Bryan Castle.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1933-34, BY PARISHES.*

(These figures are not inclusive, they are taken from the annual ingivings and do not include a number of small areas in respect of which no returns are made. Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading "Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Citrus.	Rice.	Tea.	Sisal Hemp.	Logwood.	Swamps and Morass.	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.	Para Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..8
St. Andrew	47	..	..	..	..	..	43	769	292	1,030	..	237
St. Thomas	38	..	..	..	..	..	7,022	7,796	2,445	1,233	..	..
Portland	111	..	..	..	..	..	10,498	3,174	52	292	..	..
St. Mary	76	..	..	..	..	..	11,051	22,710	1,252	868	..	..
St. Ann	47	..	..	..	..	..	4,438	1,505	841	395	..	1,483
Trelawny	42	..	..	..	..	..	2,590	1,574	4,102	33	..	..
St. James	1	..	..	..	..	..	594	6,531	2,755	18	..	467
Hanover	52	..	..	..	..	..	3,192	2,526	1,799	41	..	..
Westmoreland	..	25	..	..	..	944	4	1,121	7,758	43	..	..
St. Elizabeth	8	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,257	2,600	26	..	..
Manchester	237	..	..	..	..	..	12	665	54	752	..	..
Clarendon	221	..	..	2008	..	..	121	12,588	8,611	872	..	1,986
St. Catherine	365	6	..	..	..	..	493	10,693	7,830	662	..	6
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1245	31	..	2008	..	944	40,074	72,909	40,091	6,265	..	4,187

Parish.	Unenumerated.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres Tilled.
Kingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew	9,120	..	..	..	529	53	50	3	848	3,185	23,313	3,666
St. Thomas	11,100	..	..	..	580	..	15	..	791	3,594	17,115	19,920
Portland	6,704	..	..	..	50	..	82	..	144	618	13,182	14,403
St. Mary	11,410	..	..	..	341	..	45	..	501	7,598	28,417	36,844
St. Ann	17,369	..	..	45	..	..	164	..	917	24,286	59,537	8,352
Trelawny	6,195	..	..	..	19,284	..	..	..	2,127	12,533	22,087	29,752
St. James	8,652	..	..	..	915	10	..	..	1,109	8,958	5,839	11,933
Hanover	6,451	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,363	8,870	29,070	9,117
Westmoreland	10,975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,454	22,040	39,603	10,405
St. Elizabeth	11,838	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	4,044	16,407	120,585	7,977
Manchester	16,229	..	..	..	757	..	..	..	859	4,972	46,316	3,336
Clarendon	11,515	..	..	..	240	50	..	..	3,083	8,030	33,102	25,786
St. Catherine	13,648	1	..	..	400	..	607	..	534	11,640	25,777	21,296
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	141,216	1	..	45	23,122	115	964	4	17,774	132,731	463,943	202,787

*Later figures not obtainable.

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1937-1938.

Estates having 50 acres and upwards.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Chesterfield ..	Est. C. DeMercado	L. DeMercado ..	50	420
Clifton Mt. & Silver Hill ..	H. C. Shekell ..	W. H. Landale ..	168	1,790
Clydesdale ..	Lt.-Col. C. F. S. Maclaverty	..	100	560
Middleton ..	Ditto	..	26	1,088
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	200	800
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands	Patrick C. Trench	..	50	850
Stafford Hall ..	Chas. Edwards ..	..	15	100
Bellevue and Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	20	540
Mount Moses ..	Robt. Gillies ..	..	60	800
Properties of less than 50 acres and small settlers with cultivation.			not	available
ST. THOMAS.				
Moy Hall ..	Robert Stott ..	..	130	1,501
Farm Hill ..	Est. B. S. Gosset	B. S. Gosset Robt. Stott	40	911
New Monklands	T. A. Lewis ..	..	5	213
Brook Lodge, Old England, Radnor, Abbey Green, Sherwood Forrest, Mt. Tiviot, New Battle	Robt. Stott ..	Information not available		
Whitfield Hall ..	Major Barker Hahlo	Robt. Stott ..	50	570
Newfield & Ben Lomond	L. A. Hamilton ..	Major B. F. Caws ..	20	1,363
PORTLAND.				
—	..	..	Nil	
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			640	193,748
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			400	..
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			250	..
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			70	69,633
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			5	26,579
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			123	61,987
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			440	80,009
MANCHESTER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			3,610	138,000
CLARENDON.				
Glendale ..	W. T. Soltau ..	W. T. Soltau ..	55	991
Whitney {	E. M. Clark, S. A. Lord & A. F. Clark	S. A. Lord	30	2,857
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			2,300	1,200
Sr. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..			700	..

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1937-1938.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue & Mt. Salus ..	J. B. Kilburn ..	..	10	40
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey D. Soutar ..	..	30	90
Ind. School, Stony Hill ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Jas. J. G. Mair ..	..	40
Maverly ..	Ja. Antonsanti Wells Co. Ltd. ..	—	..	50
Leaders Lane ..	Payne, Jas. N. ..	—	..	35
Mt. Moses ..	Gillis, Robert ..	—	..	20
Salisbury Mtn. ..	McNeill, Hon. E. A. ..	—	..	55
Moynes ..	Melville, H. A. ..	—	..	30
Pembroke Hall ..	Melville, H. A. ..	—	..	40
Spanish Town Rd. ..	Sharps, Stewart W. ..	—	..	50
Do. ..	Rutherford, Vivian ..	—	..	100
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	..	..	not available	..
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Albion & Lloyds Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	340
Amity Hall & Hordley ..	Jamaica Co., Ltd. ..	K. M. Pringle ..	..	396
Burrowsfield ..	Mrs. Emma Ashman ..	Miss Iris Ashman ..	..	50
Belvedere ..	Est. of L. D. Baker ..	..	..	210
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. & J. L. Hopkins ..	J. L. Hopkins ..	..	25
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	60
Clifton Hill ..	H. E. Pengelly et al ..	..	..	200
Duckenfield ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	..	6
Friendship ..	J. S. Miller ..	..	..	65
Golden Grove ..	Jam. Sugar Estates Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	..	23
Golden Valley ..	May Scott ..	Chas. E. Scott ..	..	15
Green Castle ..	Major W. W. Rhodes ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	100
Gosling River ..	H. E. Rickards ..	..	..	40
Hall Head ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryll ..	..	164
Holland ..	Fred. M. Jones ..	..	..	92
Healthful Hill ..	Rupert J. Kelly ..	..	..	15
Leith Hall ..	Mildred Marchalleck ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	250
Lysons ..	A. H. Phillips ..	..	..	200
Lloyds ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	..	110
Morant ..	E. B. & J. L. Hopkins ..	..	..	125
Middleton ..	M. E. McPherson ..	..	..	80
New Monklands ..	T. M. Lewis ..	..	5	6
Nutts River ..	Mrs. M. M. Lanaman ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	130
Phillipsfield ..	U. F. Coy. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	133
Phillipsfield & Pleasant Hill ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	..	138
Potosi (West) ..	J. S. Miller ..	..	..	60
Potosi (East) ..	Potosi Estate, Ltd. ..	..	..	175
Potosi (Ramage) ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	..	62
Prospect ..	Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison ..	..	..	100
Pembroke Hall ..	H. E. Pengelly & R. F. Robison ..	..	..	152
Petersfield ..	Lewis Chin ..	..	..	30
Do. ..	H. F. Muon ..	..	..	100
Pleasant Vale ..	G. C. Irving ..	..	..	30
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	30
Rhine ..	H. A. Tate ..	..	..	100
Stanton ..	Miss H. I. Mordecai ..	..	..	120
Stokesfield ..	C. A. Delisser ..	..	..	125
Shady Spring ..	Mildred Clark ..	..	..	20

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Thomas, contd.—</i>				
Wheelerfield ..	Jamaica Sugar Estates Ltd.	J. B. Cuthill ..	..	12
Winchester and Suffolk Park ..	Jamaica Company, Ltd. ..	K. M. Pringle ..	..	300
Coley and Georgia ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryll ..	..	60
Airy Mount ..	W. L. Phillips ..	.. ..	..	40
Ward River ..	Hon. R. Ehrenstein ..	.. ..	..	21
Plantain Gdn. River ..	Jca. Sugar Est., Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	..	42
Rock Brook ..	A. H. Robertson ..	.. ..	..	20
Stokes Hall ..	Jca. Sugar Est., Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	..	100
Shattoo ..	C. H. Murray ..	.. ..	..	25
Hordley Moro ..	Jamaica Co. Ltd. ..	K. M. Pringle ..	..	15
Norris ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	42
Spring ..	Guy W. Harris ..	.. ..	..	5
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	73
Rozelle ..	Est. Capt. L. D. Baker (Inc.) ..	.. ..	..	55
Windsor Castle ..	Robert Amritt and Richard Philip ..	.. ..	2	20
<i>Portland—</i>				
Biz Spring Garden ..	C. Lyon Hall ..	.. ..	..	60
Buff Bay River ..	Genevieve Miller ..	E. S. Walker ..	..	10
Bybrook ..	R. S. Belnavis ..	.. ..	12	35
Caenwood ..	W. T. Small ..	.. ..	..	150
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	.. ..	1	16
Grange Hill ..	Captain H. S. Harrison Wallace, A. Marshall and A. McLean ..	H. Buckley ..	..	300
Hart Hill ..	Cecil H. Phillips ..	.. ..	5	20
Hectors River ..	Est. E. H. Glynn ..	H. Buckley ..	..	220
Hopewell ..	E. H. Greaves ..	.. ..	..	90
Low Layton ..	Lillian deLisser ..	G. D. Henriques ..	..	240
Mt. Holstein ..	Neva Novar Benn ..	.. ..	..	70
Muirton ..	Muirton Estates Ltd. ..	Capt. R. A. Leslie ..	..	160
Orange Vale ..	F. W. Bragg ..	N. C. Gray (Lessee) ..	3	50
Retreat ..	Rodney Hall, Ltd. ..	E. N. Greaves ..	..	110
Ross Craig ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	.. ..	..	40
Vinery ..	Wm. N. Orrett ..	.. ..	6	90
Woodstock ..	Est. S. S. Stedman ..	Livingstone & Alexander ..	..	150
Windsor Castle ..	A. E. A. DaCosta ..	.. ..	4	30
Williamsville ..	F. M. Jones ..	.. ..	..	228
Whydah ..	H. Nosworthy ..	.. ..	..	3
Leyton Valley ..	Mrs. S. E. Mason ..	Alfred Henriques (Lessee) ..	8	35
Lennox ..	C. E. Johnston ..	.. ..	..	250
Bettys Hope ..	T. A. Gray ..	.. ..	..	30
Darlingford ..	Buckley et al ..	H. Buckley ..	..	40
Rural Vale ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	.. ..	..	3
Spring Valley ..	Muirton Estates, Ltd. ..	Capt. R. A. Leslie ..	..	84
Green Vale ..	Sibyl Vaz ..	.. ..	..	85
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	L. D. Baker ..	..	6

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>Portland, contd.—</i>				
Fellowship ..	C. A. Smart ..	..	..	5
Skibo ..	G.D. Henriques ..	..	..	50
Cedar Hurst ..	Misses Benn ..	..	..	100
Silver Stock ..	V. E. Silvera ..	..	5	30
Small Settlers with less than 20 acres.	..	..	16	890
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany ..	Alex. Heywood ..	Alex. Heywood ..	..	30
Do. ..	A. J. Braham ..	A. B. Braham ..	..	15
Albion ..	Wilfred E. White ..	..	..	35
Aqualta Vale & Green- side ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	..	299
Albion ..	S. M. Walker ..	..	..	155
Alleppo ..	C. H. Randall ..	C. H. Randall ..	..	15
Baynes Park ..	James S. Osborne ..	do do ..	5	25
Belfield ..	M. McKenzie ..	..	..	20
Berry Hill ..	Robert White ..	..	..	30
Do. ..	J. M. Poyser ..	..	..	50
Bagnold Spring ..	P. A. Roche ..	..	12	15
Bagnold Spring ..	Glen Roche ..	..	..	35
Bagnal Spring ..	C. D. A. Stewart ..	..	..	40
Bridge Mount ..	P. S. List ..	E. L. Sharpe ..	..	30
Brighton ..	E. Leo. Sharpe ..	C. J. Marzink ..	..	30
Ballards Valley ..	P. L. Lindo ..	..	..	466
Brimmer Hall ..	P. L. Lindo ..	N. L. Marsh ..	..	333
Cardiff ..	Norman Marsh ..	..	2	20
Carlton ..	Jane Baugh, Est. ..	..	..	8
Carlton ..	Joseph Yarid ..	..	2	20
Camberwell ..	Wm. H. Davidson ..	..	..	8
Cape Clear ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	4	297
Castlemine ..	S. D. Lindo ..	..	..	35
Chovv ..	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	L. P. Downer ..	100	151½
Do. ..	D. C. Hylton Este. ..	J. M. Poyser ..	3	102
Charlottenburg ..	W. A. Westmorland ..	J. M. Poyser ..	..	300
Claremont ..	R. R. Constantine ..	..	10	3
Do. ..	Eva Constantine ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	10	140
Do. ..	H. G. DeLisser ..	..	20	150
Claremont ..	F. E. Graham ..	..	30	50
Do. ..	Duquesnay et al ..	..	8	183
Do. ..	E. G. O. Nixon ..	..	..	25
Do. ..	Stanley DeLisser ..	..	..	21
Do. ..	Gilbert Francis ..	Gilbert Francis ..	40	80
Claremont Ranch ..	Robinson & Duquesnay ..	..	15	40
Clifton Hill ..	P. A. Roche ..	..	..	10
Content ..	Donald F. N. Pringle ..	..	..	25
Coves ..	A. B. Champagne ..	K. M. Pringle ..	..	10
Crescent ..	Vendum Ltd. ..	..	..	100
Do. ..	Leigh E. Tingling ..	Leigh Tingling ..	..	70
Do. ..	Ella Tingling ..	..	..	110
Crescent ..	Edgar C. Motta ..	..	..	85
Crescent ..	Cecil Geo. Silvera, Est. ..	..	..	50
Do. ..	Philip Roche and Leo. Osbourne ..	..	..	30
Crawle ..	Granam A. Hawkins ..	C. V. Lindo ..	20	85
Cromwell ..	Appleton Central Ltd. ..	..	125	450

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Cromwell	Samuel Walker .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60
Donnington	J. C. March .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20
Decoy	Est. J. S. Murray	H. S. Shlieffer .. ..	.. ..	150
Donnington	Philip Roche .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30
Do.	A. B. Champagne .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60
Do.	Gladys Lurch .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30
Dovey	O. H. Keeling .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	76½
Decoy	J. L. & W. L. (jnr.) Lord .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	40
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	T. McDaniel	40	60
Dunside	Emeline Crawford .. ..	.. ..	10	10
Derry	Cleveland Roche .. ..	.. ..	5	20
Eden Park	J. F. Philpotts Est. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	300
Enfield	Hannah Beckford	Adm. Genl.	5	30
Epping	A. C. Marsh .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50
Egypt Pen .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Do.	Est. David Morris .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9
Do.	Maud E. Morris .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25
Epsom	Mrs. E. Brown .. ..	.. ..	10	20
Esher	Appleton Central, Ltd.	C. V. Lindo	28	300
Do.	do. .. ..	.. ..	150	418
Fontabelle	Annie E. Webster .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25
Do.	U. R. Sutherland Est. .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25
Do.	Lillian Lindo & Florence Lord	F. O. Rutty .. ..	.. ..	200
Do.	A. F. Walter & I. S. Magnus .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	40
Fort George	Est. A. F. G. Ellis	O. H. Keeling .. ..	.. ..	223
Fort Stewart	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd.	L. P. Downer .. ..	.. ..	156½
Friendship	Irene Belnavis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10
Frontier	Clifford Clemetson .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	126
Green Castle, Nutfield and Sheerness	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer .. ..	.. ..	408
Gayle	E. M. Skyers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8
Gayle	Est. S. H. Marsh .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Gibraltar	Hon. A. C. Westmorland .. ..	.. ..	16	59
Grays Inn	C. M. Pringle	A. T. Walter .. ..	.. ..	275
Greenwood	O. & G. M. Farquharson	A. F. Walter .. ..	.. ..	87
Golden Grove	Gray's Inn Cntrl. Fctry., Ltd.	L. B. Whittaker .. ..	.. ..	39½
Gayle	Rose A. Grant .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Governor's Pen	V. J. Rennie .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	25
Halifax	Est. N. G. Silvera .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20
Halifax	J. G. McGregor .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20
Hampstead	O. L. Rudolph et al .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Hampstead	N. W. Ward .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8
Harmony Hall	Joseph Yaird .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20
Hazard	Alfred Champagnie .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	55
Do.	Maud A. Roche .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8
Heywood Hall and Lanrumny	Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd.	J. Parachine	50	100
Hopewell	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer .. ..	.. ..	256
Home Castle	Gilbert H. Francis .. ..	.. ..	10	30
Industry	Nellie Brown & A. C. Marsh .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Halifax	T. H. Murdock .. ..	.. ..	5	8
Iter Boreale	Gray's Inn Cntrl. Factory Ltd.	L. B. Whittaker .. ..	.. ..	59½
Kendal	A. G. Donaldson .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5
Langley	H. G. DeLisser .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	395

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Langley	H. G. DeLisser	.. ..	..	135
Lambkin Hill	V. B. Roche	.. ..	2	10
Lewisburgh	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	10	170
Lucky Hill	W. B. Cummings	.. ..	..	5
Mahoe Hill	M. E. Henriques	M. E. Henriques	..	5
Moore Hall	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	73½
Montrose	W. J. Mair	.. ..	..	25
Do.	H. S. Schliefer	.. ..	..	50
Mason Hall	A. D. Goffe	.. ..	..	10
Nonsuch & Unity	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd	L. P. Downer	..	56
Do.	Rudolf, O. et al.	Oswald L. Rudolf	..	340
Nutfield	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	230
New Ramble	Helen U. Townend	S. E. Townend	..	250
Do.	Verdun, Ltd.	K. M. Pringle	..	223½
Oxford	A. D. Goffe	.. ..	10	310
Oxford	A. C. Goffe	.. ..	15	80
Orange Hill	Banana Co. of Jam. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	..	103½
Orange River	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	20	48
Do.	E. S. Webb	.. ..	..	50
Do.	Jas. H. Byles	.. ..	10	125
Do.	M. E. Robinson	C. S. Duquesnay	10	20
Osborne	Mrs. G. M. Benbow-Miller	C. H. D. Walker	90	75
Palmetto Grove	H. W. R. Scott	.. ..	..	119
Pemberton Valley	Kenneth M. Pringle	.. ..	..	300
Do.	Est. Uriah R. Sutherland	.. ..	..	50
Pembroke Hall	Harold Champagne	.. ..	..	10
Pemberton Valley	O. & G. M. Farquharson	A. F. Walter	..	80
Pembroke Hall	Isachar Magnus & Leigh	.. ..	..	30
Do.	Tingling	.. ..	..	..
Do.	Alfred Champagne	.. ..	2	40
Do.	Alfred Champagne	.. ..	10	60
Do.	B. L. Boyd	.. ..	..	12
Platfield	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	103
Preston	James Osborne	.. ..	..	30
Do.	Blanche E. DeLisser	.. ..	10	40
Do.	T. C. White	.. ..	..	15
Do.	W. G. White	.. ..	..	20
Prospect	Beatrice Dixon	.. ..	..	40
Prospect	Wm. Walsh	.. ..	10	2
Retreat	H. A. Tate	.. ..	..	45
Do.	Est. W. R. Rigg	.. ..	..	25
Richards Pen	Frank H. Dixon	.. ..	..	20
Richmond	A. A. Allen	.. ..	..	7
Do.	Est. H. B. Wolcott	Admin. Genl.	..	151
Roslyn	Lester M. & M. C. Goffe	.. ..	..	180
Lucky Hill	J. H. Jefferson	.. ..	..	44
Roslyn	John Vincent Goffe	.. ..	..	75
Russell Hall	.. ..	.. ..	..	10
Do.	Nathan Byfield	.. ..	..	15
Do.	Phillip Roche	.. ..	5	50
Do.	Osmond Champagne	.. ..	..	35
Do.	Eustace Silvera	.. ..	5	20

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Russell Hall	P. S. List			25
Do.	James Osborne			25
Richards Pen	Sarah E. Dill			19½
Salisbury	Chas. S. Boyd		2	20
Sheerness	Banana Co. of Ja.	L. P. Downer		75
Spring Valley	Est. Ernest M. Mais	J. L. Mais		25
Sue River	Est. H. W. Weyrauch	G. P. Weyrauch	10	70
Smailfield	Hon. E. A. McNeill		2	20
Try All	Lillian Motta			200
Tremolesworth	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer		520
Trinity	Percy Lindo	L. P. Downer		324
Tower Hill	Theo. C. Dixon			20
Union Hill	Hilda Lindo	H. A. Buckley		250
Union	Philip Roche			15
Warrick Castle	R. Glen Campbell			30½
Warwick Castle				
Do.	Norman Marsh			45
Warwick Castle	R. T. Rigg			90
Do.	Est. F. H. Lindo			10
White Hall	H. G. DeLisser			413½
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett (coconuts)	130	300
Wentworth	Percy Lindo			16
Union Hill	Est. S. H. Marsh			30
Quebec	Percy Lindo	R. McDaniel	5	253
Rosend	Banana Co. of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer		233½
Nonsuch	Robert Armitt			80
Up Park Pen	Harold L. Roper			20
Wayhill	Howard R. Smith			156
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Arthur's Seat & Bogue	Lt. Col. A. E. Drysdale	K. L. Roxburgh		25
Arthur's Mount	E. A. Harkes			3
Averham Park	E. A. Arnett	W. Arnett		10
Blackstonedged	W. E. Schleifer			50
Do.	C. A. Taylor			15
Shawbury	J. Stanley Lyon			25
Arthurs Mt.	H. N. Pullar	J. S. Lyon (Lessee)	4	15
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder			50
Chesterfield	Est. Geo. Abrahams	R. C. Mais		20
Content	Florence Cox	H. S. B. Vermont		30
Eltham	Sir T. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g.			4
Gloster Hall	W. H. Westmorland		2	80
Goshen	Rupert T. Walker			60
Halifax	Thos. Vermont	A. E. T. Vermont	2	50
Liberty Hill	Annie Stennett	C. S. Cotter		35
Marysvalle	W. H. W. Westmorland			55
Middlesex	Everard Anderson			10
Broom Hall	A. A. Lindo			25
Huntley	L. O. Addison			15
Bell Air	Capt. P. Blagrove	T. E. Dennison		16
Beverley	A. H. Rerrie	A. H. Rerrie		22
Belmont	Col. W. D. B. Conran	W. V. Townend		30
Brother's Retreat	Chas. W. Haynes			3

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann, contd.—</i>				
Cave Valley ..	A. H. Lindo ..	.. ..	3	60
Ballentoy ..	Rufus Wainwright ..	.. ..	..	2
Golden Spring ..	Est. Sylvester Cotter ..	Chas. S. Cotter ..	..	8
Culloden ..	Alex. Cook ..	.. ..	..	7
Friendship Run ..	C. O. Cover ..	.. ..	..	7
Heyfield ..	Naine Fraser ..	F. L. Fraser ..	..	10
Greenock ..	Geraint Casserley ..	.. ..	..	80
Gibraltar ..	Claudius Long ..	.. ..	..	6
Home Castle ..	H. P. Sewell ..	.. ..	..	60
Richmond Estate ..	Est. Jas. A. Dougal ..	Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett ..	..	25
Southfield ..	J. T. Calder ..	.. ..	..	25
Wakefield ..	J. B. Scott ..	.. ..	..	1
Orange Valley ..	Capt. P. Blagrove ..	.. ..	..	27
Matthew Hall ..	Mercier E. Fenn ..	.. ..	..	3
Middlesex ..	Est. John S. Murray ..	W. G. Pottinger ..	..	50
Middlesex ..	David Cunningham ..	.. ..	..	6
Middlesex ..	Ernest C. Allen ..	.. ..	..	10
Minard & New Hope ..	A. R. McGrath ..	.. ..	..	22
New Ground ..	Mrs. B. S. Dixon ..	.. ..	20	60
Pedro River ..	E. B. Bak r ..	.. ..	..	8
Seville ..	Est. of H. S. Hoskins ..	Adm. General ..	10	60
Ridge ..	Victor A. Mitchelin ..	.. ..	..	16
Windsor ..	A. C. Goffe ..	.. ..	..	200
Richmond Pen ..	A. W. Gordon ..	J. J. Galloway ..	..	30
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	8	220
Catherine Warrens Pt. ..	Lewis A. Dawes ..	.. ..	..	5
Happy Retreat ..	Charlottee Drake ..	.. ..	..	2
Hyattsfield ..	Rev. S. A. Swaby ..	.. ..	..	7
Hylton Hill ..	Ed. Stewart ..	.. ..	..	2
Retreat ..	Mrs. Sydney Smith ..	.. ..	..	100
Roaring River ..	Minnie Simson ..	.. ..	..	3
Shewbury ..	J. & S. Lyon ..	.. ..	..	20
Shawpark ..	Flora Stuart ..	.. ..	..	3
Schwallenburg ..	W. A. Issacs ..	.. ..	..	5
Sussex ..	Major A. C. Paton ..	C. S. Cotter ..	..	8
Tooting ..	Isaac Elliott ..	.. ..	..	6
Union ..	B. S. Moncrieffe ..	.. ..	..	5
White River ..	Mildred Rennie ..	.. ..	..	4
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Allsides ..	Estate Mary A. Campbell ..	R. E. Greaves ..	..	25
Bristol and Chester ..	C. & S. Hastings ..	S. Hastings ..	..	185
Colchis ..	Est. S. A. Martin ..	Lester S. Martin ..	..	30
Dromilly ..	E. R. F. Burgess ..	.. ..	..	20
Forest ..	C. G. Edwards ..	.. ..	..	15
Freemans Hall ..	B. O. Minott ..	.. ..	..	40
Good Hope ..	J. F. L. Thomson & Sons ..	H. L. Arnett ..	..	12
Mahogany Hall ..	H. E. Capstick ..	.. ..	..	12
Stettin ..	A. McArthur ..	.. ..	..	115
Hacton ..	G. W. Harris ..	.. ..	..	35
Brampton Bryan ..	Owen and Dennis Casserly ..	.. ..	..	10
Gales Valley ..	Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson ..	R. Grant. ..	..	60
Pantrepant ..	F. L. & G. Roxburgh ..	.. ..	..	15

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Trelawny contd.—</i>				
Manchester	H. R. Milliner		..	10
Oxford & Comb. Mtn.	C. H. Delgado		..	15
Weston Favel	D. O. Kelly-Lawson		..	30
Windsor	W. F. Donald-Hill		..	25
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres		18	1,025
<i>St. James—</i>				
Amity Hall	G. Phillpots Brown		..	200
Barnett Estates	Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett		..	50
Belfont	J. G. Fennell		..	142
Blue Hole	L. H. Pillin r		..	12
Chesterfield	St. James Co., Ltd.	G. A. Wolferston	..	500
Croydon	Est. of Dr. A. J. McCatty		..	95
Canaan	W. J. D. Shore		..	92
Ducketts	St. James Co., Ltd.	G. A. Wolferstan	..	450
Do.	S. H. Whittingham		..	40
Guilsbro	L. J. G. Hawthorne		..	230
Do.	Theo. A. Reid		..	100
Garlands	Muriel Facey		..	100
Hazelymph	Phoenix Fruit Co., Ltd.		..	200
Latium	G. L. McFarlane		..	50
Leyden	A. A. Thomson		..	100
Mocho	S. H. Whittingham		..	77
Montpelier	Lindo Bros. & Co., Ltd.		..	220
Newman Hall	Est. Dr. A. A. Vernon		..	100
Newman Hall	H. G. Scudamore		..	200
Roehampton	Eric McFarlane		..	300
Retirement	David Mills		..	18
Stonehenge	J. D. Fennell		..	60
Stevenage	F. A. Cory		..	80
Sunderland	Arthur B. Lowe		..	350
Stapleton	E. A. & D. McLeod	A. DeCordova	..	50
Seven Rivers	Clifford DeLisser		..	500
Sweet Water	Richard F. Williams		..	300
Speculation	C. D. DeLisser		..	75
Virgin Valley	T. P. Leyden		..	150
Belfont	H. A. Fowler		..	50
Castle Wemyss	Fitz Herbert Wright		..	120
Content Mtn.	A. B. Lowe		..	100
George's Valley Mtn.	J. H. Brownie		..	150
Industry	L. J. G. Hawthorne		..	120
Wemyss	Dr. F. W. W. Baillie		..	80
Tangle River	Henry Chin		..	300
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Barbican	Frederick Tapper	W. DeLisser (lessees)	..	50
Copse	E. P. Beresford		..	20
Cousins Cove	G. W. Webster		..	15
Eaton	Hon. H. Sanftleben		..	30
Green River	Percy Junor		..	137
Greenwich	D. K. Hodgson		..	185
Mosquito Cove Mtn.	Mrs. Lillian Edwards	C. J. M. Smith	..	45
Harding Hall	J. Thomson Evans		..	80
Haughton Hall	S. M. Haughton James		..	72
Haughton Court	Est. A. Watson Taylor		..	77
Paradise	W. H. DeLisser		..	60

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Hanover, contd.—</i>				
Blue Hole	Est. John A. Taylor	R. M. Hairs	..	10
Pell River	Mrs. M. E. Johnson	P. G. Burke	..	50
Prospect	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	..	..	40
Rhodes Hall	A. A. Thomson	..	..	30
Round Hill	G. B. Pease	O. C. Donaldson	..	80
Saxham	A. A. Aird, Estate	W. J. Tomlinson	..	75
Spring Valley	Mrs. M. Junor	..	..	180
Try All	E. R. Browne	..	..	20
Westfield	D. Pringle	..	..	220
Orange Bay	A. N. S. Jackson	..	..	40
Kenilworth	Eugene Browne	Wm. DeLisser (Lessee)	..	400
Eaton Mtn.	Hon. Hugh Sanftleben	..	..	60
Hopewell	H. G. M. Davis	C. J. M. Smith	..	45
Santoy	Hanover Bldg. Society	..	..	20
Rockspring	A. G. Blair	..	..	30
Riley Pen	Hon. Hugh Sanftleben	..	..	15
Point	Hugh Riddell et al	Hugh Riddell	..	35
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	..	500
Prospect	West Indies Sugar Co., Ltd.	..	..	40
Cousins Cove	G. W. Webster	..	..	15
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Amity	Sir Arch. Campbell	K. McLean	..	30
Barneyside	Donald McFarlane	..	..	15
Coffee Ground	J. C. Middleton	..	..	46
Dundee	R. M. Stevens	..	..	30
Hermitage	Percy H. Cooke	..	..	1
Kings Valley	Est. W. H. Farquharson	F. H. Farquharson	..	15
Kew Park	Theo. Williams	..	..	38
Lamb Spring	H. C. Shekell	..	..	10
Mint & Jerusalem	John Charley	J. H. Farquharson	..	214
Morelands	E. B. Whitelocke	..	..	75
Mt. Ricketts	H. H. Latham	..	..	10
Mountain Spring	H. C. Shekell	..	..	152
Water Works	R. C. DePass	..	..	21
Hopewell	Dinah Hylton	..	..	40
Seaford	Z. V. Kamicka	..	..	20
Greenwich	William Trought	..	..	20
Woodstock	A. G. C. Harvey	..	..	4
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	51	1,306
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Appleton	Appelton Central Ltd.	Percy Lindo	..	25
<i>Breadnut Valley</i>				
..	W. E. Beswick	..	..	35
..	Garnet A. Beswick	..	..	25
..	Mrs. W. E. Beswick	..	..	15
Maggotty	Mrs. H. Westin	..	..	20
Vauxhall	Est. J. A. Martin	Mrs. R. G. Sinclair	..	17
Do.	E. A. Levy, Estate	Henry S. Wright	2	50
Wallingford	F. H. Farquharson	..	..	5
Do.	John G. McFarlane	..	2	45
Elderslie (Sealwood)	E. J. Coombs	..	2	27
Elderslie Do.	Edward Kissendal (E.I.)	..	2	35
Elderslie	P. G. Browne	W. A. Lawrence	3	50
Elderslie	F. E. Tomlinson	F. C. Tomlinson	..	10

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>				
Ipswich	R. G. Sinclair	..	..	20
Thornton Works	Mrs. C. Anderson	..	2	35
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	15	972
Windsor	E. B. Lewis	..	..	15
Aberdeen	J. C. Earle	..	10	50
Harmony Hall	N. C. Goulbourne	..	..	15
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Brockley	John G. Robinson	..	..	30
Hansons	Robt. Emal. Gentles	..	..	50
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	10	1,800
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Rock River	W. F. March	..	..	60
Ashley Hall	Thos. McWhinnie	..	..	90
Bog & Gibbons	Est. Alfred Pawsey	A. M. Pawsey	..	125
Chesterfield	West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Goble	..	61
Caswell Hill	Caswell Hill Ltd.	Major A. L. Allwood	..	450
Suttons	Major A. R. Moxsy	..	..	150
Danks Savoy	Grinan Estates	..	..	150
Dunkleys	Ernest W. & Bertha Ellis	..	..	60
Dunkleys	Thomas McWhinnie	..	..	125
Friendship	R. C. McCormack	..	..	60
Glendale	W. T. Soltan	..	..	70
Halse Hall	Mrs. G. W. Harris & Mrs. D. Ffrench-Mullen	G. W. Harris	..	17
Ashleys	Marie M. McDonald	..	..	30
Grantham	John G. Miller	Percy Junor (lessee)	..	300
Hillside & Brazellitto	West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Goble	..	109
Lucky Valley	Peter Dupee	Brenton Lopez	..	15
Parnassus	Grinan Ests. Ltd.	..	..	197
Sevens	ditto	..	..	78
Cocoa Walk	Idalee Walters	..	..	30
Harwood	Thos. Abrahams	..	..	100
Money Musk	West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Goble	..	203
New Yarmouth	New Yarmouth Ltd.	..	..	400
Teak Pen	Est. Dr. A. W. Thomson	..	..	80
Longville	D. S. Lopez	..	..	80
Mears	Est. C. A. Whinn	H. Harvey-Davis	5	50
Tavanore	Marie Lopez	..	..	70
Mt. Hindmost	Est. Dr. A. W. Thomson	..	..	85
Old Plantation	Lois Lyon-Hall	..	..	65
Pennants	Baron Penrhyn	H. Upton	..	150
Ramble	Arthur A. Lewis	R. P. Lewis	..	40
Trout Hall	Est. F. G. Sharp	{ Mrs. E. Sharp and H. G. R. Sharp	60	50
Amity Hall	West Indies Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Goble	..	126
Whitney	E. M. Clark, S. A. Lord & A. F. Clark	..	30	180
New Ground	Thomas McWhinnie	..	..	100
Denbigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	..	120
Leicesterfield & Logie Green	Leonard Sutton	..	80	700
Woodleigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	..	30
Pindar's Valley	Gabriel Lieba	..	..	60
Low Ground	Est. Amelia Munn	..	..	80
Hermitage	Amy K. Elliott	J. R. B. Elliott	..	90

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Airy Mt.	J. L. Lord	..	..	80
Belmont	C. G. Hudson	..	5	140
Bernard Lodge	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	320
Belmore	Capt. S. D. List	..	..	50
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	150
Berkshire Hall	F. W. Taylor & M. A. Bayliss	..	50	..
Bybrook	H. V. Lindo	..	..	3
Cottage	United Fruit Co.	Capt. S. D. List	..	45
Crawle	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	324
Cedar Grove	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	83
Cow Park	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	510
Congreve Park	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	161
Cookson (Morris Park)	do.	do.	..	179
Cumberland Pen	Phyllis Hussey	..	..	785
Caymanas (Ewing)	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	3
Carew Castle	N. G. Turner	..	30	40
Charliemont	Capt. H. S. McGrath	..	..	12
Bodles Pen	J. H. Fulford	..	..	25
Dove Hall	T. P. V. McDaniel	..	..	5
Do.	R. J. Rigg	..	30	35
Enfield	W. S. Comrie	..	20	10
Farm 1 & 2	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	309
Goshen	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	292
Government Park	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	82
Grange	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	123
Great Salt Pond	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	286
Glengoffe	A. T. Earle	..	..	40
Harkers Hall	Estate J. C. Lecesne	Admin. Genl.	25	110
Halfway Tree Pen	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	406
Hyde Park & Kendal	T. J. Cawley	..	10	50
Hyde	P. Lancelott	..	..	3
Lawrencefield	St. Cath. Ests., Ltd.	T. Bradshaw	..	267
Lime Tree Garden	United Fruit Co.	do.	..	127
Mt. Olive	C. H. C. Scarlett	..	..	30
Mt. Olive	Isaac H. Anderson	..	2	2
New Works	H. V. Lindo	..	..	10
Palm	D. A. Campbell	..	5	8
Pear Tree Grove	Hon. E. A. McNeill	..	..	50
Phoenix Park	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	544
Do.	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	..	176
Reid's Pen	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	191
Rio Magno	H. A. Fowler	..	5	40
Riverhead	Harold Braham	..	..	10
Riversdals	E. A. Barham	..	..	15
Rose Hall	E. V. Crum Ewing	..	80	3
Rio Magno	F. A. Goodison	..	50	100
ditto	H. Alex. Fowler	..	..	50
Thet ord	Est. Vincent Verley	..	..	200
Treadways	M. O. V. Ffrench-Mullen	D. A. Campbell	..	40
Springvale	Springvale Ltd.	G. G. R. Sharp	..	48
Watermount	Mais & Fraser	..	5	120
Whim	Oscar Lord	..	..	100
Twickenham Park	U. F. Co.	T. Bradshaw	..	68

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Tulloch ..	J. H. McPhail Estate ..	J. P. McPhail ..	..	15
Worthy Park ..	C. K. Clarke et al ..	.. ..	50	50
Dawkins Caymanas ..	Caymanas Est. Ltd. ..	P. A. Bovell ..	..	146½
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	.. ..	..	50
Dover Castle ..	R. Dolphy ..	.. ..	10	20
Bellevue ..	J. N. Peak ..	.. ..	..	2
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	179
Woodlands ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	103
Retirement ..	G. B. McLeod ..	.. ..	..	15
Rio Magno ..	F. A. Goodison ..	.. ..	50	100
Recess ..	N. C. Gyles ..	.. ..	..	32
Content ..	Geo. Solomon ..	.. ..	..	100
Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	..	83
Kilbies ..	Geo. E. C. Lord ..	Clyde Verley ..	..	30
Lodge ..	Eric Lord ..	.. ..	..	250
Mendes Pen ..	Mrs. M. L. Bovell ..	.. ..	..	30
Rodons ..	Geo. E. C. Lord ..	D. J. Sumpter ..	..	150
Small settlers not exceeding 20 acres ..	.. ..	.. ..	204	659

GRAZING PENS 1937-38.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	Mrs. M. D. Cork ..	..	464	383	190
Cherry Gardens ..	Est. W. R. Durie ..	Mrs. Alice Durie ..	135	758	48
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson Est. ..	..	251	2,735	190
Halberstadt ..	Est. B. S. Gosset ..	A. H. H. Gosset ..	1,260	582	280
Hope ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	Dir. of Agriculture ..	760	1,080	450
Mona ..	Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation ..	Altamont Dolphy Est. ..	800	1,847	375
Waterhouse ..	W. N. L. Farquharson ..	J. F. S. Co. ..	445	905	186
Marverly Este. ..	H. G. T. Drew, Est. ..	K. J. T. Drew ..	370	750	106
Temple Hall ..	Aubrey O. Soutar ..	..	240	600	85
Sterling Castle ..	J. Linton Watt ..	..	300	295	200
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Albion & Lloyd Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	512	4,268	300
Golden Grove ..	Jca., Sugar Estates Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	450	1,475	300
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. Ltd. ..	K. M. Pringle ..	350	2,608	170
Belvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	..	289	2,003	230
Blue Mountain ..	Mrs. R. B. & J. L. Hopkins ..	J. L. Hopkins ..	130	2,454½	200
Chiswick ..	Ja. Sugar Estates Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	705	853	..
Coley & Georgia ..	A. L. Keeling ..	L. H. Caryl ..	650	1,426	445
Garbrand Hall ..	Seaforth Sugar & Rum ..	J. A. Tannock ..	1,070	4,489	450
Holland ..	Fred. M. Jones ..	..	233	882	250
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	..	60	1,269	100
Lyssons ..	A. H. Phillipps ..	..	699	339	100
Morant ..	E. B. & J. L. Hopkins ..	..	135	1,065	160
Pera ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	1,204	62	500
Prospect ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	135	500	140
Duckensfield ..	Jca. Sugar Ests. Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	295	727	200
Mt. Sinai ..	L. J. Burke ..	..	716½	900	84
Spring ..	G. W. Harris ..	..	340	1,219	..
Rozelle ..	Est. Capt. L. D. Baker ..	..	300	1,069	150
East End ..	Fred. M. Jones ..	..	230	509	..
Leith Hall ..	Mildred Marchalleck ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	200	187	..
Mora ..	Fred. M. Jones ..	..	139	381	..
Nuts River ..	Mrs. M. M. Lannaman ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	103	867	40
Oxford & Prospect ..	Hon. L. G. Harrison ..	..	150	778	70
Plantain Garden ..	Jamaica Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	131	1,461	100
River ..	..	..	..	..	..
Red Hill ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	40	380	50
Spanish Wood ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	130	..	..
Stanton ..	Miss H. I. Mordecai ..	..	202	648	80
Stokes Hall ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	114	1,086	..
Ward River ..	Hon. R. Ehrenstein ..	..	130	388	..
Wheelerfield ..	Ja. Sugar Estates, Ltd. ..	J. B. Cuthill ..	101	809	..
<i>Portland—</i>					
Passley Garden ..	A. M. Pawsey ..	L. Whitely ..	90	133	40
Boston ..	C. H. Farquharson ..	..	520	342	210
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	1,007	697	38
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	600½	50	387
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	L. D. Baker ..	50	1,279	104
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	250	930	..
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	T. Bradshaw ..	574	3,773	449
Paradise & Elysium ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do ..	586	1,415	179
Hopewell ..	E. H. Greaves ..	..	100	746	80

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>					
Ross Craig	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	..	80	585	..
White Hall	A. M. Pawsey	..	123	360	120
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	403	519	15
Toms Hope	Patterson, J. G. et al	J. G. Patterson	30	1,108	..
Cedar Hurst	Misses Benn	..	25	1,375	120
Burlington	Mrs. E. A. Dodd	James Miller	230	265	..
Cambridge	S. W. Sharpe	Alva Sharpe	600	1,251	127
Darlingford	H. Buckley, et al	H. Buckley	300	1,542	..
Hectors River	Est. H. Glynn	H. Buckley	50	2,005	..
Little Spring Garden	Mrs Sydney Watson	..	205	645	178
Muirton Est. Ltd.	Capt. Leslie	..	40	800	50
Rural Vale	C. A. Hinshelwood	..	100	62	..
Williamsfield	J. G. Keiffer	..	719	663	..
Spring Garden	C. Lyon-Hall	..	350	1,856	500
Little Gray's Inn	Gertrude Braham	..	100	32	20
Leyton Valley	Mrs. S. E. Mason	Alfred Henriques (Lessee)	120	248	15
Low Layton	L. DeLisser	G. D. Henriques	130	410	30
Silver Stock	V. E. Silvera	..	200	110	100
Windsor	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	112	718	..
Kildare	United Fruit Co.	do	450	2,316	300
Vinery	Wm. N. Orrett	..	700	139	100
Woodstock	Est. S. S. Steadman	Livingston & Alexander	300	400	200
Skibo	G. D. Henriques	..	160	649	95
Caenwood	Wm. T. Small	..	500	176	130
Retreat	Rodney Hall Ltd.	E. H. Greaves	80	916	90
Prospect & Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	449	..	*
Williamsfield	United Fruit Co.	do	719	663	81
Norwich	A. G. Robinson et al	..	20	412	160
Fellowship	C. A. Smart	..	170	70	109
Grange Hill	A. M. Marshall and H. Wallace	H. Buckley	300	957	..
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale & Greenside	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	946½	1,272½	660
Ballards Valley	P. Lindo	C. J. Marzink	551	595	142
Boscobel	Mrs. G. M. Miller	C. Walker	295	223½	180
Cape Clear and Koeningsburg	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	2,056½	1,168½	10
Chovey	Banana Co. of Ja. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	237½	933½	32
Charlottenburg	W. A. W. Westmorland	J. M. Poyser	353	531	30
Dover	O. H. Keeling	..	595	639	90
Eden Park	J. L. Philpotts, Est.	..	515	785	95
Epping	A. C. Marsh	A. C. Marsh	320	307	80
Frontier	C. L. Clemetson	..	446	937	130
Fort George	Est. Mary A. Ellis	O. H. Keeling	1,764	2,063½	560
Fort Stewart	Banana Co. of Ja. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	1,031	1,212	259
Gibraltar	Hon. A. C. Westmorland	..	443	505½	65
Orange Hill	Banana Co. of Ja., Ltd.	L. P. Downer	89	907	126
Osborne	Mrs. G. M. Miller	C. A. D. Walker	233	275	90
Huddersfield	Ernest M. Mais, Est.	J. N. Mais	730	170	143

*Cattle for Prospect and Red Hazel included in Williamsfield.

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Area in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>					
Hopewell	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	1,078½	683½	405
Iter Boreale	Gray's Inn Central Factory, Ltd.	L. B. Whittaker	465½	1,005½	30
Industry	Nellie A. Brown and A. C. March	..	710	123½	200
Esher	Appleton Central Ltd.	..	300	288	12
Grays Inn	G. M. Pringle	..	1,140	968	177
Golden Grove	Grays Inn, C. Factory	L. B. Whittaker	286½	540½	..
Lucky Hill	Sarah A. Roxburgh	..	700	147	279
Moore Hall	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	470½	261½	151
New Ramble	Helen E. Townsend	..	470	250	105
Prospect	B. E. Dixon	..	870	294	267
Quebec	P. Lindo	R. McDaniel	1,100	492	450
Newry Nutfield & Green Castle	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	1,401	1,977½	699
Tremolesworth	Banana Co., of Ja. Ltd.	L. P. Downer	495½	716½	391
Up-Park Pen	Harold L. & O.V. Roper	..	713	42	210
Warwick Castle	Norman L. Marsh	..	600	256	180
Do.	H. C. Rigg et al	..	300	190	100
Water Valley	Est. of C. E. Isaacs	John Mason	510	556	134
Rosend	Banana Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	L. P. Downer	325½	738½	129
Spring Valley	Est. E. M. Mais	J. N. Mais	500	281	124
Salisbury	C. S. Boyd	..	122½	200	70
Stonyfield	E. A. McLean	..	128	300	25
Tower Hill	T. M. Dixon	..	268	117	50
Sherness & Green Castle	Banana Co. of Jamaica Ltd.	L. P. Downer	1,435	790½	450
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park	A. E. Arnett	..	310	632	115
Arthur's Seat & Bogue	Lt. Col. A. E. Drysdale	K. L. Roxburg	1,140	516	509
Annandale	Sir T. L. Roxburgh c.m.g.	..	2,380	17	715
Arthurs Mtn.	H. N. Pullar	J. S. Lyon (Lessee)	187	109	45
Amity Hall	M. E. Hemming	..	110	91½	40
Ardoch	Est. A. E. Silvera	..	180	410	30
Alva & Bridge- water	Harry P. Stephenson	..	650	636	..
Adstock Farm	A. E. Brandon	..	80	110	15
Buckfield	A. C. Goffe	..	80	248	50
Belmont	A. R. & D. S. McGrath	..	1,129	284	406
Blackheath	Est. Geo. Trewick	George Trewick	56	52	20
Beverly Pen	A. A. Rerrie	..	840	284	350
Bromley	Mrs. Minnie Simpson	..	738	92	282
Brighton	Major E. Moulton- Barrett	..	43	118½	..*
Belmont	Col. W. D. B. Conran	Wm. V. Townend	211	436	40
Belle Air	Capt. Peter Blagrove	T. E. Dennison	1,081	609	340
Bellevue	D. F. M. Pringle	..	785	94½	355
Ballentoy	Rufus Wainwright	..	..	1,223	..
Barrett Pen	Major E. F. Moulton- Barrett	..	690	3,186	845

*Cattle on Brighton included in Rio Hoe's.

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>					
Bonneville	C. M. Arscott	..	360	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	180
Crescent Park	A. H. DaCosta	..	1,180	209	320
Carton	Mrs. Eva DeRoux	..	1,180	..	550
Chippenham Park	Geo. McGrath, Estate	A. R. McGrath	697	1,235	232
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder	..	400	441	100
Culloden	Alex. Cook	..	470	539	98
Cedar Valley	Wm. V. Townend	..	350	6	115
Cardiff Hall	Capt. John Blagrove	..	1,250	371	353
Chesterfield	Est. Geo. Abrahams	R. C. Mais	320	280	8
Content	Florence Cox	H. G. B. Vermouth (Lessee)	316	383	36
Cottage	Frank Parkins	..	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Cottage	Geo. F. Parkins	..	90	60	28
Cave Valley	A. A. Lindo	..	160	323	Nil
Calderwood	E. R. Wainwright	..	..	58	6
Islington	Edwd. V. Townsend	..	780	90	250
Lyndale	Alfred T. Simmons	..	350	260	Nil
Cottage	Geo. F. Parkins	..	74	76	50
Drax Hall	H. P. Sewell, et al	Alex. Gordon	1,400	938	†
Edinburgh Castle	Col. W. D. Conran	..	1,043	200	450
Eltham	Sir T. L. Roxburgh	..	356	59	..
Farm	Brown, D. A.	..	230	155	120
Flamstead	Margaret Stewart	..	50	357	Nil
Friendship	A. L. Keeling, Estate	W. V. Townend	850	8	300
Greenwich Park	Clarissa Solly	Miss H. Miller (Lessee)	280	140	148
Broom Hall	A. A. Lindo	..	40	1,023 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nil
Bradfield	P. F. Fox	..	606	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	170
Castle Daley	D. Simmonds	..	150	96	80
Golden Spring	S. Cottar, Estate	Chas. S. Cottar	545	28	320
Greenfield	Com. D.S. McGrath, R.N.	..	869	54	341
Farm	P. F. Fox	..	300	135	Nil
Greenock	Gertrude Casserly	..	155	758	40
Enfield	L. D. Foster-Sutton et al	..	240	25	Nil
Geddes Road	Winchester. Jobson	..	40	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Geddes Road	Geo. H. Jobson	..	100	359 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
Gloster Hall	W. H. Westmorland	..	256	438 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
Goshen	L. L. Roper	..	726	1,206 $\frac{1}{2}$	530
Grierfield	Frank Roper	..	1,160	328 $\frac{1}{2}$	400
Grier Park	G. C. Brown	..	680	504	300
Hyattsfeld	Rev. S. A. Swaby	..	220	106	35
Homers Run	Brig. H. P. Sewell,	S. Anthony	300	40	Nil
Harmony Hill	Est. Wm. Conran	..	1,000	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	400
Hopewell	J. S. Myers, Estate	Myrtle Myers.	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	175
Do.	Capt. P. Blagrove	..	882	125	268
Home Castle	Brig. H. P. Sewell,	S. Anthony.	2,200	1,842	619
Huntley	L. O. Addison	..	630	112	200
Hyde Park	E. Helwig	..	600	517	Nil
Happy Retreat	Charlotte Drake	..	45	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Hylton Hill	E. P. Stewart	..	248	200	116
Knapdale	G. A. Cocks	..	1,010	137	308
Knowsley Park	G. C. Brown	..	335	150	100
Llandoverly	Cotter, Muschett & Paton	A. E. Muschett	1,000	1,100	12
Lumsden	C. W. & L. S. Perkins	..	233	273	67
Lydford	P. F. Fox	..	559	11	391

†Cattle on Eltham included in Anandale's.

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.--</i>					
Moneague	Govt. of Jamaica	C. D. Alexander lessee	218	2	..
Minard-New Hope	A. R. McGrath	..	1,853	168	569
Mt. Pleasant	Mrs. Stirling M. Fisher	..	..	321	71
Malvern Park	E. C. Pratt	..	1,189	293	471
Mammee Bay	Edward C. Pratt,	..	255	296	93
New Ground	B. S. Dixon	..	730	290	190
Orange Valley	Capt. P. Blagrove	H. Keith Coxo	2,023	750	628
Phoenix Park	Ja., Agric., Devel., Co.	..	844	486	..
Pennys	St. Leger Tivy	C. A. F. Stewart	1,010	940	362
Pleasant Hill	Mabel Moseley	..	136	204	25
Endeavour & Haddon	Capt. H. S. McGrath	..	1,321½	239½	317
Friendship	J. S. O'Hara	..	500	462½	250
Liberty Hill	Annie Stennett	C. S. Cotter	249	106	59
Mammee Ridge	C. A. Walters	..	854	400	350
Mount Plenty	S. A. Roxburgh	..	248	400	255
Schwallenburgh	Capt. W. A. Isaacs	..	400	1,634	103
Ramble	Dr. A. G. Curphey	..	680	164	210
Retirement	Est. J. Braham	J. Braham	641	132	200
Richmond Pen	A. W. Gordon	J. J. Galloway	300	2,814½	78
Rose Hill	Julia Cotter	..	248	25	62
Rio Hoe	Major E. F. Moulton- Barrett	..	1,054	2,943½	1,111
Richmond Mtn.	Helen Fisher	..	70	62	4
Roaring River	Minnie Simson	..	615	800	400
The Ridge	V. A. Michelin	..	840	620	350
Ardoch	D. H. Brown	..	60	42½	15
Shawbury	J. S. Lyon	..	128	48	23
Retreat	Mrs. Sydney Smith	..	1,183	1,004	400
Relief	Wm. V. Townend	..	450	51	116
Richmond	Est. Jas. A. Dougall	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	1,770	755	3
Ramble	L. J. Stone	..	180	672½	..
Ramble	Mrs. W. A. Allen	..	50	462½	40
Southfield	J. T. Calder	..	975	150	380
Soho, Woodfield and Halifax	Ethel P. Stewart	..	2,203	870	790
Seville	Est. H. S. Hoskins	Adm. General	1,257	885	280
Shaw Park	Flora Stuart	..	490	148	150
Spring Mtn.	Harold F. Walker	..	76	74	20
Spicey Hill	C. & G. Treweek	Geo. Treweek	250	65	45
Trafalgar	M. O. A. Coxo	..	674	26	200
Tydenham	Frederick McIntyre	..	280	172	140
Tripoli	Capt. Peter Blagrove	..	22½	110	..
Trafalgar	H. K. Coxo	..	104	..	..
Walton	E. M. Mais	..	290	27½	125
Unity Valley	Claude Roper	..	1,049	950	326
Upton	J. L. Mais	..	304	250	158
Union	Vonley J. Rennie	..	170	26	80
Union	B. S. Moncrieffe	..	323	93	45
Thicketts & Look Out	A. L. Keeling Est.	Wm. V Townend.	1,492	64	650
Windsor	A. C. Goffe	..	150	475	80
White River	Mildred K. Rennie	..	15	410	60
Winefield	John H. Scarlett	..	420	10	180
Wilton	T. B. Sparks	..	125	35	..

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny—</i>					
Carey Park & Johnson Pen	Ben. C. Oliphant	..	611	240	273
Barnstaple	Stewart Castle, Ltd.	A. E. Muschett	560	140	250
Braco	J. A. Parnell	do.	550	1,563	84
Arcadia	Brig. Genl. H. S. Sewell	..	120	40	20
Bounty Hall	Walter Woolliscroft	Gilbert Adams	240	425½	Nil
Dundee	Walter Woolliscroft	Gilbert Adams	145	905	Nil
Green Park	Walter Woolliscroft	Gilbert Adams	962	353	129
Claremont	Victor Gentles	..	158½	..	50
Colchis	Est. J. A. Martin	L. S. Martin	600	1,664	300
Dromilly	E. R. P. Burgess	..	400	421	100
Florence Hall	A. J. Dalrymple	..	220	448	45
Gales Valley	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	500	1,852	136
Golden Grove and Friendship	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	700	1,196½	432
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons, Ltd.	H. L. Arnett	203	1,598	983
Georges Valley	Marcella Gray	..	365	510	70
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk	..	1,107	470	82
Kent	Lt. Col. Jarrett-Kerr	..	465	543	Nil
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	..	856	250	681
Fontabelle	Estate A. E. Silvera	E. L. Silvera	200	1,343	117
Hopewell	A. E. Muschett	..	800	500	100
Hyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez	..	1,200	2,653	600
Lancaster	G. P. Dewar	..	660	475	Nil
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick	..	1,315	1,575	350
Maxfield and Greenside	C. M. Kelly-Lawson	R. Grant	250	1,266	Nil
Hamstead Retreat	Victor Gentles	..	1,100	324	200
Merrywood and Top Hill	Geo. Taylor	..	900	170	276
Manchester	J. J. Milliner	..	230	283	Nil
Nightingale Grove	Philip Burnett	..	240	232	80
Lottery and Grange	H. R. Milliner	..	800	1,247	Nil
Weston Favel	Est. D. O. Kelly-Lawson	R. Grant	150	775	59
Orange Valley	Lt. Col. Jarret-Kerr	..	839	1,344	193
Orange Grove	Chas. Costa	..	430	266	90
Pembroke	J. F. Thomson & Sons	H. L. Arnett	491	1,338	Nil
Phoenix	Adella Jarret-Kerr	..	969	..	..
Pantrepant	F. L. & G. Roxburgh	..	810	1,514	410
Sportsman Hall	U. T. Todd	..	242	305	80
Southfield and Garredu	W. U. G. S. Ewen	..	210	1,090	70
Unity	W. H. Vickers	..	950	700	320
Lansquineth	J. H. Clerk	..	1,150	841	355
Wales & Potosi	..	..	..	..	..
Windsor	W. F. Donald Hill	..	900	5,645	350
Dry Valley & Spring	H. T. Strudwick	I. Strudwick	400	283	75
Stewart Castle	Stewart Castle Ltd.	A. E. Muschett	900	342	..
Tilston	Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson	Ralston Grant	430	1,588	118
<i>St. James—</i>					
Anchovy	H. H. Parkin	..	300	490	23
Barrett Hall	A. M. Alwood	G. A. Archer	834	320	122

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GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. James, contd.</i>					
Barnett Estate	Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	..	1,600	1,688	423
Bluehole	L. H. Pilliner	..	100	139	37
Bogue	Maurice Malcolm	Hon. Geo. Seymour- Seymour	694	378	50
Canaan	W. J. D. Shore	..	233	455	96
Chesterfield	St. James Co., Ltd.	G. A. Wolferstan	490	167	120
Duckets	St. James Co., Ltd.	Do.	760	121	200
Eden	S. E. Lynch	..	149	700	200
Hampden	Mrs. C. M. Kelly-Lawson	Ralstoun Grant	566	925	148
Hazelymph	Phoenix Fruit Co.	G. P. Brown	608	442	..
Irwin	Dr. H. H. Brown	..	1,008	624	289
Kempshot	Agnes Maxwell Hall & C. Still-waggon	..	238	362	176
Kirkpatrick	Guy W. Harris	..	430	399	87
Montpelier	Lindo Bros. Ltd.	..	4,000	2,818	2,250
Palmyra	A. Chambers	..	130	70	11
Retirement	Dr. A. M. Mills, Est.	..	1,237	331	1,545
Roehampton	Eric McFarlane	..	300	800	214
†Rose Hall	J. & A. M. Henderson	G. A. Archer	1,117	2,174	50
Seven Rivers	C. D. DeLisser	..	300	775	..
Spot Valley and Carlton	Mabel S. Grant	..	650	737	206
Ironshore	G. A. E. Irving	..	600	2,770	114
Logan and More- land (Blue Hole)	Sabbi Dally	..	358	843	80
Rose Mount	Edward Foster	..	74	195	41
Sweetwater	R. F. Williams	..	675	3,009	205
*Spring	J. Henderson	G. A. Archer	310	717	*
Glasgow and Windsor Lodge	Cecil McFarlane	..	250	680	96
Worcester	David Mills	..	179	101	†
Bellefield	Mrs. C. K. Kelly-Lawson	Ralstoun Grant	270	330	..
Castle Wemyss	Fitz Herbert Wright	..	230	112	65
Content	C. W. Foote	..	800	625	100
Friendship	David Mills	..	394	188	†
Glasgow	Homer Blair	..	120	546	52
Lima	S. M. Junius	..	125	56	29
do. (Belwood)	C. McKenzie	..	157	114	25
Norwood	Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	..	593	828	..
Tryall	J. & A. M. Henderson	G. Archer	250	1,827	..
Torrie	J. G. M. Robertson	..	75	190	50
Mocho	S. H. Wittingham	..	134	1,732	..
Springvale	F. L. & R. C. DePass	..	250	1,721	60
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere	A. H. Gosset	..	954	126	674
Burnt Ground	S. M. Haughton James	J. G. M. Robertson	1,267	501	984
Barbican	F. Topper	W. DeLisser (Lessee)	106	228	45
Challacombe Pen	Mrs. K. C. Charley	..	1,411	1,835	937
Chester Castle	P. H. Cooke	..	902	194	335
Content	J. W. N. Hudson	..	1,010	300	540
Copse	E. P. Beresford	..	1,370	546	633
Copse Farm	R. S. Harvey	..	265	..	165

*Included in Rose Hall.

†A herd of 1,545 is raised in Friendship, Retirement and Worcester together.

‡A herd of 202 is raised on Rose Hall, Spring & Tryall.

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Hanover, contd.</i>					
Eaton Mtn.	Hon. Hugh Sanftleben	..	80	..	21
Eaton	Hon. Hugh Sanftleben	..	900	330	127
Fish River	Helen Aguilar	..	510	1,490	20
Flint River	W. Holland Rigg	..	180	877	90
Golden Grove	E. P. Haughton-James	J. G. M. Robertson	1,280	1,223	789
Haughton Court	Alex. Gordon et al	..	864	1,308	503
Haughton Grove	A. W. Watson Taylor	C. A. Watson Taylor	930	20	633
	Estate of	..	..	..	..
Hopewell	H. Davis	C. J. M. Smith	295	460	25
Knockalva	Maurice Malcolm	..	2,953	1,188	1,500
New Milnes	R. McFarlane	..	600	867½	235
Orange Bay & Ireland Pen	A. N. S. Jackson	..	205	1,875	..
Orchard	N. A. Rudolf	..	314	462	30
Point	H. Riddel et al	A. Hendricks	437	613	144
Blue Hole	Est. J. S. Taylor	R. M. Hairs	93	687	41
Bamboo	E. P. Beresford	..	150	311½	75
Ramble	L. G. Hudson-Heaven	..	1,330	850	930
Recovery	H. H. Pouyatt	..	156	170	52
Round Hill	G. B. Pease	..	320	1,054	100
Saddler's Hall	E. P. Haughton-James	..	864	33	550
Shettlewood	Est. J. W. Edwards	..	1,786	223	1,236
Try All	E. R. Browne	..	850	1,324	177
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown	A. S. Aguilar & Bros.	..	715	821	361
Acton	E. P. Haughton-James	..	216	..	59
Amity	M. A. Campbell	..	380	618	146
Anglesea	J. D. Winder	..	229	300	200
Bluefields	Roland Whitelocke	..	285	395	326
Bog	Dr. L. Gifford	..	1,528	..	750
Barney Side	Donald McFarlane	..	150	81	25
Bulstrode	Gertrude Whitelocke	..	1,000	1,294	297
Bath	A. W. Alcock	..	694	87	250
Clifton	Dr. J. W. Hudson	..	360	65	290
Carawine	Eric Hopwood	..	600	95	138
Chilton	Muriel E. Turner	..	250	250	191
Copse Mtn.	Bernard Williams	..	897	275	..
Enfield	Richard F. Williams	..	885	204	538
Ferris & Sweet River	Mrs. Margt. Boetcher	R. A. Kirkham	1,090	381	570
Georges Plain and Three Mile River	Edward Morris	Major Harry C. Toogood	1,553	920	960
Grandvale	B. A. Kirkham	..	800	2,200	476
Galloway	E. I. B. Harvey	Capt. R. G. C. Harvey	660	540	380
Hermitage	P. H. Cooke	..	465	252	375
Hopeton	R. E. Harvey	..	526	..	410
Kew Park	T. R. Williams	..	959	170	1,135
Kings Valley	W. H. Farquharson	..	500	1,361	195
Kingswood	C. O. Hudson	..	164	..	119
Knockalva	P. H. Cooke	..	120	312	55
Mountain Spring	H. C. Shekell	..	317	234	180
Windsor Forrest	Sarah J. Cooke	..	200	267	30
Leamington and Seaford	Jos. Findlay, Estate	Mrs. Louise Forde	600	434	400
Llandilo	Eric Clarke	..	1,400	370	700
Lennox	Wm. J. Cooke	..	500	75	394

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland, contd.</i>					
Leamington	James H. Blackwood			156	5
Mesopotamia & Barham	Este. F. C. Farquharson	Eric Clarke	1,050	750	400
Mt. Edgcombe	A. Vickers		1,400	365	500
Morelands	Ernest Whitelock		1,000	800	500
Mt. Ricketts	H. H. Latham		100	1,072	76
Negril Spots	Dr. F. A. Sinclair		935	Nil	360
New Works	Geo. A. Hogg		140	43	90
Mt. Tirza	Donald McFarlane		60	173	100
Mt. Stewart	Maurice Malcolm	G. Seymour-Seymour	140		
White Hall and Nonpariel	E. S. Harvey		2,600	32	1,000
Old Hope	Ina A. Sandbach	H. W. McIntosh	2,930	710	1,115
Petersville	E. S. Harvey		700	836	500
Prospect	C. S. Farquharson	Eric Clarke	700	1,228	300
Paradise	S. M. Houghton-James	J. G. M. Robertson	1,548	558	600
Robins River	Eric Clarke		900	185	700
Retirement	Cyril Hudson		950	185	340
Rotherwood	G. W. Griffiths		125	837	16
Shafston	Est. Dr. L. Tait		500	287	215
Struie	Capt. R. G. C. Harvey		93		
Highgate	Jos. S. Findlay, Est.	Mrs. Louise Fore	300	457	50
Kent	Mrs. A. Anderson		150	15	29
Mt. Tirza	Abraham Fraser		30	10	20
Shafston	Est. Sinclair	Lister A. Calderwood	1,400	455	300
Spring Garden	H. B. L. Segree		800	1,823	240
Woodstock	R. G. C. Harvey		1,176	109	1,950
Westcliffe	Cyril Hudson		500	391	460
Darliston	Rose M. Ventresse		90	58	21
Darliston-Valetta	Mrs. Doris Harvey		48	100	15
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton	Appleton Central Ltd.	Percy Lindo et al	450	4,912½	500
Allscott	Est. Wm. B. Sangster		400	53	50
Aberdeen	J. C. Earle		250	688	150
Ashton	C. E. Earle		365	23	120
Barton	Marquis of Chigi	Milholland, Ashen- heim & Stone	750	1,150	300
Barton Isles	Dr. J. W. N. Hudson		1,000	1,585	485
Bogue	W. N. C. Farquharson		2,235	4,060	825
Biscany & Newton	Est. R. B. Daley	W. H. Redpath	1,125	641	315
Benmore	Wm. Hutchinson		500	632	200
Bloomberry	W. G. Hendriks		340		93
Buena Vista	Capt. W. F. Dickenson	A. G. Robison	800	303	235
Bybrook	Dr. J. A. L. Calder		150	28	30
Brucefield	Est. Sandford Smith	Frank Forrest	460		
Cabbage Valley	W. G. Hendriks		1,080	680	500
Cashew	Est. J. C. Hutchinson	Wm. Hutchinson	1,500	870	450
Claremont Park	S. Hendriks		580	660	25
Content	Reg. C. James		100	33	50
Content	Adella I. James		50	32	25
Cornwall	Est. F. J. C. Farquharson	H. E. Farquharson	280	225	130
Elphenstowe	Mrs. F. A. Maxwell		750	673	170
Elim	W. G. Hendriks		3,105	1,605	920
Emmaus	D. R. Clacken		300	233	150
Elderslie	P. E. Browne	Walter Lawrence	300	686	150
Friendship	Walter Maxwell		903	750	300
Fellowship	Est. W. S. Cooper	A. T. Cooper	400	350	130

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other act. ag.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.</i>					
Fonthill	Lt.-Col. D. C. Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs	1,800	1,151	400
Fort Charles	P. W. Sangster		500	706½	55
Fullerswood	Do.		264½		60
Fullerswood	Wm. G. Hendriks		2,500	1,398	700
Goshen	Est. R. B. Daley	W. H. Redpath	2,112	900	750
Gilnock	Lionel Densham		750	798	200
Giddy Hall	Joan A. Cooper		600	184	50
Holland	W. N. C. Farquharson		2,266	4,087	1,282
Haughton	Mrs. F. A. Maxwell		450	724	155
Hermitage	G. L. C. Smith		200	100	75
Hodges	W. G. Griffiths		302	1,655	275
Hounslow	Geo. R. Smith		320	397	100
Long Acre	Theo. E. Levy		280	213	55
Luana	A. Lewis		500	362½	95
Luana	C. H. A. Iver		850	925	360
Luana	Mrs. Hugh Tomlinson		400	462½	
Lower Works	Stanley Hendriks		500	167½	25
Long Hill	A. G. Robison		1,460	375	500
Mt. Olivet	Major G. L. Knowles		200	165	50
Mt. Pelier	J. F. Goodison		1,115	1,230	400
Maggotty	Mrs. H. Westin		250	150	50
Malvern Well	C. H. A. Iver		200	200	52
Hamstead	H. Tomlinson		652	620	175
Paynes Town	Est. R. B. Daley	Geo. Forde	358	86	145
Spring Park	Do.	John E. Daley	311½		100
Mountain Side (The Orchard)	Mrs. C. F. L. Sangster		138½		
New River	D. R. Clacken		1,350	1,115	470
Northampton	Maud Hutchinson	W. Hutchinson	500	413	120
Oxford	Lindo Bros.	Percy Lindo	1,000	621	350
Peru	Est. J. V. Calder	J. T. Calder	750	280	185
Pepper	M. Dickenson	A. M. Lewis	1,700	530	320
Raheen	Est. R. B. Daley, et al	W. H. Redpath	1,460	3,133	500
Roseberry	Gerald & May Lewis		180	70½	30
Southampton	Isabelle Williams		750	268	230
Stanmore	D. R. Clacken		1,000	499	250
Springvale	Dr. John W. Hudson		160	1,202	150
Thatchfield	Gerald & May Lewis		500	172	185
Torrington	G. L. C. Smith		250	584	80
Unity	Mrs. C. Riddell		90	136	30
Vaux Hall	Mrs. Iris Sinclair	Sidney Martin	517	155	180
Vineyard Est.	Gerald and May Lewis		606	253	268
White Hall	Iris Sangster & R. G. Sinclair		1,092	593½	175
Warminster	Mrs. F. E. Harrison		750	430	200
Windsor	Florence Lewis	E. B. Lewis	230	151	75
Williamsfield					
Y. S.	Este. Austin Browne	P. E. Browne	1,200	4,068	850
Williamsfield	Estate R. B. Daley	J. E. Daley	174	111	56
Wild Pen	P. W. Sangster		200	857	47
Wallingford	John B. McFarlane		190	192	50
Mitcham	J. C. Earle		280	120	80

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Manchester—</i>					
Brumalia	Dr. Ernest Lewis	A. E. Lewis	800	300	235
Cocoawalk	George E. Heron	..	200	1,556	145
Chudleigh	J. S. Miller	..	800	523	120
Derry	P. A. Bovell	..	497	1,000	312
Great Valley	W. G. H. Wilson	..	1,000	381	200
Green Vale and Green Hill	Misses Glanville	..	900	1,144	300
Grove Place	Jamaica Govt.	Director of Agri- culture	500	540	167
Hope	S. A. Lord	..	990	200	250
Kendal & Martins Hill	E. M. Clark	..	500	35	122
Lyndhurst	R. Mott Trille	..	500	723	250
Marshall's Pen	Est. M. E. Muirhead	E. W. Muirhead	1,000	900	402
Martins Hill	W. H. Coke	..	300	154	250
Marlborough	O. F. Lord	..	320	280	175
Perth	Mrs. M. Nightingale	..	350	400	119
Ramble and Porus Pasture	L. C. & E. S. Hendriks	..	925	1,162	224
Richmond Hill	A. E. Kingdon	..	351	10	160
Shooter's Hill	H. H. Heron	..	600	2,515	490
Stones Hope and Grove	Ronaldson & Thursfield	..	1,814	71	265
Wear Pen	Hon. Thos. Anderson	..	438	475	230
Moorelands	Est. E. B. Hall	..	335	265	175
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Amity Hall	W. I. Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Goble	250	730	240
Beauchamp	Do.	Do.	434	1,399	158
Budleigh Park	G. Lewis	..	1,100	342	350
Caswell Hill	Caswell Hill Ltd.	Maioir A. L. Allwood	1,790	2,249	300
Denbeigh Crawl	Clarence Lopez	..	360	446	108
Denbigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	440	6,014	500
Halse Hall	Mrs. G. W. Harris & Mrs. D. French-Mullen	G. W. Harris	1,700	1,240	225
Hillside	W. I. Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Goble	180	5,242	111
Morelands	Do.	Do.	260	10,649	77
Money Musk	Do.	Do.	563	7,602	112
Saint Jago	John G. Miller	V. C. Logan	2,200	4,291	987
Sandy Gully	Grinan Estates	..	1,050	1,397	Nil
St. Toolies	Louis Logan	..	330	120	81
Rhymesbury	C. Lopez	..	900	3,987½	490
Rowington	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	1,200	..	500
Salt Savannah	W. I. Sugar Co. Ltd.	G. J. Gable	297	753	65
Whitney	E. M. Clarke, S. A.	S. A. Lord	752	2,320	350
	Lord & E. F. Clark	..	..	..	..
Ebony Park	F. G. Pawsey	..	725	281½	130
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	1,857	2,203	1,250
Bodles Pen	Mrs. Fulford	J. H. D. Fulford	700	275	400
Bellevue	James N. Peak	..	251	1,610½	60
Bybrook	H. V. Lindo	..	272	550	20
Ewing Caymanas Estate	Caymanas Estates, Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	613	4,528½	470

GRAZING PENS, *contd.*

Name of Pen.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>					
Charliemont	Hon. Capt. H. S. McGrath	..	918	1,177	350
Cumberland Pen	Phyllis L. Hussey	..	830	2,250	135
Claremont	Hey. C. Muschett	..	180	55	150
Colbecks	Mrs. M. H. Ryley	..	450	3,510	200
Lloyds	C. G. Hudson	..	50	4,442	200
Longs Wharf	E. S. Hendriks	..	724	622	400
Lodge	Eric Lord	..	800	186	420
Marlie	Mrs. Cecily Howe	..	300	256	200
Mendez Pen	M. L. Bovell et al	..	430	570	100
Cherry Gardens	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	113	1,157	250
St. Helens	United Fruit Co.	Do.	455	1,381	400
Pleasant Farm	Hon. Capt. H. S. McGrath	..	374	90	200
Rio Magno	H. Alex. Fowler	..	700	360	200
Rodons	S. G. Lord	..	220	150	200
Rose Hall	E. V. Crum Ewing	..	323	373	120
Riverhead	Harold Braham	..	500	833	138
Smallwood	Altamont Dolphy	..	800	100	200
Spring Garden	Vincent Verley, Estate	..	630	1,488	540
Tulloch	John H. McPhail, Estate	J. P. McPhail	771	901	105
Thetford	Est. Vincent Verley	..	417	1,597	550
Whim	O. Lord	..	636	80	275
Crawle	Caymanas Estate Ltd.	P. A. Bovell	243	231	Nil
Innswood	Edwin Charlie	A. S. Campbell	524	2,691	207
Rio Magno	F. A. Goodison	..	400	624	80
Worthy Park Este.	C. L. Clarke et al	..	2,310	9,452	1,140
Amity Hall	United Fruit Coy.	T. Bradshaw	1,394	1,484	Nil
Grove	Do.	Do.	600	251	Nil
Hartlands	Lindo Bros. & Co.	..	840	774	311
Windsor Park	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	320	1,438	126
Kilbies	E. C. Lord	..	120	110	100
Dove Hall	Hugh Whitelocke	T. P. V. McDaniel	50	1,800	50
Enfield	W. S. Comrie	..	750	80	80
Dovecot Park	C. L. Nunes	A. S. Nunes	200	150	50
Little Hartlands	C. L. Nunes	A. S. Nunes	200	500	100
Little Windsor	O. W. Hussey	..	400	352	150
Eltham and Leigh Farm	Stanley Vaz	..	183	283	32
Dover Castle	R. Dolphy	..	620	140	60
Goshen	United Fruit Co.	T. Bradshaw	25	422	111
Content	C. L. Nunes	A. S. Nunes	100	34	..
Treadways	M. O. V. Ffrench Mullen	D. A. Campbell	180	1,014	63
Belmont	G. G. Hudson	..	1,000	1,012	400
Bridge Pen	Aguilar Bros.	..	800	266	400
Barkerfield	Este. A. W. Campbell	..	80	..	25
Kelly Pen	Do.	..	147	..	50
Elerslie	Dr. G. O. Rushie Gray	..	78	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
Garels and Cromarty	G. Seymour-Seymour	..	185	5	£0

RULES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF LANDS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA FOR LAND SETTLEMENT PURPOSES.

As amended and passed by the Governor in Privy Council on the Eleventh day of October, 1938.

In these Rules and Conditions of Sale "Title" shall mean a Certificate of Title under the Registration of Titles Law 1888 or Deed of Conveyance or Letters Patent.

APPLICATION AND DEPOSIT.

1. All applications for the purchase of land shall be in the form attached hereto and shall be made to the Land Settlement Commissioner.
2. All applications shall be accompanied by the full amount of deposit required, i.e., one-tenth of the value of the land for which application is made, unless this is waived by the Land Settlement Commissioner.
3. No application for less than 3 acres or more than 25 acres will be considered except with the approval of the Land Settlement Commissioner.
4. An application is deemed to have been accepted only when a notice of allotment in writing is made to the applicant.
5. (a) The money forwarded with an application will be returned to the applicant should the Land Settlement Commissioner for any reason be unable to accept the application.
- (b) The money forwarded with an application shall be forfeited should the application be accepted and the applicant fail to comply with the other Conditions of Sale provided that in any particular case the Land Settlement Commissioner may in his absolute discretion waive his right of forfeiture.

SURVEY.

6. (a) Upon the receipt of an application on the approved form with the required deposit and subject to the approval of the Land Settlement Commissioner, a survey will be carried out and thereafter the applicant will be required to sign a form agreeing to accept the area of land surveyed at the price fixed by the Land Settlement Commissioner.
- (b) No compensation will be paid for any damage to crops which may be occasioned by the carrying out of the survey and the boundaries of the allotments as laid down by the Surveyor and approved by the Land Settlement Commissioner shall be final.
- (c) All purchasers shall protect and keep defined all boundaries and boundary marks as fixed by the Surveyor; should the location of such boundary lines be lost re-survey will only be carried out at the sole expense of the purchaser.
- (d) The Land Settlement Commissioner reserves the right to demand that boundaries shall be suitably defined by fences, growing stakes or other similar devices as he shall in his absolute discretion determine at the sole expense of the purchaser.

ALLOTMENT.

7. (a) No survey will be undertaken until the full deposit of one-tenth of the purchase price has been paid to the Land Settlement Commissioner provided that in his discretion he may waive this condition.
- (b) The Land Settlement Commissioner will in due course proceed to make allotments and may allot to any applicant a smaller area of land than that for which such applicant has applied. The Land Settlement Commissioner's allotment shall be final.
- (c) Where however, the Land Settlement Commissioner finds it necessary or expedient to increase by more than half an acre the land for which application has been made the applicant shall have the right within fourteen days of the date of such allotment to refuse the allotment without reserve. In that event, the Land Settlement Commissioner shall return to the applicant any money paid by him on account of his application. Such refusal by the applicant shall be in writing and sent under registered cover.
- (d) In the event of an applicant being in possession as tenant of any land for the purchase of which he has applied, the Land Settlement Commissioner will endeavour to include in the allotment to such applicant all the land the subject of the tenancy. The applicant shall have no claim against the Land Settlement

ment Commissioner or the Government of Jamaica for any loss in cultivations or otherwise which he may sustain should the Land Settlement Commissioner find himself unable to allot to the applicant all or any part of the land the subject of such tenancy. The Land Settlement Commissioner will nevertheless use every effort to protect as far as possible such tenant from loss in such cases. Priority will be given to tenants according to the order of receipt of deposits.

- (e) The price per acre as stated in the Notice of Allotment shall be final.
- (f) The Land Settlement Commissioner reserves the right to require that purchasers shall complete payment before allotment is made.

POSSESSION.

- 8. (a) After survey has been made a Notice of Allotment will be forwarded to the applicant who will then be entitled to be let into possession of the lot.
- (b) After allotment each purchaser shall cultivate to the satisfaction of the Land Settlement Commissioner an area of not less than one acre or one-fifth of the area allotted to him whichever shall be the greater within a period of one year from the date of the Notice of Allotment and two-fifths of the area allotted within a period of two years from such date.
Upon failure to comply with this condition the Land Settlement Commissioner may determine or cancel the agreement to purchase and may at his discretion refund a sum not exceeding 75% of the deposit and instalments paid in.

INSTALLMENTS.

- 9. (a) The remainder of the purchase price together with the cost of survey and Title shall be paid on or before the expiration of 10 years computed from the date of Final Agreement. Payments shall be made in equal quarterly instalments and all or any instalments in arrear for three months shall thereafter bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum computed from date when payment becomes due.
 - (b) Should a purchaser at any time desire to make final settlement a rebate of 5% flat rate will be given on the quarterly payments to become due and payable under the agreement exclusive of the costs of Survey and Title.
 - (c) Should a purchaser be in arrear with his payments under his agreement to the extent of a sum equal to at least three quarterly instalments, a notice requiring payment within six months of this date of such notice of all arrears may be given to him and if the outstanding arrears with interest be not paid on or before the expiration of a period of six months the Land Settlement Commissioner may take possession of the allotment and all monies paid by the purchaser on account shall thereafter be regarded as rent and forfeited. Such notice shall be sent by registered post to the last known address of the purchaser and the Land Settlement Commissioner shall not be required to prove the receipt of such notice.
 - (d) Sixty days after taking possession the Land Settlement Commissioner may sell the lands so taken to any applicant.
 - (e) The Land Settlement Commissioner shall not be liable for any damage sustained by the purchaser should he be disturbed or molested in the possession or quiet enjoyment of the land allotted to him. The Land Settlement Commissioner shall however take all reasonable precautions or actions to protect every such purchaser from all such damage.
10. *All payments must be made direct to the Land Settlement Commissioner or to his accredited representative who shall give an official receipt for all monies received.*

TITLE.

- 11. (a) No purchaser may part with the possession of, mortgage or otherwise encumber his allotment or any part thereof unless the consent in writing of the Land Settlement Commissioner has been first had and obtained.
- (b) Transfers of allotments may be effected only with the express consent of the Land Settlement Commissioner and in the event of any such transfer the Land Settlement Commissioner shall be a party to such transfer. There shall be paid by the purchaser on every such transfer the sum of 5/- as Transfer fee and the sum of 6d. for Stamp Duty.

- (c) No purchaser shall after the execution of Final Agreement alienate or sell the land allotted to him or any part thereof until the Land Settlement Commissioner exercises a right of preemption at the existing fair market value or declines to exercise that right. This clause shall be a restrictive covenant which shall be imposed upon every Title and shall run with the land.
 - (d) No Title shall be granted until a period of three years has expired from the date of Final Agreement. The Land Settlement Commissioner may in his absolute discretion waive this clause.
12. Upon payment in full of the purchase money, cost of survey and title the purchaser shall receive from the Crown a Title with such restrictive covenants as have been imposed and there may be inserted in every Title a reservation to the Government of all mines, minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are situate and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils, using, occupying, enjoying, digging for, working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines, minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payments or compensation in respect thereof) any roads, water courses or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof, for the purpose of raising, working, digging and carrying away the products of such mines, minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works, or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, provided that compensation to be agreed upon shall be paid in respect of growing timber that may be felled or any growing crops that may be destroyed.

ASSISTANCE.

- 13. (a) All applications for assistance for the purpose of development of holding including plants, tools, cultivation loans and building materials shall be made direct to the Land Settlement Commissioner in such form and with such particulars as he may require.
- (b) An Agricultural Development Loan shall not exceed £5 per acre payable by instalments at the discretion of the Land Settlement Commissioner over a period not exceeding two years.
- (c) Building Loans may be granted at the discretion of the Land Settlement Commissioner to a total amount not exceeding £100 for each allotment in such manner and under such conditions as may be determined by the Land Settlement Commissioner whose decision shall be final.
- (d) Cultivation and building Loans may be advanced to purchasers by instalments from time to time on certificate of an officer duly authorised by the Land Settlement Commissioner as the work for which they are granted progresses.
- (e) Interest shall be paid on all loans at the rate of 5% per annum provided that if the loans be repaid promptly in accordance with the terms of the agreement no interest shall be payable.
- (f) Notwithstanding clause (e) hereof the Land Settlement Commissioner reserves the right to charge interest at a rate not exceeding 5% on all amounts outstanding after a period of 10 years from the issue of the Final Agreement.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The Law has been amended by Law 20 of 1902, Law 20 of 1908, and Law 15 of 1928

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person not being commissioned to act as a Surveyor of land, (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or

falsely takes or uses in the island any name, title or addition implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence of character, and either is a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such term of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standard, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 15 of 1928 further amended Section 10 of Law 31 of 1894 by repealing the second paragraph thereof and substituting a person claiming to be entitled under this Law to become a Commissioned Land Surveyor by reason of possessing any of the qualifications prescribed by the Law shall apply to the Supreme Court or to one of the Judges thereof in Chambers if the said Court is not sitting and shall on production to such Court or Judges of satisfactory evidence of his possessing such qualifications be entitled to an order as aforesaid.

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least twenty-one years of age and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing:—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette;" Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to repay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain .. 0 1 6	
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram .. 0 16 0	
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres .. 1 10 0	
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten acres .. 2 0 0	
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty acres .. 2 10 0	
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty acres .. 3 0 0	
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp .. 0 2 0	
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service .. 0 1 0	
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another surveyor to run a line, when surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted .. 2 2 0	
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem .. 2 2 0	
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on	

COMMISSIONED LAND SURVEYORS.

Ambrose Hearne, Cross Roads	Josiah Monk Fletcher, (off the Island)
Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town.	Ralph Etwall Rickman, F.S.I., May Pen.
Charles Nicholas Heming, Claremont.	Jos. Holmes Lee Dodd, Cross Keys.
Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton.	Percy Lyons Abrahams, Kingston.
Robt. Jas. Miller, Cross Roads.	Harold Arthur Melville, Halfway Tree.
Egerton Eustace Rickard, Kingston.	Turner Langbridge Pearson, Morant Bay.*
Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen	Hugh Michael Willoughby, Montego Bay.
Thos. Robt. Bent Vermont, Lodge.	Herbert Hood-Daniel, Port Antonio.
Edward George Reid, Montego Bay	Chas. Victor Abrahams, Port Antonio.*
Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River	Geffrad Wellesley Bourke, Kingston.
Theophilus Lynch Byles, Kingston.	William John Connelley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Montego Bay.*
Alexr. Geo. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse	Edward Dimond Fort, (off the Island).
Septimus Howard Whittingham, Cambridge	John Sewell Tyndale-Biscoe, Mandeville
Wm. Anthony Baker, I.S.O., F.R.G.S., F.S.I., Kingston.	Thos. Colin Martin (off the Island)
Alex. Geo. McCatty, Mandeville.	Christopher Albert Adams, Halfway Tree*
Edward Foster, F.S.I., Montego Bay.	Frank Longden Bronstorpe, A.M.I.C.E., Kingston*
Wm. Aug. Carpenter, Kingston.	Herbert Fitzalbert D'Aguilar, Cross Roads.
Robt. Stafford Tyndale-Biscoe, P.A.S.I., Spur Tree.	Dudley Keith Byles, Kingston
Harold Walter Bowker, F.R.G.S., P.A.S.I., (off the Island).	

*Permanently employed in Government or Parochial Service or otherwise.

COMMISSIONED LAND SURVEYORS, *contd.*

Aubrey Helwig, Christiana	Graydon Kenneth Rose, Frankfield
Alfred John Butterfield, Kingston	Cecil Bryan Silvera, Oracabessa.
L. Van McClure, Kingston	Wellington Lester Adams, Kingston
Robert Carrel Winton Hyles, Browns Town.	Herbert Fitzroy Williamson, Kingston.
Keith Geo. Duncan Forsythe, Kingston	E. N. Mais, Kingston
Lionel Horace Myers, Old Harbour	E. A. Tate, Kingston
Herman Rudolph Dunn, Cambridge	Dudley Rickman, May Pen.
Vincent Fitz-George Foster, F.S.I., Kgsn.*	Walter C. Silvera, Oracabessa
Stewart Oliver Heming, Claremont	Lloyd Burrowes, Cross Roads
Cyril Alex. Leslie Forrest, Sav.-la-mar	Keith Trewick, Kingston
Orville Bloomfield Rogers, Kingston*	Roy Girvan Evans, Cross Roads
Danl. Miguel Hill Jackson, Kingston	Arthur Charles Pollard, Sav.-la-Mar.
Harold Fras. Quinn Edwards, Stony Hill*	

*Permanently employed in Govt. or Parochial Service or otherwise

AGRICULTURAL LOAN BANKS.

Of the Industrial and Provident Societies, registered under Law, 33 of 1902, the People's Co-operative Loan Banks, form the largest class. The objects of the Banks, as set out in their Rules, are "to carry on the business of banker and bill discounter and of dealer in stocks, shares bonds, debentures, mortgages and other securities, and to make advances for co-operative, agricultural and industrial objects."

Law 11 of 1933 was passed, to enable the Registrar to cancel the registry of a Loan Bank the working of which is proved to be unsatisfactory, and the registry of three Banks has been cancelled under this Law.

The following particulars have been obtained from the Banks:—

Loan Banks at

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registra- tion.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
Alexandria	Alexandria	31.12.12.	J. H. Wynter	Manager
Balaclava	Balaclava	8.5.12	A. F. Berry	F. H. Farquharson
Broughton	Cross Keys	20.5.13	Cecil Thompson	J. B. Thursfield
Cave Valley	Cave Valley	24.3.36	S. E. Hall	A. A. Lindo
Central Manchester	Mandeville	18.10.27	W. G. McCausland	D. A. Haughton
Central Portland	St. Margaret's Bay	23.1.13	A. S. Laidlay	J. D. Brown
Central St. Mary	Richmond	6.1.35	H. S. Schlisfer	E. S. Webb
Chapelton	Chapelton	23.10.12	H. A. Thomas	S. S. Bailey
Christiana	Christiana	19.5.05	R. McAdam	J. M. Coke
Cornwall County	Montego Bay	25.2.36	C. Delisser	A. Stephenson
East Portland	Manchioneal	12.5.32	T. A. Howell	C. A. Henry
Eastern St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	29.5.25	Edgar Young	T. E. Clarke
Eastern St. Mary	Annotto Bay	25.1.36	Rev. E. W. Hunt	G. Helps
Eastern St. Thomas	Port Morant	6.6.18	A. H. Robertson	R. S. Hollinshed
Frankfield	Frankfield	2.11.12	U. Theo. McKay	E. A. Lewin
Glencliffe	Glencliffe	25.1.13	Alex. Carey	W. N. Gabay
Guys Hill, Carron Hall	Windsor Castle	20.1.13	H. A. Fowler	Mrs. K. Gellatly
Hanover	Lucea	29.12.12	Rev. D. Rothnie	I. B. Miller
Keith	Keith	28.9.18	H. Marshall	S. B. Haughton
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavern	23.12.20	Fréd. Reynolds	Mrs. I. V. Shirley
Long Bay	Black Rock	12.3.13	J. McKenzie	C. A. Smith
Lower Trelawny	Falmouth	16.5.21	J. C. Cadien	R. S. Cooke
Lower St. Catherine	Spanish Town	16.10.37	C. A. McPherson	J. N. Peak
Maidstone	Maidstone	4.11.12	O. B. Atkinson	—
Maldon	Maldon	20.9.27	J. W. Chisholm	J. W. Chisholm
Manchester	Spur Tree	4.3.24	S. J. Gibson	S. J. Alexander
Mocho	Mocho	13.3.13	O. Francis	G. N. Smith
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	4.11.35	Dr. F. A. Norton	C. H. Murray
North Manchester	Devon	4.2.30	A. D. Roberts	M. C. Roach
Northern St. Catherine	Cedar Valley	12.12.19	A. M. Walker	C. C. Bryan
North St. Mary	Oracabessa	13.1.33	L. Tinling	J. H. Murdock
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	12.10.16	Rev. A. V. Petgrave	W. H. Stewart
Port Maria	Port Maria	21.1.13	A. Davidson	W. H. Osmond
St. Elizabeth (Co. op. Asso.)	Black River	2.8.27	Goffe	P. W. Sangster
St. George	Buff Bay	23.1.13	Mrs. E. F. Sangster	K. J. Williams
St. Thomas-ye-Vale	Bog Walk	20.5.12	B. F. McCalla	J. P. McPhail
Snowdon	Newport	14.9.37	J. P. McPhail	H. K. Kohler
Southern St. Mary	Scotts Hall	24.1.13	H. K. Kohler (actg)	S. Black
			H. L. Naylor	

31st December, 1937.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Share-holders.	No. of Shares issued.	Issued Share Capital.	Paid up Share Capital.		
—	245	271	1,355	£	s.	d.
J. H. McNab	45	60	300	295	0	0
I. W. Small	106	110	555	456	0	0
A. S. Wilmot	47	55	275	18	0	0
R. A. Gordon	361	425	2,125	1,503	0	0
F. W. Bragg	567	590	2,950	2,128	0	0
Miss R. A. Gregory	313	575	575	362	0	0
T. S. Robinson	497	561	2,805	1,900	0	0
J. M. Coke	112	155	775	612	0	0
E. S. Mullings	92	96	480	138	0	0
T. Adrian Gray	187	221	1,105	596	0	0
T. E. Clarke	408	480	2,400	881	0	0
W. Towyalin	154	205	1,025	148	0	0
N. W. A. Edman	116	150	750	470	0	0
L. G. Johnson	328	371	1,855	927	0	0
Mrs. C. I. Bourne	238	269	1,345	1,040	0	0
Rev. Jas. Macnee	349	739	739	728	0	0
I. B. Miller	301	310	1,550	892	0	0
S. B. Haughton	35	38	190	95	0	0
Rev. C. S. Shirley	80	80	400	150	0	0
Rev. S. M. Binger	183	187	935	715	0	0
H. A. Smith	83	167	835	807	0	0
J. S. Bowen	66	69	345	57	0	0
Thomas Roberts	70	173	317	204	0	0
A. J. Linton	44	1,062	265	265	0	0
Rev. C. N. Andrews	55	56	280	233	0	0
H. G. Dunkley	72	86	430	382	0	0
Miss C. Saunders	205	217	1,085	57	0	0
Ralph Granville	37	42	210	135	0	0
Rev. J. G. Peterkin	703	737	3,685	2,365	0	0
B. F. Lawson	179	276	276	241	0	0
E. J. Ashmeade	378	401	2,005	1,487	0	0
E. G. H. Bogle	311	351	1,755	1,489	0	0
P. W. Sangster	258	785	785	785	0	0
Rev. W. J. Thompson	471	501	2,505	1,666	0	0
Wm. Henry Wood	1,613	2,033	10,315	6,522	0	0
M. M. Hibbert	19	19	95	13	0	0
Rev. E. W. Hunt	471	501	2,505	1,668	0	0

Loan Banks at

Name of Bank.	Registered Office at	Date of Registration.	Name of Chairman.	Name of Treasurer.
Spalding	Spalding	18.12.12	W. A. Wright	W. Hyde Macaulay
Stewart Town	Stewart Town	1.2.13	Rev. W. S. Lea	Rev. J. S. Rowe
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	26.9.16	T. J. Francis	T. J. Francis
Trinityville	Trinityville	27.10.16	T. N. Kean Manager	..
Upper Trelawny	Albert Town	23.3.21	H. B. Stubbs	Rev. S. D. Sanguinette
Upper Westmoreland	Lambs River	20.12.12	T. R. Williams	T. R. Williams
Watt Town	Watt Town	28.12.35	Rev. I. Parsons	C. Eustace Atkinson
Western St. Mary	Gayle	28.1.13	C. S. Boyd, Manager	..
Yallahs	Yallahs	26.5.34	Rudolph Burke	C. T. Barrant

BIRDS, FISH AND MAMMAL PROTECTION.

Birds.—The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1914, repealed previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2 as amended).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco columbarius*); Large Potoo, (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial, (*Icterus vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhuloxia anoxantha*); Banana Bird (*Icterus leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhuloxia jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosipteria ruficollis*); Jamaican Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flaveola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler (*Dendroica pharetta*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet, (*Vireo modestus*); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Laletes osburni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus auranitus*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euryseia*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pœciloma*); Slater's Fly-snapper, (*Elainia fallax*); Cotta Fly-snapper, (*Myiopagis cotta*); Buff-winged, Flat-bill, (*Blacus pallidus*); Black Becard, (*Platyparis niger*); Barred Wood-pecker, (*Centurus radiolatus*); Old man Bird or Hunter, (*Hyetornis phylialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera vetula*); Mango Humming-bird

31st December, 1936.

Name of Secretary.	No. of Share-holders.	No. of Shares issued.	Issued Share Capital.	Paid up Share Capital.
N. A. L. Campbell	167	299	1,495	£ 1,217 s. d. 0 0
Mrs. H. M. Fagan	47	321	1,605	1,559 0 0
A. R. Gordon	204	232	1,160	865 0 0
—	132	135	675	435 0 0
S. A. Powell	206	218	1,090	624 0 0
U. L. Brown	301	316	1,580	773 0 0
C. Eustace Atkinson	130	130	650	123 0 0
—	913	1,398	6,990	5,044 0 0
W. W. Lewis	25	25	125	4 0 0

(Lampornis mango); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (Aithurus polytmus); Vervain Humming-bird, (Melisuga minima); Palm Swift, (Cypselus phoeniceobius; Parrakeets, Yellow-billed Amazon Parrot (Chrysotis collaria); Long-nostrilled Night Jar, (Siphonorhis americanus); Jamaica Tody, (Todus veridis); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (Chrysotis agilis); Yellow-bellied Parrot (Conurus nanus); Jamaica Macaw, (Ara Gossii); Barbados Blackbird, (Crotophaga Ani); American Barn owl, (Strix Pratincola); Lettered Owl, (Asio Grammicus); West India Osprey, (Pandion haliaetus); Great Blue Heron, (Ardea herodias) Louisiana Egret (Ardea ludoviciana); Little Blue Egret (Ardea coerulea); Green-gaulin, (Butorides virescens); Yellow-crowned Night-heron, (Nycticorax violaceus); Cayenne Tern, (Sterna maxima) American Lesser Tern (Sterna antillarum); Great Sooty Tern, (Sterna fuliginosa); Black Tern, (Hydrochelidon nigra); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (Oestrata jamaicensis); White-winged Grebe, (Podiceps dominicus); Pied-billed Grebe, (Podilymbus podiceps); Blue Dove, (Geotrygon cristata); Partridge Dove, (Geotrygon montana, Ground Dove, Blue Pigeon, White Belly, Masked Duck, Whistling Tree Duck, Quail, Wild Guinea Fowl, and Ringtail Pigeon, to be added to the list of birds contained in 1st Schedule to that Law for a period of 3 years from the date of publication of this notice.

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures, enumerated in the Second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereinafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3) as amended.

CLOSE SEASON.

Coote and Baldpate: 1st December to 31st July to be the close season in the parishes of Hanover, St. James, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth, and the period 1st December until the 11th August to be the close season for such birds in all other parishes in lieu of the periods fixed in 2nd Schedule of the said law.

Peardove (including Paloma) and white wing: February 1st to 31st July and 1st December to 31st December to the close season in the parishes of Hanover, St. James, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth and the periods 1st February to 11th August and 1st December to 31st December to be the close season for these birds in all other parishes in lieu of the periods fixed in the 2nd Schedule to Law 33 of 1914.

25th July, 1935. Jamaica Gazette.—Curlew and Plover to be included in the 2nd Schedule of that Law, and that the close season for such birds shall be from the 1st December until 31st July in the parishes of Hanover, St. James, Westmoreland, and St. Elizabeth, and from the 1st December until 4th August in all other parishes.

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Duck and Snipe to be included in 2nd Schedule of that Law and that the close season shall be from 1st February to 31st July and from the 1st December to 31st December in the parishes of Hanover, St. James, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth, and from the 1st February to the 11th August and from the 1st December to the 31st December in all other parishes.

Oysters—1st May to 3rd August.

Sub-section 2 of Section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable:

Fish.—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica, and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st May and the 30th day of September, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mullfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used. Land turtle are not protected.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction, with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Mammals.—On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914 declared that Conneys should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Conneys shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

THE SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (OF JAMAICA) LTD.

This was formed as an unincorporated Association in 1929 but is now incorporated (as a Limited Liability Company—with a purely nominal capital of £250) under the Laws of Jamaica. It comprises the owners of all the Sugar Estates operating in the Island, 34 in number, and is managed by a Board of Directors elected annually by its members. Its Memorandum and Articles of Association empower it to do anything calculated to serve the interests of the Sugar Industry, including marketing crops produced by its members. It is divided into a Sugar Section and a Rum Section both under the same Board of Directors and Management. In 1936 its members signed a new agreement covering crops 1936-37 to 1945-46 by which all Local Sales of Sugar are to be made by the Association, and the agreements governing the pooling of rum through the Association still have four years to run. The sugar industry is now controlled by Law 43 of 1937, the Sugar Industry Control Law, 1937, which replaces Law 31 of 1933 and Law 19 of 1936, repealed. The legislation regarding rum production is contained in Laws 18 and 22 of 1934, and Law 3 of 1937.

The Government under Section 2 of Law 3 of 1937, "The Rum Control Amendment Law, 1937," has appointed the following gentlemen to be Members of the Rum Control Board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Law:—

The Assistant to the Attorney General, (*Chairman*); The Island Chemist, The Assistant Colonial Secretary, Mr. D. J. Verity, (representing the Rum Manufacturers) Mr. Horace V. Myers, M.B.E., (representing Rum Dealers) Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, O.B.E., Mr. R. B. Barker, M.A.

The Directors of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd. are:—Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, (*Chairman*), A. E. Muschett, (*Vice-Chairman*), L. B. Whitaker, H. V. Lindo, A. W. Pawsy, K. S. Calder, J. B. Cuthill, J. G. Goble.

The Managers are T. P. Evelyn and D. J. Verity, and the Secretary is E. Stanley Sparkes. The address of the Association is 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION. LTD.

FORMED as a co-operative body in 1927 and started operations in April, 1929. In December, 1936, was reorganised as a trading company in accordance with the recommendation of the Jamaica Banana Commission, taking over the assets and liabilities of the old co-operative Association. The capital of the new Association was subscribed by former members of the old co-operative Association out of their contributions to that Association.

Managers—Mr. C. E. Johnston; *Assistant Managers*—Mr. R. F. Williams and Mr. E. C. Joysey; *Acting Secretary*—Miss L. Gibson.

Subsidiaries—The Jamaica Producers Marketing Co., Ltd., which markets in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe the bananas shipped by the Association from Jamaica, and the Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co., Ltd., which operates a line of refrigerated vessels between Jamaica, Rotterdam and London for the carriage of bananas and other freight as well as passengers.

JAMAICA COCOANUT PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

THIS association was registered in June, 1930, under the auspices of the Jamaica Producers Organizing Association, Ltd., for the purpose of marketing members' coconuts along co-operative lines by exportation to markets abroad or by converting them into edible oil and other products.

The Association was furnished with Capital by Government guaranteed debentures issued under Law 22 of 1931, to the extent of £25,000 in 1932, and a further £12,000 in early 1934.

The Association erected a copra factory, oil mill and refinery at the West end of Kingston in 1932, and commenced operations in July of that year.

In March, 1936, the Association extended into the manufacture of soap, and in 1937 followed this with the installation of a glycerine recovery plant for the purpose of recovering glycerine from the waste material from the soap factory. The Association entered the soap business, not by commencing a new factory, but by taking over as a going concern a factory previously operated at Halfway-Tree.

The Association sells refined edible oil under the brand "Palm Oil," and laundry soap under the brands "Standard" and "Dragon."

1936 and 1937 were each record years for the Association in its returns to Members for coconuts.

Directors.—E. A. Barham, Chairman; Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E. (Government nominee); Hon. A. C. Westmorland, M.B.E., Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. G. Harrison, R. T. Harrison, C.S.I., A. M. Pawsey, C. L. Clemetson, C. A. S. Hinshelwood, R. L. Hollinsed, Major H. Barker-Hahlo, H. D. Thompson, F. A. Goodison, G. W. Webster, M.B.E., T. J. Cawley, H. E. Pengeley.

Executive Committee.—E. A. Barham, Chairman; Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E.; R. T. Harrison, C.S.I., A. M. Pawsey, H. E. Pengeley, H. D. Thompson, Major H. Barker-Hahlo. *Secretary and Manager*.—S. G. Fletcher.

Office.—Producers' Road, Myers Wharf P.O., Kingston.

ST. ANN PENKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1920, and has for its object the protection and advancement of the interests of the Penkeeping Industry in St. Ann, in all its branches.

President: Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. *Vice-Chairman*: Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, M.C. *Secretary and Treasurer*: Capt. B. F. Chester.

MANCHESTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IN August, 1926, the supporters of the Manchester Horticultural Exhibition, who, for many years have promoted what was popularly known as The Mandeville Flower Show, associated with others as foundation members, formed themselves into a duly constituted voluntary association called the "Manchester Horticultural Society."

The objects of the Society are, briefly:—(1) To foster and encourage every branch of Horticulture, ornamental as well as useful. (2) To collect and disseminate information respecting the propagation, cultivation and treatment of all plants and trees in Jamaica. (3) To hold exhibitions and offer and award prizes, medals and certificates. (4) To afford facilities for the delivery of lectures. The Society has been affiliated to The Royal Horticultural Society of England and the Bronze Banksian Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, will be annually procured from the Mother Society for competition.

President—L. P. Purton, *Vice-President*—W. G. McCausland, *Committee of Management* G. G. Gunter, R. J. Wynne, H. A. Darby, P. St. L. Bacquie, L. C. Carvalho, A. Thelwell J. G. Young, R. Smeikle, A. M. Gunter, Mrs. G. G. Gunter, Mrs. W. Cradwick, Mrs. McClymont. *Treasurer*, T. E. Grant, *Secretary*, A. M. Gunter; *Auditor*, C. C. Lewis; G. G. Gunter, *Solicitor*.

CITRUS EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Are published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 14th July, 1938.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

Conditions of Purchase—published in Jamaica Gazette of 20th October, 1938.

JAMAICA GOAT REARING SOCIETY.

The Society was formed in September 1938, and has as its aim the development of milch goat breeding and the Goat rearing industry generally throughout the Island. The President of the Society is Mr. Sydney Barton, and the Secretary is Mr. C. G. V. Henderson.

JAMAICA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed in the year 1934, with the object of encouraging and improving gardening in all its branches in Jamaica.

The Society issues to its members monthly pamphlets, giving information on the culture of flowers and other horticultural practices.

Anyone interested in gardening is eligible for membership, and is invited to join the Society.

The Society started with a membership of 50 which has increased to nearly 300.

The Society holds exhibitions and award prizes and challenge cups to exhibitors; the first of these was held at Mico College on the 10th of April, 1935.

In the year 1935, it was affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. and Lady Denham, *Hon. President*—Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture; *Hon. Vice-President*—E. J. Downes, Government Horticulturist; *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Ludlow M. Moody, L.B.A.M., A.R.C.M.; *Hon. Secretary*—R. T. Thompson, F.R.S.A., F.R.H.S., 5 Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads P.O.

AVICULTURAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

In 1930, Messrs. J. Owen, A. D. C. Levy and Frank deMercado decided to organize a Feather and Fur Club, and an exhibition of pigeons and other birds at Knutsford Park. Through lack of public interest and support, the Club failed. In May, 1934, an exhibition of pigeons, poultry and fancy foreign birds was held at the "All Island Fair" at the Kingston Race Course. In July, 1936, Messrs. J. Owen, A. D. C. Levy, Frank deMercado, O. Nunes, Frank H. Steven, met and decided that a Jamaica Avicultural Society should be formed which should embrace both native and foreign birds throughout the Island. The rules of the Avicultural Society of New Zealand, which are similar to the rules of the Avicultural Society of England were adopted.

Some of the objects of the Society are as follows: the study of foreign and native birds, the conservation of Jamaica birds at liberty and captivity, the keeping and breeding of birds in captivity, the importance of birds for distribution among members, increasing public interest by exhibition at shows for competition and by other means.

The aims are: the issuing of an *Avicultural Magazine*, affiliation with the various *Avicultural Societies*, and lectures upon birds.

OFFICE BEARERS—*President*—A. D. C. Levy; *Vice-President and Hon. Editor*—Henry Ogle, F.L.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*—O. Nunes; *Hon. Secretary*—Frank H. Steven.

TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THIS Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the Island encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1918, when Captain Blagrove sold a run of 381 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Brown's Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers; and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntarily, and without individual gain, to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston main road with the Buxton parochial road a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Five acres of land is reserved for Communal purposes. Public tanks to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine have been built by the Parochial Board on lands given for the purpose. Several nice looking and well built houses are to be seen on the lands. The Turner's Cooperative Bank formed from surplus funds paid over to purchasers, who are the shareholders, completed its eleventh financial year December, 1936, with assets £336 0s. 4d. and Reserve Funds £85 10s. 4d.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—L. W. Levy, *President*; A. E. Murray, Roy Ingram, R. E. Bowerbank, J. B. Gabbidon, Emanuel Wilson; *Managing Director and Acting Secretary and Treasurer*, C. O. Cover.

PART X.

EDUCATIONAL.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

REQUESTS were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools") From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship has been awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls have been awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892, provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909, the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, now known as Cornwall College with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations, Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H.M. Inspector arrived in the island on the 20th January, 1911, and after inspecting the schools, finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915, was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1924, a Law was passed providing Pensions or Gratuities for Teachers in recognized Secondary Schools. This Law (29 of 1924) came into operation on the 1st of September, 1924 and was subsequently amended by Law 21 of 1933.

In November 1926, the 5th section of the Secondary Education Law, 1914, (Law 34 of 1914) was amended in order to provide scholarships for children in such centres of population as are unprovided with Secondary Schools.

In December, 1927, under this amendment the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Mary,

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

Trelawny and Clarendon exclusive of the old parish of Vere, were declared to be important centres of population without adequate provision for Secondary Education by Proclamation in the "Jamaica Gazette."

In the early part of 1923, the Schools Commission drew up a Scheme of Regulations under which these scholarships may be held. The Scheme was approved by the Acting Governor in July, 1923, and the first examination was held at four centres in December, 1923, viz., Morant Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth and Chapelton. Under the Scheme provision is made for two scholarships for pupils resident in St. Thomas, three for St. Mary, two for Trelawny and two for Clarendon exclusive of the old parish of Vere, to be awarded annually. The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum tenable for four years at any Secondary School approved by the Schools Commission.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolutions of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1920, and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms, the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £8,732 was distributed in grants during the year 1936-37.

The Regulations for Grants-in-aid were converted into Law 31 of 1924.

Twenty-one schools are in receipt of Government Grants under this Law, namely:—

First Grade—Jamaica College, Wolmer's Boys School, Wolmer's Girls School, Monro College, Cornwall College, Hampton, Westwood, Calabar High School, Diocesan High School, St. Andrew High School, Kingston College. Second Grade—Manning's School, Rusea's School, Titchfield, Beckford and Smith's School, Cathedral High School, Manchester School, Happy Grove, St. Hugh's High School, St. Georges College, Immaculate Conception High School, Convent of Mercy Academy, Alpha.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.*

The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants-including Building Grants.
1934 ..	651	147,914	83,842	185,079
1935 ..	652	150,557	85,229	187,306
1936 ..	653	152,330	84,086	194,544
1937	656	158,418	89,221	198,712

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

	1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..	177,795	338,263	389,376
Can Read only ..	114,493	108,515	65,657
Total ..	292,288	446,778	455,033
Attending School ..	99,769	125,496	129,623
Total Population ..	639,491	831,383	858,118

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector, a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

* For historical summary see Handbook for 1926.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for Sewing in schools which have no assistant or pupil teacher on the staff also for School Appliances and Equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year and is informed of the results of his examination. In July, 1937, 168 Pupil Teachers and 3,499 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

The Elementary Schools are divided follows:—

Government, 156; Church of England, 163; Baptist, 96; Wesleyan, 66; Moravian, 54; Presbyterian, 50; Congregational, 18; Methodist, 7; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 28; Society of Friends, 2; Undenominational, 11.

According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Kingston 30; St. Andrew 40; St. Thomas 34; Portland 44; St. Mary 60; St. Ann 59; Trelawny 26; St. James 31; Hanover 29; Westmoreland 50; St. Elizabeth 70; Manchester 58; Clarendon 59; St. Catherine 66.

By an Order in Privy Council dated August 21st, 1923, school attendance was made compulsory as from September 1st, 1923, between the ages of eight and fourteen within the districts of Kingston, Halfway Tree, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Porus, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Port Maria, Morant Bay and May Pen. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

THE following means are employed by the Government for the college training of Elementary School Teachers.

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 12 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood in St. Andrew, for women, in which 54 students are under training as teachers.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 50 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains; 6 resident and 22 day students, women, at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates to those who are successful.

The number of Registered Teachers engaged is 1,942 and 1,176 of these have received a college training.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Vocational Education aims at training the youth of the country to appreciate the rural economic environment, to make use of the natural resources at hand, to be interested in and develop the various forms of manual skill, thus raising their standard of efficiency, and improving their economic position, developing strength of character and contributing to the economic and social welfare of the community; to encourage Land Settlement, and other co-operative communal welfare efforts.

Girls are encouraged to be good home-makers, and receive practical training in house-craft, needlecraft, farming and such other practical avenues for individual and communal improvement.

Such training in order to be effective is built on a sure foundation of religious culture.

Such training in industry and character building must uplift the community and make for happy and healthy citizenship with a love for, and appreciation of rural life.

Vocational Agencies have been at work in Jamaica for many years. These include the Elementary Schools with their School Gardens, Sewing Classes, Manual Training Centres and other craft work projects; the Technical and Continuation School, the Farm School, the Training Colleges, Trade Scholarships, Agricultural Societies with their Juvenile Branches, and the many efficient private projects.

The Government through the Department of Science and Agriculture, the Education Department, and the Jamaica Agricultural Society have been systematizing vocational work.

As organised in Jamaica, Vocational Education will deal with the individual in relation to the community.

The suitable boy goes from the Elementary School with its manual training and agricultural advantages to the Practical Training Centres, to his own farm or land settlement project, to the Jamaica School of Agriculture, the Technical School, or other suitable trade centres, finding his place in the community at the stage best suited to his individuality.

The girl passes from the Elementary School with its home craft Centres to the Practical Training Centre, and other suitable practical training courses finding her place in the community at suitable stages according to her character and ability.

Vocational Training in Secondary Schools must act as incentives for greater all round efficiency even if only serving as hobbies.

Vocational Education is in its infancy at present, but it is quite evident that it will play an increasingly important part as time goes on in raising the general educational, social and economic status of the people.

The first Centre was established for Boys at Holmwood, Christiana on 2nd March, 1936, with 40 selected boys between the ages of 15 and 17, for a normal 2-year, or special 3-year course.

The rapid success that attended the venture led to the establishment of the first Girls' Centre at Carron Hall, St. Mary in January, 1937, followed by the second Boys' Centre at Dintill, Linstead, St. Catherine in April, 1938.

Although the property of Holmwood was bought during the governorship of Sir Sydney (now Baron) Olivier for the purpose of a Vocational Centre, it was some quarter century afterwards that the then Governor, Sir Edward Denham, launched the first Practical Training Centre under the guidance of the Hon. B. H. Easter, C.B.E., B.A., Director of Education.

There was no school building to commence with—the boys themselves assisting in the construction under capable instructors.

Each Centre has a very strong and businesslike Advisory Committee.

The first Graduation Ceremony of twelve students took place at Holmwood in September, 1938, and was presided over by Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G., Governor. Lady Richards distributed the prizes, unique in that every article was of practical utility for trade or agricultural work.

Holmwood—258 acres.

Dintill—77 acres.

The Centres have carried on many agricultural activities since their establishment. The Boy Students have assisted in erecting their own buildings.

They are engaged in growing staple and minor crops and vegetables and stock rearing, poultry keeping and apiculture are co-ordinated. Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Shoe making, tailoring, simple metal work and masonry are also done.

The Boys' Centres at first commenced as day schools, but later began taking in resident students, thus offering the opportunity to the whole Island.

The Girls' Centre, on the other hand, commenced with Boarders, and has now planned to take day pupils also.

Holmwood.

Edgar B. Rodgers, Snr. Supt. Boys' P.T.Cs. (a), (b), (c)

Appointed to Govt. Service.
1st January '16

Dintill.

F. A. Foster, Superintendent (b)

1st April, 1938

Carron Hall

Mrs. K. H. Gellatly, Principal

1st January, 1937.

(a) Civil Establishment.

(b) Quarters.

(c) Board.

Entrance to the Centres is by a practical competitive examination for day students, not lower than the 6th elementary school grade.

The students are provided free of charge with working suits, breakfast and a mid-day meal, pocket money, and transportation (cycles) within a defined area.

Resident students pay £5 per term, and Vocational Scholarships lasting 2 years, and for boys, can be earned by a special aptitude for agriculture and trade and a minimum educational standard of the First Year Pupil Teacher between the ages 15 and 17 to the Practical Training Centre, and Trades and Agricultural Scholarships can be earned from these Centres.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ADVISORY BODIES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education was constituted under Law 31 of 1892.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alteration shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to the Board for its consideration and advice."

BOARD.—The Director of Education, *ex-officio*, *Chairman*; E. V. Lockett, B.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rt. Rev. Bishop Hardie, M.A.; Mrs. K. H. Bourne, O.B.E.; Rev. E. Armon-Jones; Very Rev. F. J. Kelly, S.J.; A. J. Newman, M.A., M.C.; Rev. R. Ward; Rev. W. J. Thompson; C. D. Neilson, I.S.O.; Hon. H. E. Allan, M.L.C.; E. S. Jarrett; Miss E. M. Olsson, B.A.; Hon. and Rev. J. W. Maxwell, M.L.C.; Rt. Rev. A. Westphal; A. G. Fraser, M.A.

Secretary—A. D. Soutar.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as the Board of Management of the Jamaica College and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls Cornwall College, formerly called the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members—Hon. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., B.A., *Chairman*; Rt. Rev. Bishop W. G. Hardie, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*; V. E. Manton, LL.B., Hon. Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Mrs. Ludlow Moody, E. V. Lockett, B.A., R. B. Barker, M.A., Hon. H. E. Allan, and R. K. Nunes. *Secretary*, F. Ogle, B.Sc.

JOINT CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

THIS Council was appointed by Government in 1935 as an Advisory Council to which questions involving more than one Branch of Education could be referred and which could advise on questions of general educational policy. It consists of:—

The Director of Education (*Chairman*); The Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, M.A., D.D., Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. K. H. Bourne, O.B.E., Rev. H. Ward, Rev. R. J. Fleming, V. E. Manton, R. B. Barker, Rev. H. Hughes, Rev. F. J. Kelly, S.J., Hon. H. E. Allan, Mrs. Ludlow Moody, E. V. Lockett, F. Ogle is Secretary to the Committee.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September, 1916, at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July, 1919, and thereafter. In 1917, a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April, 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee, and at a meeting held in September, 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion. The last meeting of this Committee was held on January, 1929.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE Director of Education (*Chairman*); Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Rev. R. J. Fleming, Rev. H. Ward, Mrs. K. H. Bourne, o.b.e., R. B. Barker, Dr. J. Harris, A. C. Barnes, c.m.g., Mr. C. McL. Morales is Secretary to the Committee.

BOARD OF VISITORS, GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE Colonial Secretary (*Chairman*); The Director of Public Works, the Director of Medical Services, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hardie, Rev. H. G. Lovell, James Henderson Miss Edith Clarke.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, HOLMWOOD PRACTICAL TRAINING CENTRE.

HON. Thomas Anderson, Hon. C. A. Reid, C. H. Shilletto, P. St. L. Bacquie, Superintendent of Public Works for Manchester, Inspector of Schools for Manchester, J. Howe, C. D. Neilson, i.s.o.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, CARRON HALL PRACTICAL TRAINING CENTRE.

HON. H. E. Vernon (*Chairman*); Hon. E. A. McNeill, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Littelljohn, Rev. Jas. McNee, Rev. W. L. Lewis, Rev. H. Ward, Mrs. McNeill.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, DINT HILL PRACTICAL TRAINING CENTRE.

HON. Capt. H. S. McGrath (*Chairman*); Member of Legislative Council, St. Catherine, Chairman of Parochial Board, Mr. J. P. McPhail, Mr. G. N. Turner, Superintendent of Public Works, Inspector of Schools, J. R. V. Smyth, E. B. Rodgers, Mr. A. P. Hanson.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, MANNING'S HOME.

REV. R. J. Fleming, Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth, Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Elizabeth, Mrs. F. Maxwell, Miss G. Russell, Miss D. L. Rainforth, Mrs. Fleming, J. J. Miller, R. D. Binns, E. W. Wakeland, Mrs. E. C. M. Theobalds.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications as well as requests for fuller information must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

Examinations for Matriculation and for the Degrees of B.A., B.D., B.Sc., LL.B. and are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Commission desiring that Kingston may be constituted a centre. The Examinations are held on the same dates as the corresponding Examinations in London.

The Examinations of the University in overseas centres are held in or commence in the months stated—the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Intermediate Examination in Science in July; the Intermediate Examination in Divinity in June; the Intermediate Examination in Laws in September. The Final Examinations in Arts and in Science commence about the middle of June and those in Laws and Economics one week later.

Applications to sit must reach London, three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by vouchers showing that the fees have been lodged in the Colonial Bank to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission, University of London Account. In the case of Matriculation, a birth certificate and a certificate of good conduct must be enclosed. Applicants must also give a list of the subjects in which they intend to present themselves for examination, chosen according to the Regulations. For the B.D. Honours, Examination applications must reach London not later than the 14th February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local, £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.
Intermediate or Final except B.A. (Hons.)—University £7 7s. 0d. Local, £3 3s. 0d.
Total £10 10s. 0d.

B.A. (Hons.)—University, £8 8s. 0d., Local, £3 3s. 0d., Total £11 11s. 0d.

The Jamaica Scholarship for girls is now awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination held in January each year the first award being thus made on the Examination in January, 1927.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica:—

Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891; M.A., 1893	R. L. Miller, B.A., 1927.
H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.	V. C. Cuthbert, B.A., 1927
C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895	Rev. J. T. Hudson, B.D., (Hons.) 1928
A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898	G. H. R. Clough, B.A., 1929.
J. L. King, B.A., 1904	E. B. V. Brown, B.A. 1929, B.A. Hons. 1931
Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917; B.A., 1922	Miss G. K. Cunningham, B.A., 1930.
G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917	H. N. Walker, B.A., 1930.
B. C. O'B. Nation, B.A., 1917	E. C. Sutherland, LL.B. 1930.
A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920	C. L. Stuart, B.A., 1931
J. L. L. Alleyne, B.D., 1923	E. A. Barrett, B.A., 1931.
A. E. Brandon, LL.B., 1923	J. P. Bell, B.D., 1933
P. M. Sherlock, B.A., 1924 (Hons.) 1927.	Eric J. Patterson, B.A., Hons., 1936.
S. L. O. Burey, B.A., 1925.	J. N. Jones, B.A., 1936.
K. D. Carnegie, B.A., 1925. (Hons.) 1927	

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced: the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship, the Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship and the £80 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919. The Higher Local Examination has now been discontinued and the Examination formerly known as the Senior Local Examination is now known as the School Certificate Examination.

The examination of Junior and School Certificate candidates is now held every December and July. The Preliminary Examination, was discontinued after 1933 and the Higher School Certificate Examination is held in July only at one centre in Kingston.

The School Certificate Examination, is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16 years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In July, 1938, there were Centres at Kingston, Mandeville, (Montego Bay), Cornwall College and Montego Bay High School, Munro College, Happy Grove and Savanna-la-Mar.

In December, 1938, there were Centres at Kingston, Kingston College, Jamaica College, Wolmer's Schools, St. George's College, Halfway Tree, Brown's Town, Lucea, Port Antonio, Westwood, Spanish Town, Calabar High School, St. Hugh's High School and St. Hilda's Diocesan School.

The fees in 1938 were as follows:—Higher School Certificate, £3 17s. 6d., School Certificate £2 4s. 6d.; Junior £1 17s. 0d.; Late fees 7/6.

Arrangements for conducting these examinations are made by the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee of which body Mr. Philip Ogle, Education Office, Kingston, is Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica. In 1932, the name was changed to Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London (Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music).

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1. Licentiatehip of the Royal Schools of Music, London, (a) for Teachers, (b) for Performers; 2. Grad'd Examinations for all students; 3. Class Singing Examinations; 4. A general inspection of music in schools for a collective report on the teaching generally; 5. Examinations in Chamber Music (Ensemble).

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896, the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board of Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been conducted yearly from the Institute of Jamaica.

Up to 1935, the Board offered annually, to candidates in its examinations in the combined Centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908, and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any candidate. The Board has decided that from 1936 and until further notice the Board will offer in each year one Exhibition exclusively for candidates from Jamaica, and a separate Exhibition will be available for British Guiana and the other West Indian Colonies if any candidate would qualify for it. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the Advanced and Final Grade Examinations combined. This Prize will not be awarded to the same candidate twice.

In March, April and May, 1937, Mr. Egerton Tidmarsh, the examiner of the Associated Board for the year, conducted the Practical examinations in pianoforte, violin, singing and viola at 24 centres:—Hampton, Westwood, Montpelier, Carronhall, Mandeville, Hector's River, Brown's Town, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, St. Andrew (4) and Kingston (11).

Theory examinations were also held at 12 centres:—Hampton, Westwood, Montpelier, Carron hall, Mandeville, Hector's River, Brown's Town, Spanish Town, Montego Bay (2) and Kingston (2).

As a result of these examinations 887 certificates (8 Licentiate and 879 in other grades) were awarded.

The Exhibition for the year offered to Jamaica by the Associated Board in connexion with the examinations was awarded to Hjalmar Neiland Linton, pupil of Miss Violet Mills, L.R.A.M.

Four medals were also awarded in the combined centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, but none of them were won by candidates in Jamaica.

On the recommendation of the Music Examiner, the prize of twelve pounds offered annually by the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica in connexion with these examinations was awarded to Isabelle Clark, pupil of Brampton School.

LICENTIATES OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, LONDON.

- 1937. Miss Elsie Benjamin (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1937. Miss Daisy Hewitt (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1937. Mr. Leonard R. Duncan (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1937. Miss Lodie Hanna (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1937. Mr. Hjalmar Linton (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1937. Miss Sally T. McDonald (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1937. Mr. John S. Porter (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1937. Miss Beryl K. Swaby (Pianoforte) Performers'

We regret to record the death of Mr. Frank Cundall, O.B.E., on the 15th of November, 1937. For thirty years he had been Honorary Representative of the Associated Board in Jamaica and took a keen interest in the advancement of Music in Jamaica.

In 1938, Mr. Delves Molesworth, as Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica, acted as Honorary Representative pending any new appointment by the Associated Board.

In March, April and May 1938, Mr. Arnold Goldsbrough, the examiner of the Associated Board for the year, conducted the Practical Examinations in Pianoforte, Violin, Singing, and Viola at 26 centres:—Hampton, Westwood, Montego Bay (2), Carronhall, Brown's Town, Spanish Town, Hector's River, Brampton, St. Andrew (6), and Kingston (11).

Theory Examinations were held at 12 centres:—Hampton, Westwood, Montego Bay Carronhall, Brown's Town, Spanish Town, Hector's River, Lucea and Kingston (2).

Two General Inspections of Music in Schools were also held.

(943 candidates were presented for these examinations and as a result 789 certificates 12 Licentiate and 777 in other grades) have been awarded;

The Exhibition for this year has been awarded to Barbara Parris, pupil of St. Hilda's Diocesan High School, Brown's Town.

Only one medal was awarded by the Associated Board in the combined centres of the British West Indies, British Guiana and Bermuda, this was won by Barbard Parris, pupil of St. Hilda's Diocesan High School, Brown's Town.

The annual prize of twelve pounds (£12) offered by the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica in connexion with these examinations was also awarded to Barbara Parris.

LICENTIATES OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, LONDON.

- 1938. Miss Joyce Ashbourne (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1938. Miss Lois L. Kelly (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1938. Miss Mary A. Kissoon (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1938. Miss Sarah E. Smith (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1938. Miss Una E. Wilson (Pianoforte) Teachers'
- 1938. Miss Sylvia C. Duncanson (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1938. Miss Violet M. Gray (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1938. Miss Mavis Groves (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1938. Miss Dorothy V. Hilton (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1938. Miss Daisy Jaffars (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1938. Mr. Alfred G. Shaw (Pianoforte) Performers'
- 1938. Miss Amy R. Thompson (Pianoforte) Performers'.

*For Licentiates for 1910 to 1936 see previous issues of the **Handbook**.

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 1s. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the Preparatory to Division VI. The examination in Division VI is in four different parts, including painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition.

A full Honours Certificate is awarded to those candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in *one* part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades for more advanced students, candidates who have secured the full Honours Certificate of the School Examinations are excused from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

I. RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £400 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issue from time to time a Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica. Explanatory notes on the Memorandum are furnished by the local Committee of Selection. The Memorandum and notes on the Memorandum are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who is also Secretary to the Committee of Selection for Jamaica. Copies of the Memorandum can also be obtained from the offices of the Trust. The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1.

Candidates must ordinarily have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination. A fee of one guinea must be paid.

The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

- (a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.
- (b) A candidate must be a British subject who was himself born in Jamaica, or of whose parents (or guardian) either one has been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately preceding January 1st in the year of his candidature or, in the event of both being dead, one had been domiciled and resident in Jamaica for at least five years immediately prior to his or her death.
- (c) Candidates must have been educated in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of nine and twenty.
- (d) Candidates must have passed their nineteenth birthday but not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (e) Candidates, at the time of their election, must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.

Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection at present consists of —
 His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman)
 His Honour the Chief Justice.
 The Director of Education and the Superintending Medical Officer.
 The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. One member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees. One or two ex-Rhodes Scholars resident in Jamaica may be appointed members of the Committee by

co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

The present co-opted members are:—Hon. Sir Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G.; Dr. W. N. Dickenson; Dr. K. C. Royes.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than June 20th.

Principles governing the Selection of Scholars.

1. The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz.:—

(a) Ability and scholastic attainments.

(b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellowship."

(c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."

2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance of those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be characterized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

The Secretary may give unofficial advice to a candidate, but the Committee of Selection can accept no responsibility in the matter.

The Scholar is selected in the year previous to that in which he takes up residence.

**Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships since 1926.*

1926—F. R. Halliday, Munro College.

1927—G. A. R. Farquharson, Munro College.

1928—J. P. Harrison, Munro College.

1929—K. C. Royes, Wolmer's School.

1930—R. W. Aitken, Bedford School and Munro College.

1931—H. L. Lindo, Jamaica College.

1932—J. H. S. Milliner, Munro College.

1933—J. T. Burrowes, Wolmer's School.

1934—J. L. Ramson, Munro College.

1935—H. R. H. Fowler, Jamaica College.

1936—R. G. Sturdy, Munro College.

1937—L. L. Murad, Kingston College.

1938—Roy D. Levy, Jamaica College.

*For previous winners see previous Handbooks.

II.—ISSA SCHOLARSHIP.

SCHEME.

By the generosity of E. A. Issa, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, an annual Scholarship will be awarded in 1938, and subsequent years to enable selected candidates to proceed to approved institutions and to pursue in them special courses designed to lead to careers in technical and practical work in industry and commerce or any other profession or calling which shall be duly approved.

2. The purpose of the Scholarships is primarily to discover candidates of initiative, originality and force of character and to provide them with the means to secure the special training necessary for careers successful in themselves and valuable to the community, more especially, in the case of boys, in engineering and the technical branches of commerce, industry and agriculture, and in the case of girls in domestic science, health and other social services, and in the technical branches of commerce and industry, including agriculture, but this shall not exclude the Scholarship being awarded to candidates, whether boys or girls, who may elect to study for any other profession or calling approved by the Committee.

3. A Scholarship will be open to boys in the first year, to girls in the second year, and subsequently to boys and to girls in alternate years.

4. Each Scholarship will be of the value of £300 per annum and tenable for three years at any approved institution or under any approved organization or authority in the British Empire.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded only to a candidate

- (a) Who is a British subject and unmarried;
- (b) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents both of whom were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth; and who has resided in Jamaica for at least seven years preceding the 1st of January in the year of his or her candidature, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-five years of age on 1st October of the year for which he or she is elected;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has made application in writing on or before (a date to be appointed in each year) to the Director of Education for admission as a candidate for the Scholarship, and has transmitted satisfactory evidence that all the foregoing requirements are fulfilled. With this application must be sent a certificate from a District Medical Officer testifying to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (f) Who shall satisfy the Selectors that he or she has attained a standard of Education which will enable the candidate, if selected, to take full advantage of the course chosen and approved such standard to be attested by at least a pass in the First Division of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London; or in the School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Syndicate with the standard "good" reached in English and in two other subjects related to the course of study the candidate proposes to follow; or in the examinations of the City and Guilds of London or of the Chamber of Commerce or in similar examinations, especially those following courses in technical subjects; and gives evidence of attainment—which must be high in English and in two other subjects related to the course of study the candidate proposes to follow. In addition due weight shall be given to such higher qualifications as a candidate may possess of which evidence may be given, e.g., the passing of the Higher School Certificate Examination or Intermediate Examination (especially in Science or Economics) in the University of London or in the satisfactory conclusion of advanced technical courses.

6. No person shall in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a Jamaica Scholarship, Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship, an £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

7. Applications shall be considered by an Award Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to whom the Committee will make its recommendations and by whom the awards will be finally made.

In arriving at its recommendations, the Committee will have regard to the purpose of the Scholarship as set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Scheme; to the qualities of character in the candidates there set out; to the health of the candidates; to the standard of education reached, and especially the ability of the candidates to express themselves

well and in good English; and, finally, to the comparative value to the community of the special training and consequent careers which the candidates propose to take and follow.

Award Committee.—The Governor has appointed an Award Committee under Clause 7 of the Scheme consisting of: The Director of Education (Chairman), Hon. N. B. Livingston, Mr. N. W. Manley, Mr. R. B. Barker, Mrs. Ludlow Moody, Miss Elsie Myers.

REGULATIONS.

A Scholarship of £300 per annum tenable for three years will be awarded; beginning in the year 1938, open to boys in the first year, to girls in the second year, and subsequently to boys and to girls in alternate years.

2. In making its recommendations to the Governor the Committee will have regard to the purpose of the Scholarship as set out in the Scheme and the qualities required for that purpose, viz.:

(a) Initiative, originality and force of character;

(b) Good health;

(c) A good standard of Education and the ability to express himself or herself in good English, and also to the value to the community of the course of special training and consequent career which the candidate proposes to take and follow.

The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they consider it necessary to see. Save under exceptional circumstances no Scholarships will be awarded without such an interview.

3. The following are the conditions under which a candidate is eligible to compete:—

A candidate must—

(a) be a British subject and unmarried;

(b) have been born in Jamaica, or of parents both of whom were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth; and have resided in Jamaica for at least seven years preceding the 1st of January in the year of his or her candidature, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;

(c) be not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-five years of age on the 1st October of the year for which he or she is elected;

(d) be of good and steady personal character;

(e) have supplied a certificate from a District Medical Officer testifying to the candidate's physical fitness to hold the Scholarship;

(f) satisfy the Committee that he or she has attained a standard of education which will enable the candidate, if selected, to take full advantage of the course chosen; such standard to be attested by at least a pass in the First Division of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London; or in the School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Syndicate with the Standard "good" reached in English and in two other subjects related to the course of Study the candidate proposes to follow; or in the examinations of the City and Guilds of London or of the Chamber of Commerce or in similar examinations especially those following courses in technical subjects; and gives evidence of attainment which must be high in English and in two other subjects related to the course of study the candidate proposes to follow. In addition due weight shall be given to such higher qualifications as a candidate may possess of which evidence may be given by—for example the passing of the Higher School Certificate Examination of the Cambridge Syndicate or Intermediate Examination of the University of London or examinations following advanced Technical courses;

(g) have made application in writing on or before the 1st January of each year to the Director of Education for admission as a candidate for the Scholarship, and have supplied satisfactory evidence that all the foregoing requirements are fulfilled. Provided that in the first year the application be made on or before the 31st day of March, 1938.

4. In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee shall be final.

5. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold this Scholarship and the Jamaica Scholarship, Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship, an £80 Scholarship, or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

6. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than the beginning of the Academic Year next following the award, the University or Institution at which the approved course is to be followed.

If the University or Institution is in Great Britain, he or she shall report in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London, shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his or her College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he or she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious.

If the University or Institution is in Canada or any other part of the British Empire, the quarterly certificate shall be sent to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, in time for quarterly payments to be authorised.

Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions the Scholar will be paid quarterly by an Agent to be appointed, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st day of July in the year for which it is awarded.

Each Scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June each year to the Director of Education, Jamaica, a certificate signed by the authority aforesaid stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

7. The Governor shall have full power and authority to decide finally in all cases of doubt as to the interpretation of the conditions under which the Scholarship is awarded and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made.

The winner of the Issa Scholarship for 1938 was Mr. W. V. Rose.

III.—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £250 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £187 10s. per annum tenable for four years, or (iii) £150 per annum tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination.
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trip need not at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect.
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination.
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with the application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve months' notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £80 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, etc., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year, in which the Scholarship is granted or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission. In the following year, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University,

Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London,* and he shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respectively, shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

IV—THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate in the University of London Matriculation Examination held in the preceding January.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who will be not less than eighteen or more than twenty years of age on the 1st October in the year in which the Scholarship commences;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 31st August in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship, (ii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she proposes to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iii) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (iv) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidates, fitness to hold the Scholarship;

* Sir P. Ezechiel, Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S.W.

- (f) Who shall pass the London Matriculation Examination in the First Division and be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above.
2. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of London as regards fees, forms, date of entrance, etc., information as to which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston P.O. A local fee is also payable.
3. The successful candidate shall enter not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year of her election, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, *London, and she shall transmit quarterly to him a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, the Scholarship will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved, the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Director of Education, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, a certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid, and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the Authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and for the payment attached to the Scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respectively, shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

5. The provisions as to the examination and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council, and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and be liable to amendment in accordance with Resolution of the Council provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE:—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance, not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914).

The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded, and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

*Sir P. Ezechiel, Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank, Westminster, London, S.W.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships since 1926.†

BOYS.

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|--|--|
| 1926—G. Mais, Munro College. | 1933—C. D. Pengeley, Munro College. |
| 1927—G. O. H. Harrison, Munro College. | 1934—D. C. M. Davidson, Munro College. |
| 1928—K. A. Evelyn, Munro College. | 1935—F. R. Murray, Jamaica College. |
| 1929—K. H. Rosse, Jamaica College. | 1936—W. V. Lynch, Munro College. |
| 1930—A. L. D. P. Carnegie, Calabar. | 1937—S. L. Martin, Wolmer's School. |
| 1931—B. Price, Calabar. | 1938—N. M. Antonio, Munro College. |
| 1932—K. A. Sleem, Wolmers. | 1938—S. P. W. Street, Wolmer's School. |

GIRLS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1927—E. M. Kirkham, Hampton. | 1933—L. I. Parks, Wolmer's. |
| 1928—E. F. A. Baxter, Wolmer's. | 1934—A. M. McNeil Smith, Wolmer's. |
| 1929—W. E. Kirkham, Hampton. | 1935—J. A. deMontagnac, Hampton. |
| 1930—O. P. Baxter, Wolmer's. | 1936—Alison Clarke, Wolmer's School. |
| 1931—A. M. Rudolf, Hampton. | 1937—Millicent Ritchie, Wolmer's School. |
| 1932—J. A. A. Baxter, Wolmer's. | 1938—K. J. Tate, St. Hilda's School. |

**REGULATIONS REGARDING PASSAGES TO AND FROM JAMAICA FOR HOLDERS OF
JAMAICA GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.**

1. The Government of Jamaica will provide a free passage from Jamaica to the country in which it has been approved that the Scholar shall pursue his studies.
2. At the expiration of the Scholarship the Scholar will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica.
3. If a Scholarship is forfeited, or is resigned before its expiration, or if the Scholar declines to return to Jamaica when instructed to do so by the Over-seas Authority representing the Government of Jamaica, the holder of the Scholarship will forfeit his claim to a free passage.
4. If a Scholarship is terminated on account of ill-health the Scholars will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica.
5. A Scholar may, by permission of the Secretary of State or of the Governor be allowed to postpone his return to Jamaica for a period not exceeding three years, on the understanding that such permission will be given only to enable the scholar to pursue a course of study or acquire professional qualifications likely to benefit the Colony on his return. In such cases the Scholar will be provided with a free passage to Jamaica on the expiration of the authorized period of extended stay.
6. If a Scholar is provided with a free passage to Jamaica on the termination of his Scholarship or at any other time, and subsequently returns to the country in which he has held the Scholarship for the purpose of further study, he shall not be entitled to any further claim on the Government in respect of travelling expenses.
7. In arranging outward and return passages, the decision of the Governor and of the Director of Colonial Scholars (or other officer representing the Government of Jamaica), respectively, shall be final. They shall have power to determine the Shipping Line, Ports of embarkation and landing, and the Class in which the Scholar shall travel.

V.—“£80” SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Scholarship of £80 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.
 - (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination.
 - (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trip, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect.
 - (c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination.
 - (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
 - (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this Scholarship, and

†For previous winners, see previous Handbooks.

transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this Scholarship; and

- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this Scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner, if any, of that Scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, or, with the special permission of the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificate, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the degree, certificate or diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate or diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

VI.—JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP TO THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

Adopted by the Legislative Council on the 17th April, 1928.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £300 per annum tenable for three years or of (ii) £225 per annum tenable for four years, at the option of the holder, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; and who has resided in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (b) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of the examination;
- (c) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (d) Who has written, on or before the 1st March (1st July in the year 1928) in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. With this application a certificate from a District Medical Officer must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship;
- (e) Who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, or the previous Examination of the University of Cambridge or the Responsions Examination of Oxford or who has been exempted from any one of these examinations; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to the Jamaica or to a Rhodes Scholarship or to an £80 Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year. Provided that such candidate shall

have shown proficiency in Chemistry either in the School Certificate or the Higher School Certificate Examination.

In cases where candidates appear to be of equal merit, the candidate who can show proficiency in more than one branch of Natural Science will be given preference in the awarding of the Scholarship.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a Jamaica Scholarship, an £30 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all the requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as to fees, forms, date of entrance, etc. as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee.

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than the Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is awarded, or with the special permission of the Governor, on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission, in the following year, as a Student of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and shall take a course of study leading to the Diploma of the College, or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology if the Scholarship is held for a fourth year.

He shall report himself in due course to the Principal of the College and shall transmit to the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Government of Trinidad, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st July in the year in which it is granted.

The scholar shall transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of the Diploma or to the Associateship in Sugar Technology and if he fails to obtain such certificate the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to Trinidad, such advance being recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

7. If a scholar who has chosen the three years course should after entering upon the Scholarship, desire to continue his studies for the fourth year, he may ask permission to do so; provided that arrangements can be made whereby the total value of the Scholarship shall not be exceeded.

8. In all cases of doubt as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

9. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council provided that no amendment shall come into force until it has been approved by Resolution of the Legislative Council and until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

Winner of the Jamaica Agricultural Scholarship

1932—W. K. Mitchell, Wolmer's School.

1936—E. D. Weller, Munro College.

1933—D. L. Foster, Wolmer's School.

1937—I. E. Johnson, Jamaica College.

1934—W. G. Stuart, Jamaica College.

1938—No Award.

1935—Thos. Chin Loy, Wolmer's School.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

JAMAICA COLLEGE (*Hope.*)

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

The Buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

Additional Buildings—Science Laboratory, Assembly Hall, Class Rooms, Dormitory and School Chapel (a War Memorial)—were erected in 1908, 1913, 1922 and 1924 and the College Buildings now contain accommodation for the Head Master and his family, seven other masters, three special students and 170 pupils of whom 85 may be boarders.

The west window in the Chapel is a replica of a window in Canterbury Cathedral, representing St. Dunstan (to whom the chapel is dedicated).

"Drax Lodge," a detached bungalow with garden on the School premises about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the main building, is allotted to the second Master if he is a married man.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), the sum awarded under the scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools. Since 1927, the Jamaica College has paid annually (from the Interest on Funded Debt) the sum of £144 for three Drax Scholarships for Girls: the number of Drax Scholars in the Jamaica College is now 7.

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The number of Drax Scholars has been reduced to seven, three Scholarships being allotted to girls.

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

I.—**Foundationers.** (a) Drax scholars (seven in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars, thirteen in number.

II.—**Holders of Endowed Schools, Special Scholarships.** III.—**Paying Term Boarders.** IV.—**Paying Day Boys.**

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.

2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on January 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.

3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such Scholarships provided, but the Vere Trust has offered Scholarships of £50 per annum, two of which are held in the Jamaica College.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 13 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 13 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the school. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on or about the third Wednesday in January in each year and, as a rule, ends on the Thursday preceding Easter Sunday. The Summer Term begins ten days after the end of the Lent Term and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas

Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest hereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £18 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £20 per term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition at the rate of £6 per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £7 per Term. Day Boys take dinner with the boarders free of extra cost. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are fixed at a sum not exceeding £50 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £50.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin and French Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term 1937, there were in the College 7 Drax Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 7 Exhibitors, 48 Paying Boarders, of whom 10 are exempt from the payment of Tuition Fee, 92 Paying Day Boys, making a total of 167.

All communications respecting Boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

STAFF 1937.—*Headmaster*—R. M. Murray, M.B.E., (Mil. Div.) M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904. *Second Master*—J. C. Sleggs, B.Sc., Liverpool, (in charge of Science). *Assistant Masters*—J. Waterhouse, B.A. Manchester, (in charge of French), H. C. W. Chambers, B.Sc., London; E. H. J. King, B.A. (Lond.); W. H. Mitters, B.A., Lond.; L. Broadbent, B.A. (Leeds); S. B. Chambers, (Inter., B.Sc., London); J. P. Gyles, (H.S.C.); R. C. Humphries, (H.S.C.); *Music Mistress* (Piano)—Miss Edna Foster, L.R.A.M. *Matron*—Mrs. F. Bond. *Medical Officer*—W. N. Dickenson, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Oxon); L.R.C.P., Eng.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the church wardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains, viz.—Munro College and Hampton.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,327 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic. cap. 52, was passed.

TRUSTEES *Ex-officio*—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester; the Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. *Elected by the Parochial*

Boards—R. G. Sinclair, F. C. Tomlinson, (St. Elizabeth); G. W. Harris (Manchester). **Appointed by the Governor**—A. G. Robison, P. W. Sangster, W. N. C. Farquharson, J. T. Calder, W. H. Coke, Mrs. Vera Moody, Mrs. Stella Earle. **Secretary**—Mervyn King.

MUNRO COLLEGE.

MOTTO:—*In arce sitam quis occullabit.*

IN 1918, the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundation. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 10 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 120 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business; it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1933, there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 105 paying full fees, making a total of 125.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, A. G. Fraser M.A., (Oxon.) *Second Master*—Harold Carter, B.Sc., Lond.; *Assistant Masters*, G. L. B. Withen, B.A., Lond.; E. D. Harrison, B.A., Lond.; J. W. Peskett, B.A., Lond.; C. E. Hamshire, B.A., Camb.; C. W. Nicholls, B.A., Camb.; H. Andrews, B.A., Oxford; W. K. Dunleavy.

Preparatory Department—Arrangements have now been made for a Preparatory Department, where boys are kept in separate dormitories and class rooms under the control of a specially qualified Master.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.

MOTTO—*Summa virtute et humanitate.*

THE School is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate in the Island. The buildings include a Chapel, Hall, Class-rooms, Library, eleven Music-rooms, Studio and Laboratory, large kitchens and Dormitory accommodation. These buildings are surrounded by a large common, and playing grounds.

The curriculum includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, French, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Science, Domestic Science, Music, Drawing and Handicrafts. The girls are prepared for entrance to the Universities, for all examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London, and for the examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Games, (hockey, cricket, net ball, tennis,) school singing, drill and gardening are encouraged, and cups are offered for the most successful house. There are companies of Rangers, Guides and Brownies.

The fees for girls under 13 years of age are £45 15s. a year: for girls over 13, £50 15s. a year, including stationery but exclusive of fees for Music lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The games subscription is 4s. a term, and the Library subscription is 2s. a term.

STAFF—*Head Mistress* Miss Rainforth, B.Sc., Lond.; *Assistant Staff*—Miss Morin, Cambridge Higher Local (Hons.) Miss Johnson, S.R.N., Miss Dignum, Teachers' Diploma in French, University of Paris, Miss Ford; *Music*—Miss Hall, A.L.C.M., Miss Gardner, Higher Froebel Certificate, Class I. Miss Rubie, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.; *Matrons*—Miss Earle, Miss Squire; *Medical Officer*—Dr. L. B. Lyon, M.D., Toronto, M.C.P. & S., Ont.; *Secretary*—Miss Allwood.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

(Marescaux Road, Kingston.)

This Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die. The original sum was £2,300.

The School is now administered by a Board of Trustees, not exceeding seven, appointed by the Governor under Section 3 of Law 15 of 1934, and who hold office until their appointments are terminated by the Governor.

The School is an endowed school operating under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:—

I. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with mathematical, classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the Trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fees as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years immediately preceding the examination held for filling places on the foundation. In addition a number of Open Scholarships are awarded annually.

II. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as the Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908, a special law was passed empowering the Trustees to move the School to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909. In December, 1936 there were 173 paying scholars, 46 free scholars and 8 exhibitors in the Boys' School, and 235 paying scholars, 25 foundationers, 3 exhibitors and 31 open scholars in the Girls' School.

Trustees appointed by the Governor under Section 3 of Law 15 of 1934—

Chairman; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Vice-Chairman*; D. T. Wint, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., W. A. Dillon, Miss Elsie Myers, E. V. Lockett, B.A. The Secretary of the Trust, V. R. Parkinson.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

TEACHING STAFF: *Head Master*—P. M. Sherlock, B.A., (Hons.) Lond; *Second Master*—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica; *Science Master*—W. G. Thomas, B.Sc., Bristol Univ; *Assistant Masters*—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, V. C. Cuthbert, B.A., Lond., A. B. Cunningham, B.A., Lond., H. N. Walker, B.A., Lond; W. S. Foster.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss M. E. Cowper, M.A., Contab; *Second Mistress*—Miss Forbes; *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss Anna Hollar, B.A., London; Miss Rita Gunter, B.A., M.A., (Hons.) Oxford; Miss Ashworth, B.Sc. (Hons.), London; Miss H. L. Evans, Diploma of University of Paris; Miss Eleanor Montgomery, B.A. (Hons.) Dublin; Miss M. Farquharson, Mrs. Grace Isaacs, Miss E. Kingdon, Miss I. Elliott; Miss Olive Baxter, B.Sc., (Hons.) London; Miss R. Feres, Miss B. Enwright, Miss Gwen Shilleto, Mrs. Elizabeth Penso, B.A., Columbia Univ. *Art Mistress*—Miss Ivy Jeffrey-Smith, Teacher Artist Certificate, Miss E. DaCosta; *Singing Mistress*—Mrs. Cover, L.R.A.M.

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston).

THIS School was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however, was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons, if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern education in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the School life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The School was soon full, and a demand for further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there is room for 170 boys in attendance, seventy of whom may be boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added which was in 1924 enlarged, and a pipe organ has been installed.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Chemistry, Botany, Book-Keeping, Hygiene, Geography, and Drawing are taught, and the School's curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in January. The fees are as follows—For Day Boys £12 or £10 per annum, for Boarders from £54 to £60 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the School; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Pursell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only. The playing fields have a grand stand and a swimming bath.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—E. V. Lockett, *Chairman*; Arthur V. Kingston, Hon. A. B. Lowe, J. L. King, Kent Phillips, the two senior members of the staff; V. E. Mantou, (the last two appointed by the Governor).

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Gurnos King, B.A. (Hons.), B.D., Ph. D. (Lon.), Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond., J. G. Burton, B.A., (Hons.) London, W. Murray White, B.Sc., (Hon.) (London), C. L. Stuart, B.A. (London), H. DaCosta, (Inter. Arts and two Junior teachers.

CORNWALL COLLEGE.

THE School was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892 as the Montego Bay Secondary School. In 1911 Pleasant Hill was acquired, and eight years later Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added. At the present time there are 135 boys attending the school, 95 of whom are day boys and 40 boarders. In 1925 a new Physics Laboratory was erected at a cost of £600.

The School Curriculum provides for instruction in Bible, Latin, English Language and Literature, French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, History, Geography and Hygiene. There is an advanced course in Science, and boys sit for the Cambridge Higher Certificate and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

School Fees are as follows:—Boarding and Tuition Fees: £42 10s. Day Boys: Tuition £10 10s.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—*appointed by the Governor, and under the Schools Commission*), nine members, of which five are recommended and nominated by the Schools Commission, and four by the Parochial Board of St. James.

The present members are:—The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, (*Chairman*), G. P. Brown, (*Vice-Chairman*), R. C. Clegg, Rev. R. C. Young, Edmund Hart, Aubrey Stephenson, Hon. A. B. Lowe, M.L.C., Rev. A. A. Miller, W. Gordon Hylton. *Secretary*—C. R. Coore.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Head Master*—Rev. E. B. Baker, M.A., LL.B., (Hons. Camb.); N. S. Jackson, B.A., B.Sc. E. A. Barrett, B.A., V. L. Brissett, H. U. Shaw, J. H. Cameron, B.A. *Medical Officer*—

KINGSTON COLLEGE, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

KINGSTON College was opened by the late Bishop DeCarteret, D.D., in 1925, on premises at East Street, Kingston. The School was removed to its present site in North Street, 1934.

Boys are prepared for the Cambridge and London Examinations, and the curriculum includes English; Latin; French; pure, applied and advanced Mathematics; Geography, History; Chemistry; Drawing; Elocution; Bookkeeping and Greek.

Fees:—£12 per annum.

Staff:—Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.A., B.D., (Hons.) Lond., *Headmaster*; George H. R. Clough, B.A. (Lond.), L.A.B., L.R.S.M., *Second Master*; D. E. W. Forrest, (Diploma in French, University of Paris); F. A. Williams (Inter Arts, London); A. I. Morais (Lond. Matric.); C. J. Burgess (Inter. Arts, London), H. A. Spencer, Miss J. Baxter, B.A.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—The Lord Bishop, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. H. G. Lovell, Hon. Dr. W. N. Hudson, Hon. Wm. Fraser, I.S.O., Hon. Noel B. Livingston, G. C. Gunter.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER PARK, KINGSTON.

ST. GEORGE'S College was founded in 1850, and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the College is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the College, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £10 10s. for the full year; for two brothers £18 0s. 0d. payable in advance quarterly.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association. The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.—Rev. Leo. T. Butler, S.J., M.A., *Head Master*; Rev. Joseph Countie, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Walter Ballou, S.J., M.A.; Rev. John J. Moriority, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Thos. O'Lalor, S.J., M.A.; Rev. Wm. H. Hannas, S.J., M.A.; Rev. John Blatchford, S.J., M.A.; Rev. J. J. Williams, S.J., M.A.; Adrian A. Chaplain, Inter. B.A.

MANNING'S SCHOOL, SAV-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1738, and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920, a Government grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £140 annually by this means.

The grant is still being made.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school, and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and a girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination and London Matriculation standard. There are 40 boys and 37 girls in the school.

By the by-laws it has been provided that 8 boys and 8 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 5 boys and 5 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £5 per annum.

Paying scholars are received who pay £10 per annum, with a reduction to £9 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time

In 1934, "The Castle" was demolished and a new Headmaster's House erected. It is larger than the old house and has been furnished to receive boys as boarders; girls may board in a separate house under the care of the First Mistress. Boarding fees are £30 per annum. Houses are screened against mosquitoes.

GAMES—All children are expected to take part in the School games which are for boys: Association-football, cricket, athletics, boxing and deck tennis; for girls, net-ball and deck tennis.

Inter-School matches are played with Munro College, Hampton School, Cornwall College, Rusea's School and Westwood School. The School also enters a team for the Inter-Scholastic Boxing Championship.

The School won the Inter-Scholastic Boxing Cup in 1935 together with St. Georges College.

TRUSTEES—*Ex-Officio*—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke), *Chairman*—P. T. Meany, *Chairman* Parochial Board; *Appointed by the Governor*—the Rev. Canon H. W. Cope, Ernest H. Jones, B. A. Kirkham, J.P., Eric Clarke, J.P.; *Elected by the Parochial Board*—W. J. Tomlinson, E. B. Whitlock, Lyle Sgre, *Secretary*—H. A. Goldson.

Headmaster—J. H. Newman, B.A. (Hons. Oxon.), *First Mistress*—Miss A. L. K. Fraser. *Assistants*—R. H. Lee, B.A. (Hons. Leeds), H. U. P. Shaw, Miss S. McKenzie, Mrs. C. Smith.

MANCHESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulations, and receives from the Government a Grant-in-Aid. In addition the funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the Island under the Acts 18, Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8% per annum. The income of the Manchester Trust from these sources is approximately £330 per annum.

The School is co-educational and the curriculum includes Latin, French, Mathematics, English. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Free foundations are awarded each year, and particulars of these may be obtained from the Headmaster.

The School year is divided into three terms, fees £10 10s. per annum being payable at beginning of each term.

The Trustees consist of three members of the Parochial Board elected by that Board, two members elected by the School Board, and four members appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Schools Commission, and the member of the Legislative Council for the parish.

TRUSTEES: Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, *Chairman*; Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Westphal, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. Heneri Allen, Mrs. M. I. Godfrey, C. D. Neilson, i.s.o., E. H. Francis, Hon. C. A. Reid, Henry E. Lewis, S. E. Brooks, C. V. Helwig. *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. C. Lewis.

TEACHING STAFF—C. G. Webb-Harris, B.A., (Hons. Oxon.), Miss T. Grant, Miss Muriel Smith, W. P. Cunningham.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony, left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3 cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £10 per annum. Only the children of persons connected with parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school

premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Religious Knowledge, History, Hygiene, Geography with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii) at the re-opening in April; (iii) at the re-opening in September.

Boarders are received by the Head Master in his private residence.

The Fees for Tuition are as follows: £9 per annum, or £3 0s. 0d. per Term, for pupils under 12 years of age; £10 per annum or £3 6s. 8d. per Term, for pupils over 12 years.

When two or more members of the same family are in attendance, a reduction of £1 per annum is made on each pupil. The Fees for Board and Lodging are £10 per Term.

Trustees—Hon. H. A. Sanfilleben, *Chairman*, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., G. W. Webster, Rev. H. A. Mitchell, C. J. M. Smith, Esq., Rev. H. U. Messam.

TEACHING STAFF—*Head Master*, G. S. McDonald, B.A., Lond; *Second Master*, B. L. Hamilton, London Matric.; *Asst. Mistress*, Miss Muriel Smith, Cambridge School Certificate. *Manual Instructor*, A. A. McPherson.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL, PORT ANTONIO.

SCHOOL MOTTO—Virtute et Eruditione.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support. The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes were drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886 under the Head Mastership of the late Mr. W. H. Plant, who retired in 1927, and there have since been added an Infant Department 1894 which is carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

By operation of Law 11 of 1926, the lower branches of the Titchfield School (Upper, Intermediate, and Infant) now entitled the Port Antonio Government Schools, passed from the management of the Titchfield School Board to the East Portland School Board.

The regulations affecting the Trust have been amended, a new scheme of management drawn up by the School's Commission.

The School gives 22 Local Scholarships of £8 each, open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio which have been leased to the Commission by the Government.

In connection with the school there is a cricket club, a football club, a basketball club, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club, a Scout Troop and a Guide Company.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly *ex-officio* and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

Local Board of Managers of the School.

Local Board—K. V. Abendana, *Chairman*; Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Vice-Chairman*; F. V. Grosett, Dr. L. F. Ferguson, Rev. Percy Heyworth, Dr. L. M. Watson, Rev. T. J. Lloyd. (These seven appointed by His Excellency the Governor); F. M. Jones, E. R. Abendana, *Secretary*—Ernest J. Ashmeade.

TEACHING STAFF—*Headmaster*—S. W. Brown; *Second Master*—L. A. Prescod, B.A. *Assistants*—A. L. McKenzie, Miss E. Montgomery.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*; Hon. the Director of Public Works, The Surveyor General, The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland, Mr. L. A. Scott, Mr. F. V. Grosett and W. Harper Watson.

Secretary—C. L. Swaby £54 per annum. *Treasurer*—Collector of Taxes, (*Ex-Officio*) £25 per annum. *Superintendent and Manager*—E. R. B. Aarons, £270 and residence or allowance in lieu thereof.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his Will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied to the same purpose. John Ellis bequeathed £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the *Free School of St. Jago de la Vega*. Other bequests were made by Thomas Barrett (£40 per annum) in 1742 and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum) in 1759. In 1749 the House of Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his Will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity and situated near the Cathedral, was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford and Smith's School, thus organized and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895, it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. As the accommodation in the old school building became insufficient a part of the old Assembly Hall was handed over to the School and was opened in January 1926.

The School offers scholarships, which are open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 8 and 12. The fees per annum are £7 19s. for boys under 10 years and 9 guineas for boys over 10 years of age, and include a supply of stationery. The school year is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each, ending respectively at Easter, about the middle of July, and at Christmas. The curriculum aims at keeping as high as possible above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date secondary school. A thorough English education is given; Latin, Spanish, Book-keeping, and Elementary and Advanced Mathematics, among other subjects, are taught. Boys are prepared especially for the Cambridge Local Examinations and generally for professional or commercial life. Special importance is attached to the health and physical development of the students; great attention is given to drill, exercises, athletics and out-door games. The organization at the School include a Ping-pong Club, and a Debating Society. There are 36 boys in the School.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—*Ex-Officio*, The Chairman of the Parochial Board (L. Cawley) The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon Jolly), *Chairman*.

Appointed by the Governor—C. H. Dent, A. R. Suanes, A. Hall, Drs. H. H. Blair, T. A. P. Wynter.

Elected by the Parochial Board—B. F. Isaacs, W. N. Sleem.

Secretary to Trustees—Miss D. Jeffrey-Smith.

Teaching Staff—K. D. Carnegie, M.A., Lond., University Diploma and Certificate in Teaching, *Headmaster*; G. H. Owen, London Inter B.A., *Assistant*; L. G. Gordon, School Certificate, Hons. and Exempt Lond. Matric.

VERE TRUST.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many-poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds vested in the Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are now restricted to the support of *Secondary Education*, the Trust having ceased its connexion with *Elementary Education*.

The school premises at Portland and Milk River were made a free Gift to the Government in 1924. The premises at Alley were leased to the Government in August, 1930, and the schools at Race Course and Hayes have been sold to the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England.

The funds are at present used for the granting of Scholarships at Secondary Schools. Twelve such Scholarships are at present held at £50 per annum. A new scheme came into operation on 1st December, 1931, and makes provision also for Agricultural, Technical or Vocational training.

The Scholarships at Secondary Schools, and other institutions are intended for pupils from Vere, but in the event of no qualified candidate from Vere, they will be open to the parish of Clarendon firstly and to the island secondly.

Regulations under the new scheme were made in April, 1932.

TRUSTEES.—Appointed by the Governor on nomination of Jamaica Schools Commission and Board of Education—Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Chairman*; J. C. Elliott, *Vice-Chairman*; Theo. Harty, Dr. B. J. A. Robinson, Rev. H. R. Bradshaw, H. G. Dunkley, I. B. Fox, *Chairman and Vice-Chairman*, Parochial Board, Clarendon, *Ex-Officio*. Elected by Parochial Board of Clarendon: A. M. Pawsey, and R. J. B. Elliott.

Secretary—Cyril C. Lewis, Mandeville P.O.

ST. ANDREW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HALFWAY TREE.

THIS School, promoted by the Synods of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Churches in Jamaica, was opened on the 22nd September, 1925.

The School is under the management of a Board of Directors composed of six members appointed by each Synod and two members appointed by H. E. the Governor. It is under the supervision of the Jamaica Schools Commission and is placed in the First Grade. It provides a secondary education for Boarders and Day Scholars. It aims at the Christian education of each girl, keeping in mind the fourfold development, physical, mental, spiritual and social, so as to equip her with a healthy body, a well trained mind, religious habits and ideals, to gain her own living and serve her community worthily.

The Fee are: Boarders, £50 (£90 for two sisters); Day Scholars, £10 for girls under twelve years and £12 for those over twelve years.

There are 141 Day Scholars and 66 Boarders.

A Preparatory Department was started in Sept., 1930: there are 63 girls and boys between the ages of five and nine years.

The usual subjects undertaken in Secondary Schools are taught and scholars are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, English, one other modern language, Latin, Scripture, History, Mathematics, Geography, Drawing, Hygiene, Commercial Subjects. Music is an extra. Instruction in Scripture along undenominational lines forms an important part of the teaching.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*: A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*; Rev. J. S. Wood, M.A., *Secretary*; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Treasurer*; Mrs. K. Cameron, Mrs. E. Armon Jones, Miss G. Cook, Mrs. G. Hicks, William Cowper, M.A., M.B.E., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, W. Fitz-Ritson, J.P., W. J. Palmer, J.P., Mrs. W. R. Gillies.

STAFF—*Headmistress*, Miss M. F. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow); *Second Mistress*, Miss D. Stockhausen, Sen. Cam.; *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss E. M. Potter, B.A., (Man.) Miss M. G. Stewart, M.A., (Glasgow), Miss M. Dawson B.Sc., (London), Miss J.

C. Gartshore, M.A., (Glasgow), Miss T. Coole, Teachers' Diploma, Miss A. N. Gray, Lond. Matric., Miss M. Williams, Sen. Camb., Miss A. L. Sherlock, Sen. Camb.; *Music*: Miss K. Gilpin Hudson, L.R.A.M., Miss G. Surgeon, L.R.A.M., Miss E. Figueroa, L.A.B.; *Drawing*—Miss R. G. Sinclair, R.D.S., Ablett's Art Certificate; *Sewing*—Mrs. Schleifer; *Secretary*—Miss C. M. Baillie; *Matron*—Miss M. Nash.

Preparatory Department.—*Mistress in charge*—Miss A. A. Anderson, Froebel Certificates; *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss A. G. Lloyd, Froebel Certificates, Miss C. H. Neita, Lond. Matric., Miss D. Whitfield.

ST. HILDA'S DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BROWN'S TOWN.

THIS School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers, the late Archbishop of the West Indies, Dr. Nuttall, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917, the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The new buildings (Major Caws, Architect) were opened in 1922. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls are also prepared for the London Intermediate and Matriculation and the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music and of the Royal Drawing Society.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, *Visitor*—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese; *Supervising Committee*.—The Diocesan Education Board, *Secretary*—R. C. B. Foster.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, *Chairman*; The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, *Deputy Chairman*; C. S. Kelly, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Ven. Archdeacon H. Sharpe, Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson.

STAFF.—*Headmistress*, Miss I. F. V. Lynn, M.A. (Honours Oxford, Diploma in Education), *Assistant Mistresses*—Miss O. Compton, B.A., (Honours, Manchester, Diploma in Education), Miss O. May, B.Sc. (Honour Cambridge Teachers' Diploma); Miss M. Ellison, B.A., (Honours, Manchester, Diploma in Education); Miss H. Holden, B.A. (Honours London, Diploma in Education, A.K.C. non-Theological Diploma); Miss L. Scudamore, Higher School Certificate; Miss L. Honey, London Matriculation; *Music Mistresses*—Miss K. LaTrobe, L.R.A.M., Piano, Teachers' Diploma, L.R.A.M. Voice Culture and Class Singing, Teachers' Diploma; Miss M. Taylor, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., A.T.C.L. Pianoforte Teacher, Gold Medal L.R.A.M. Performer's Diploma; *Physical Culture Mistress*—Miss M. Smalley, Liverpool, Physical Training College; Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics; *Matron*—Miss F. Anderson.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, STEWART TOWN.

THIS School was founded in January, 1882, at Manchester Pen, in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at moderate cost, on evangelical and undenominational principles a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500. Many fine additional buildings have since been erected.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1913, when it seemed able to stand alone. Four Scholarships have been established in the school,

called respectively, the Trestrail, Underhill, Trafford and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fifth Scholarship of the annual value of £12 10s. Od. provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. A sixth, the "Henderson Scholarship" is at present of the value of £10 per annum. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law. The School is entirely undenominational.

JAMAICA TRUSTEES.—A. V. Kingdon, Hon. Sir T. L. Roxburgh, *KT. C.M.G.*; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. J. S. Rowe, *B.A., B.D., Chairman and Acting Secretary*; Rev. W. Scrivener Lea, *J.P.*, Rev. T. B. Prentice, *M.A.*, Wm. Mitchell, *M.A.*, Messrs. H. E. Capstick, Owen Cover, John Stockhausen, *J.P.*, Joseph Stockhausen, *J.P.* Mesdames: Allwood, Fenn, Lea, and Wilson.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, *B.A., Hons., Lond., and English Registry of Teachers; First Assistant and Commercial:* Miss E. M. Tavares, *M.I.P.S., Assistant Mistresses:* Miss V. Chevannes, Miss P. Griffin, *B.A. Hons. Dublin and Higher Diploma in Education (T.C.D.)* Miss C. A. Dundas, *Cambridge Higher Local;* Miss M. Carnegie; *Music Mistresses*—Miss Muriel Strudwick, Miss Beulah Shirley, *L.R.S.M., L.T.C.L.*, Miss D. F. Jeffrey-Smith; *Matrons*—Miss Agnes Thomas, Miss M. Davidson, Miss E. Hall.

Manager—Rev. W. Scrivener Lea, *J.P.*, Jackson Town.

Treasurer—John Stockhausen, *J.P.*, Stewart Town.

ST. HUGH'S HIGH SCHOOL, HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Deaconess High School began its work in 1913: in 1925, the Diocesan Education Board took it under control and drew up a scheme and by-laws, under which it appoints a Board of Governors supplemented by nominees of the Jamaica Schools Commission. In October, 1927, the school, under the name of St. Hugh's High School, was placed on the list of schools eligible for the Government grant. A Preparatory Department to the school was opened in January, 1937.

The aim of the school is to provide for girls a liberal and thorough education combined with moral and religious training.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, Latin, French, Spanish, Arithmetic and Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Science (including Botany and Hygiene), Singing, Drawing, Needlework, Drill, Eurythmics and Speech Training.

The fees for Day Pupils are £8 8/- (under 12), £10 10/- (12 or over).

Visitor—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Board of Governors—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*;

Vice-Chairman; The Rev. H. C. Bateman, Deaconess Dorothy Swaby; Miss Marvin, Miss M. Stewart; *Nominated by the Jamaica Schools Commission*—G. C. Gunter and R. B. Barker, *M.A. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*—G. A. H. Bowman.

Teaching Staff—Miss D. M. Wiley, *B.A., Hons., Head Mistress*; Miss M. Cotterell, Miss Edith Baxter, *Inter. B.Sc.*; Miss C. R. Foster, *Inter. B.A.*; Miss D. Alexander, (*Lond., Matric.*); Mrs. E. Foster Davis, *Preparatory, Visiting Mistress*; Miss M. Barclay, *L.R.S.M., Music.*

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

THIS School was one of the earliest of the Deaconess High Schools established by Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies, and fostered in its early infancy by the Rev. Canon Wortley. The School still uses the Archbishop's crest as its own.

It was first housed in the Church Hall; then a part of Old King's House was granted for its use for some years until the School acquired a building of its own into which it moved in May, 1924.

The curriculum is such as is required by the Government Regulations for Secondary Schools. Special attention is given to Physical Drill by a trained Mistress, and organised games are played regularly. The girls are prepared for the Examinations of the Cambridge Locals, the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music and the Royal Drawing Society. The fees are £9 9s. per annum.

The School has a very efficient Company of Guides as well as a Brownie Pack.

The School is under a Board of Management.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Rev. Canon Jolly, *Chairman*—C. H. Dent, A. Hall, Dr. H. Blair, Mrs. Robertson-Watson, Mrs. P. Bovell, Mrs. Gilpin-Hudson, *Hon. Secretary*.

STAFF.

Head Mistress—Miss D. E. Jeffrey-Smith, *Assistants*—Miss K. Macleod, Miss T. Grant, Miss E. Soares; *Kindergarten Mistress*—Miss M. Baxter; *Music Mistress*—Miss E. Hall.

deCARTERET PREPARATORY SCHOOL, MANDEVILLE.

THIS School, the successor of the Diocesan College for boys, reorganized in 1929, and in 1931 re-named the deCarteret Preparatory School, is intended to provide a sound preparatory education for boys up to 14 years of age for the English and other Public Schools. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamsfield Railway Station, in 22 acres of grounds.

The fees are: For Boarders over 12 years of age £22 a term; under 12, £20 a term. For Day boys (Day boarding extra) over 12, £9 9s. 0d. a term; under 12, £8 8s. 0d. a term. A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers. Four Scholarships of £20 per annum each one-third are tenable by sons of the Clergy.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Supervising Committee: The Diocesan Education Board.

STAFF—Rev. R. Morton-York, B.A., Dublin, *Head Master*; *Assistant Masters*, F. L. Peacock, Rev. A. McNair; Miss E. H. Burgess, *Junior Department*; Miss L. Trench, L.A.B., *Music*; Mrs. Mott-Trille, *Drawing*.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CROSS ROADS.

St. PETER'S College was established, as the Church of England Theological College at Spanish Town in 1876 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica, and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Rev. Canon Jolly, Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. R. O. C. King, B.A., V. E. Mantou, LL.B., Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Rev. Canon A. N. Thomson, Rev. Canon Reid, Rev. H. C. Bateman, A.K.C., R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

TEACHING STAFF—Warden, Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A., *Tutor*: Vacant.

CALABAR COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East, the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1904 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston. The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the

end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department. The Theological Department for the training of ministers was still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry for the Gospel in Jamaica, and five men were trained under this scheme.

There are usually eight Baptist Students in the Theological Hall.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the Annual Report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological Students and for the general current expenses of the College.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island. The Theological Students of the Methodist College at Caenwood, together with Presbyterian and Congregational students, take some classes at Calabar, and the Calabar Students go to Caenwood for some classes, as part of a united education scheme.

TUTORIAL STAFF—Rev. Gurnos King, B.A. (Hons.) Wales, B.D., PH.D., Lond., *President and Treasurer*; the Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834, by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own schools and the schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, q.c., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*; Henry Fowell Buxton, Henry George Willink, Brig. General Stephen Lushington, c.b., c.m.g., Major Franklin Lushington, John Fowell Buxton, Walter Henry Bonham-Carter. *Secretary*, John Barnett, Windyridge, Braiswick, Colchester, Essex.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost

of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £4,500 per annum. Of this sum £2,250 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day school earns upwards of £800 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They remain three years, go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course and are under bond to teach for six years. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee; First year £10, Second year £7 10/- Third year £7 10/- There are now fifty-four students in residence.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training in the practising school for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting Instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen, representing the various Protestant Churches.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—R. B. Barker, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. E. Armon Jones, *Vice-Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, Rev. F. Nichol, C. D. Neilson, Rev. J. Kneale, Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, M.A., Hon. B. H. Easter, C.B.E., B.A., Wm. Cowper, M.A., Hon. A. H. Hodgkiss, William R. Gillies, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. D. Davis, B.A., B.D., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, *Secretary*, Dr. Lockett, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., *Medical Officer*; C. G. C. Kerr, *Accountant*, Mr. D. W. Downer, *Auditor*.

TEACHING STAFF—*Principal*: A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A. Lond., Di. in Ped. Lond; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills, *Tutor*, G. S. Dwyer. *Master of Method*, A. Grant, B.A., Lond.; *Head Teacher of Practising School*—Q. N. Thomas; *Matron*, Mrs. Gwen. Royce.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

THIS College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination, by a selecting committee, which, besides considering their position in this examination, takes into account (1) the report of the Medical Officer (2) position in the Pupil Teachers' Examination. (3) recommendation of responsible persons in the district to which they belong, (4) general bearing. Each student pays an entrance fee. First year £10; second year £7 10s.; third year £7 10s. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public elementary schools and, in addition, History, Practice in Teaching, and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college, tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—The Right Rev. W. G. Hardie, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Rev. R. E. R. Wade, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. M. Hunt, M.A., The Director of Education, Rev. Canon

L. E. P. Erith, M.A., Rev. Frank Nichol, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Anna Marvin, Mrs. Armon Jones, Sister Jessie Kerridge, Mr. R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF.—*Lady Principal*, Miss E. M. Olason, B.A.; *Assistants*—Miss D. M. Reside, M.A.; Miss H. Drummond, B.Sc., Miss A. Bartlett, *Music Mistress*—Miss D. Williams, A.R.C.M.; *Matron*—Miss E. Connor. *Head Teacher Practising School*—Miss I. Welsh. *Medical Officer*—Dr. J. R. R. McCrindle.

MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM.

A SCHOOL for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica Ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the school was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 42 students. The Government granted 31 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £40 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10s.—and first year students, pay 10/- per quarter, second year students £1 per quarter, and third year students £1 10s. per quarter. There is accommodation also for ten day students.

Principal.—Rev. R. J. Fleming, Dip. Th. (Lond.).

Teachers.—Mr. F. Myers, Miss M. Knight, Miss E. I. Blake, Miss E. Smith, Miss H. Cassidy, Miss A. Hudson.

Domestic Science Teacher and Matron.—Miss M. Holle.

KINGSTON TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

THE school premises are situated at 82 Hanover Street, and the work is divided into the following branches:—

Day Continuation School.—The object of this department is to enable pupils leaving the elementary schools to continue their general education up to the point where they can profitably enter on the specialised study of technical, commercial and domestic economy subjects.

Day Technical Course (Boys).—Students who have satisfactorily completed the year's Continuation Course or who produce evidence of having reached a satisfactory standard of general education may proceed to take up in this department a three years' course of work embracing English, Spanish, geography, and in addition science, technical mathematics, technical drawing, workshop arithmetic, woodwork, metalwork, engineering drawing, mechanics, building construction and architectural drawing. The object of this department is to provide the kind of training which will develop the general intelligence and enable the boys to make rapid progress in whatever occupation they choose to take up after leaving the school.

Day Commercial Course.—Before being admitted to this course students must have attained a satisfactory standard of general education. A thorough training in the usual commercial subjects is given, but boys and girls in addition are required to continue their study of subjects of importance from the general educational standpoint, viz., English, Spanish, geography, history and mathematics. The object of the course is not to provide intensive training in a narrow range of commercial subjects but to give instruction of the type given in secondary schools but with a less academic bias.

Day Domestic Science Course (Girls).—Girls whose standard of general education is satisfactory are admitted to this course which provides instruction in English, arithmetic, drawing and in addition cookery, needlework, housecraft, laundry work, dress-making and handwork. The object of the training given is to enable the students to enter the better class occupations open to girls and young women; and to obtain a thorough knowledge of the entire range of household duties.

Day Trade Courses.—The object is to enable boys interested to learn the trades embraced by mechanical and motor car engineering and carpentry and joinery.

Evening Classes—Courses of study have been formed for evening students as follows—

Continuation Course	Domestic Economy Courses
Commercial Courses	Electrical Engineering
Mechanical Engineering	Structural Engineering
Motor Car Engineering	Carpentry and Joinery

Courses in Building Construction, Architectural Drawing and Plumbers Work.

The evening classes are attended for the most part by students who have left the elementary schools and are engaged in various employments during the day.

Classes for Elementary School Children—Special classes are held for the instruction of selected pupils from the public elementary schools in woodwork, metalwork, and domestic economy.

Manual Training Centres—These exist at present at the Mico Training College, Port Antonio, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Porus, Mandeville, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth and Brown's Town. The work of the centres is examined by the Superintendent of the Technical Department.

Day School—The numbers enrolled for the School year ending July, 1938, were as follows:—

Day School—Continuation Course 51, Domestic Science Course (1st year) 32, Domestic Science Course (2nd year) 18, Commercial Course (1st year) 45, Commercial Course (2nd year) 21, Commercial Course (3rd year) 18, Technical Course (1st year) 39, Technical Course (2nd year) 25, Technical Course (3rd year) 14, Carpenters' Course 24, Engineers' Course 29, Motor Engineering Course 13—329.

Evening Classes—Continuation Course 73, Domestic Science (1st year) 46, Domestic Science Course (2nd year) 30, Commercial Course (1st year) 45, Commercial Course (2nd year) 14, Commercial Course (3rd year) 24, Builders' Course (1st year) 20 Builders' Course (2nd and 3rd years) 26, Mechanical Engineering Course (1st year) 14, Mechanical Engineering Course (2nd and 3rd years) 29, Electrical Engineering Course (1st year) 20, Electrical Engineering Course (2nd and 3rd years) 24, Motor Engineering Course 15, Plumbers' Course, 19, Teachers' Handicraft Course 6—405.

Classes for P.E.S. Pupils—Girls 220, Boys 223, 443; Grand Total 1,177.

Examinations—The school is an approved centre for the examinations of the Royal Society of Arts, London Chamber of Commerce, City and Guilds of London Institute and is controlled by an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

Advisory Committee.—R. B. Barker, M.A., *Chairman*; E. V. Lockett, B.A., P. M. McKay, J. J. Mills, Miss Marjorie Stewart, Robert Gillies, Leslie R. Mordecai, Edgar Watson, Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E.; A. D. Soutar, *Secretary*.

STAFF—*Principal*—Dr. J. Harris, M. Com. Sc.; *Superintendent of Technical Department*, W. R. Goldsworthy; *Engineering Instructor*—N. C. James, B.Sc., Mech. E.; *Master in Charge of Continuation and Commercial Departments*, R. M. Alston, Inter. B.Sc., Manchester. *Instructors Boys' Technical Department*—P. B. Thomas, R. M. Rainford, H. N. Cole, C. O. McKain. *Domestic Economy Department*—*Assistant Instructresses*—Mrs. E. Myers, Miss Watson, Miss Gray. *Continuation and Commercial Department*—E. M. Ebanks, L. A. Lloyd, A. P. Ramsay, Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey. *Clerk and Typist*—Mrs. V. Maxwell.

Part Time Teachers—Mrs. DaCosta, Miss Harrison, Miss G. Richards, C. H. Stephens, M. P. Duffy, R.P., R. H. Bond, Miss L. Edwards.

CARRON HALL PRACTICAL TRAINING CENTRE FOR GIRLS.

THE object of the Training Centre is to provide training for girls over the age of 15 to enable them to be good home makers or to earn their livelihood in some of the various vocations open to women in the Island other than commercial or secretarial.

It is supported by a substantial Grant from Government and fees.

There is an Advisory Board appointed by the Governor, consisting of 9 members.

The fees charged are £5 0s. 0d. per Term for Government students.

STAFF—*Principal*, Mrs. H. J. Gellatly; *Head Mistress*, Miss Coupland. Domestic subjects vacant, Miss Scott, English, Miss Tucker *Matron*, and Miss Burris *Secretary*.

LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope have been made Government Schools under the School Board from 1st July, 1927, but these occupy buildings owned and maintained by the Trust.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS Fund was founded by the benevolence of James Guthrie-Davidson, of Montego Bay and later of Ardgath, Scotland. The bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 23, yields a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st of November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School (now Cornwall College), and the other half to the education of four girls.

Three boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Cornwall College, Four girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the St. Helena's High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST.

THE Will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two Scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish, £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in Inscribed Stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18. In 1937 the Stock became redeemable for £450 and this sum was re-invested in Government Inscribed Stock at 3½% bringing an annual dividend of £15 15s. 0d.

The Trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE Charity is given under the will of the late Charles Merrick, of the old Parish of St. George now parts of the parishes of Portland and St. Mary.*

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a Scholarship of the annual value of £20 at the Farm School for three years subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and

* For Historical dates, see Handbooks prior to 1927.

(b) in alternate years, beginning in January, 1917, a Scholarship of the annual value of £45, increased to £60 per annum with effect as on 1st July, 1933, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under Articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year.

The boys eligible for the Scholarships must be the children of persons who,

(a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,

(b) have continuously lived within the district consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the Scholarship under (a) must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the Scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the Scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under (b) must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the Scholarships begin. Examinations are held alternately at Annotto Bay and Buff Bay.

TRUSTEES—*Appointed by the Governor:* The Director of Education; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland, the Custos of St. Mary. *Secretary*—W. A. Logan.

Winners of Merrick's Scholarships—

Farm School.

A— 1917 (No candidate of sufficient merit).

1918 (No candidate).

1919 J. L. Anderson H. M. King.

1920 W. L. Shirley.

1922 T. P. Lecky.

1923 C. S. Lafayette.

1924 E. M. Fallow

1925 (No candidate).

1926 Bertram Lecky.

1927 Wesley Clement Wynter.

1928 (No candidate)

1929 (No award)

1930 Chas. Emanuel Edwards

1931 Frank E. DaCosta

1932 Theophilus T. Carby

Winner of Merrick's Scholarships, contd.

A— 1934 Percival U. Smith.

1933 No Applicant (cancelled)

1935 Rennel V. Sutherland

1936 L. W. Gray

1937 A. G. Shirle

1938 D. E. Grant

Secondary School.

B— 1917 K. R. Middleton.

1919 E. C. Sutherland.

1921 E. V. A. Valentine.

1923 H. G. Helps.

1925 Wesley Augustus King.

1927 No award.

1929 Extension to W. A. King

1931 No award

1933 Oswald H. Murray

1935 Geo. H. Murray

1937 No award.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order Regular of Saint Francis opened a Boarding and Day-School for girls at 76 Duke Street in the year 1858, which later developed into an institution for Secondary education known as the Immaculate Conception High School, an approved school receiving an annual grant-in-aid through the Education Department. It continued to be conducted in Duke Street until 23rd October, 1938 when it was totally destroyed by fire. The School was, a few days later, resumed at "Alvernia," 16 Old Hope Road, Cross Roads. The primary object of the school is to offer its pupils a sound general education, and its curriculum has been drawn up with this object in mind. Pupils are taken for the London University Matriculation Examination, the Cambridge Local, the Royal Drawing Society of London, and the Royal Academy of Music Examinations. Various extra-curricular activities are encouraged, and the present site of the School, which is twenty-six acres in extent, affords ample space for organised sports and games for the High School pupils and the pupils of other departments as well.

A distinct department of the High School is the Commercial School, with courses leading to a certificate from the Institute of Commerce (England), and qualifying its students for a business career.

Transferred from Duke Street to Alvernia with the High School are the Kindergarten and Preparatory Schools, for boys and girls from four to eight, and eight to twelve years of age, respectively.

Also in charge of the Franciscan Sisters is Saint Joseph's Training College for young women seeking to qualify as Elementary School Teachers according to the requirements of the Education Department. This institution is at present in temporary quarters at Alvernia where one section of the buildings and grounds has been appropriated to the use of its students.

The Sisters have for many years been engaged in the work of Infant and Elementary education. They are conducting the following Voluntary Schools in the Corporate Area:—St. Joseph's Girls' School, in temporary quarters in Gordon Hall, Mark Lane and Sutton Street; St. Joseph's Infant School, temporarily accommodated in the Scout Headquarters House in Church Street through the kindness of the Scout Authorities; St. Aloysius' Boys' School on East Street; St. Anne's Elementary and Infant Schools on North Street; St. Anthony's Elementary School, Orange Street, St. Francis' Elementary School at "Alvernia" on Old Hope Road.

Outside the Corporate area the following schools are in their charge:—Mount Alvernia High School, on Prospect Hill in Montego Bay; the Chetwood Memorial Elementary School for the children of the congregation of St. James' Church; (this school is the gift of the late Eleanore Keyes Chetwood, mother of the Reverend Thomas B. Chetwood, s.j. formerly in charge of the Montego Bay Missions); Holy Family High School in Port Maria; a High School, Elementary School, and Kindergarten School at Highgate.

Both in the Corporate area and in the country the Sisters direct the religious instruction of children in the Sunday Schools connected with various Churches and Mission Stations.

CONVENT OF MERCY "ALPHA."

THE High School, now a recognized Secondary School, comprises boarding and day schools, in which pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, London Matriculation, Royal Drawing Society Examinations, Sloan-Duployan Shorthand, Commercial English and Book keeping, and also for the Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music.

A Vocational Commercial School has been established.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the Industrial School are encouraged to pass on to this part of the Institution where the training commenced in the Industrial School is continued.

In the Industrial Schools are 362 boys and 240 girls. In these schools, whilst being grounded in elementary education, the girls are trained for domestic service, also in plain and fancy needlework, and embroidery, dressmaking, straw plaiting and hat making, the care of infants, cooking for service, and other useful branches, and the boys receive practical instructions in the culture of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, carpentry, and cabinet making, chair-seating, tailoring, shoemaking and printing and book binding.

The Sisters also conduct the Elementary and Infants' Schools at Alpha, East-Branch, Spanish Town and Seaford Town, a High School and a Voluntary School in Port Antonio, as well as a High School at Mandeville, and a Voluntary School in Gordon Town.

HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL, PORTLAND.

HAPPY GROVE is a co-educational school, recognised as efficient by the Jamaica Schools Commission. The school offers a good secondary education, under wholesome influence to boys and girls of good character.

The Religious Society of Friends are the founders and sponsors of the school. They give large support to it annually. Besides this the school has an endowment fund, and receives a grant-in-aid from the Government of Jamaica.

There is a large playing field which offers full opportunity for football, cricket and other games.

Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, twenty-five miles east of Port Antonio, on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property

of thirty-five acres is well watered, and located in a district free from malaria. The educational standard is that of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—Miss S. F. Stanley, *Chairman*; Mrs. Dorothea Simons, Rev. C. S. Vincent, T. A. Gray, J.P., F. M. Jones, J.P., Miss A. M. Andrews, *Secretary and Treasurer*; Rev. A. A. Jacobs, Rev. F. F. Nixon, Mrs. G. Jones, *Recording Secretary*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Extension and Development Secretary*.

TEACHING STAFF—T. A. M. Grant, B.A. *Acting Headmaster*; E. A. Evans, London Matric. 3rd year Training College Cert., "*1st Assistant Master*" C. H. Meredith, M.A., *Science Master*, Miss Doris M. Mills, Toronto University, *Lady Assistant*; Miss M. E. Barclay, L.R.S.M., *Visiting Music Teacher*.

CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

The Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Alms Houses and for whom no provision is made by Government. This home is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

A trained nurse is on the staff always. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, etc.

In connection with the Home, a Home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921. During 1937 there were 77 children attending the Day School for East Indians.

The Government made a grant of £100 towards the cost of the school buildings and assist in the maintenance of the children. During the year 1937 twenty-seven young people were maintained in these Homes.

Hon. Superintendent—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS' HOME, HIGHGATE.

From 1904, the Friends' Jamaica Mission conducted an Industrial School for girls at Happy Grove, Hector's River P.O. In 1921 larger premises were secured at Highgate and were certified by the Governor as an Industrial School.

In the 17 years since this Home was established, over 130 girls have gone out into the life of Jamaica, and about 90 per cent. are making good.

The number of girls enrolled during the past year was 42, of whom 20 were Jamaicans, 2 were white, 19 East Indians and 1 was from Haiti. Of the total number in the Home last year, 29 were orphaned.

Four girls were supported by the Parochial Board of St. Mary, and a Grant of £50 per year is received from the Grants to Orphanages.

The girls resident in the Home have the privilege of attending the various schools conducted by Friends at Highgate, and each School has children from the Home on its rolls. Thus the girls from the Home mingle with the children from the community, and the disadvantages of Institution life are lessened.

Industrial training is given in the Home and also in the Schools, and the dignity of labour is constantly impressed upon the girls. The Home has accommodation for 40 girls.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—Mrs. F. M. Jones, *Chairman*; Miss A. M. Andrews, *Secretary*; Mrs. David Simmons, Miss S. F. Stanley, *Superintendent*; Miss F. G. Smith, *Assistant Superintendent*; and Miss M. A. Kissoon, *Music Mistress*.

SWIFT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, HIGHGATE.

The Swift Boy's Home was organized in 1919 as a home for orphan boys after the influenza epidemic of 1918. Mrs. H. Alma Swift opened her home at Buff Bay for the Institution and it was recognized as a Government Institution and Industrial School in 1923. The American Friends Board of Foreign Missions accepted this work as a part of their responsibility in 1924. From the time of the Founding until 1929, the Home was under the care of Mrs. H. A. Swift and her assistants, Misses Stella Lewis and Phulmat Brown. In 1928 a larger property was purchased for the Home near Highgate.

The new location is known as Glenleigh and includes ten acres of land. In January, 1929, the Home was moved from Buff Bay to Glenleigh, Highgate.

Early in 1938 arrangements were completed with the Trustees of the Purscell Orphanage for the children of that institution to be cared for at Glenleigh, with the result that there is now one institution known as the Swift-Purscell Industrial School and Home for Boys.

Beside the regular school work given in the Home, the boys are taught Agriculture and Manual Training a part of each day. Each boy is also given an opportunity to learn some particular trade. A total of 25 boys were maintained in the Home during 1937.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—F. M. Jones, J.P., Hon. H. E. Vernon, M.L.C., Rev. D. Davis, A. V. Kingdon, A. I. Kennedy, M. E. White, F. F. Nixon, F. M. Smith.

STAFF—*Superintendent*: Harry Wellons; *Assistant*, Esther Wellons; S. A. Henry, *Teacher*; Phulmat Brown, *Housemother*; Patrick Mitchel, *Instructor in Wood Work*.

MANNING HOME, ST. ELIZABETH.

A very protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south-eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year, but they did not seem to check the mortality amongst the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to the late Mr. Bowen, Clerk to the Parochial Board, to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and the Governor Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belvue House was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

In January of 1933, the Home was reorganized and various structural improvements were made. It was organised more on the basis of being a school and is being worked now as an adjunct of Bethlehem College. The number of children is limited to 50.

Manager—The Director of Education; *Deputy Manager*—Rev. R. J. Fleming, Principal of the Bethlehem College; *Teacher*, Miss E. L. Reid; *Matron*, Miss J. T. Knight.

PRINGLE HOME.

THE Home at Carron Hall in the parish of St. Mary, is under the care of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. Destitute and Orphan Girls are received from six years of age and retained in the Home until they are fitted to go out as domestic servants or to take situations as children's nurses.

At the close of 1937, there were 32 children in the Home.

The Home is supported by a grant from Government and by voluntary contributions. The Parochial Boards also send girls to the Home and pay for their support.

Mrs. Gellatly—*Honorary Superintendent*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOUSE.

THE work of Deaconesses in the Diocese of Jamaica was founded by the late Archbishop Nuttall in 1800. The Deaconess House is a headquarters for the Deaconesses and other workers working in Kingston.

The Church Book Stall established in connection with the Deaconess House in 1906, was transferred to the Church Offices, 3 Duke Street, Kingston, in 1936. Theological books, Sunday School literature, Devotional books as well as Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books may be obtained there.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891, are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island, and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers, to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

Two vacation courses for teachers were held by the Union, in 1926 and 1930. Over 250 teachers attended each course.

The Union is affiliated with the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present 47 Associations and 8 Federations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 1,043 regular members and 32 honorary members.

OFFICERS.—S. N. Brown, *President*; J. H. Loftman, *Ex-President*; C. S. Morrison, *Vice-President*; E. S. Jarrett, *Treasurer*; A. R. Gordon, *Asst. Secretary*; H. Anglin Jones, *General Secretary*. Address—Rollington Pen School, Kingston.

The Office is at 149 King Street.

Please address letters to the General Secretary.

PART XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, was published in the Handbook for 1892 and previous issues and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a Synod consisting of a Bishop the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to Synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve, and consisted of the Bishop, the Assistant Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Incorporated Lay Body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as chairman of such Board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required by them under the law or disestablishment, and consists of four communicants, lay members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the Church served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church buildings, churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the Churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen rural Deaneries, which are generally counterminous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council call "the Parochial Council" is appointed in each Deanery, and consists of the clergymen in the parish or Deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central Bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's Church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893, Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908, the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved: "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912, Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July, 1913, to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment, if the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special Synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David Williams Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 24th (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after, the degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

On 31st July, 1927, Bishop Bentley resigned his position as Assistant Bishop, having been elected Bishop of Barbados. At a special Synod held on 28th and 29th December, 1927, the Rev. William George Hardie, M.A., Vicar of St. Luke's, Finchley, London, on the nomination of the Bishop of the Diocese, was elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. He was consecrated in Lambeth Palace Chapel on May 6th, 1928, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop deCarteret resigned on the 21st March, 1931, and died at Canterbury on January 3, 1932. Bishop Hardie was elected Bishop of Jamaica at a Special Synod on the 19th May, 1931.

In February, 1937, the Synod on the nomination of Bishop Hardie elected the Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sara, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of the Diocese of Truro, to be Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. He was consecrated on the 29th June, 1937 in St. Paul's Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

According to the latest printed returns there are about 44,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica.

This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the Church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England. In 1922, the number was given at 116,224.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1937, it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £19,247 8s. 10d.

The expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,456 0s. 8d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £2,650 16s. 3d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £300 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £188 6s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £100 0s. 0d. for removal expenses of clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,214 6s. 6d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise grant towards the insurance of the Cathedral, grant towards upkeep of elementary schools, printing, postages, stationery, rent, furniture, books and contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor Churches amounted in 1937 to £155 0s. 0d. Some portions of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists and may roughly be stated at £16,111. 0s. 9d. The capital funds of the Church on 31st December, 1937, consisted of £2,000 0s. 0d. in Debentures, National Railway £2,240 6s. 6d. Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock, £88,255 14s. 4d. Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, Ltd. £15,000 0s. 0d., Colonial Bishoprics Fund, £2,700, Auckland City Tramway, £100, Conversion Stock, £500 0s. 0d. Dominion of Canada Beaver Bonds £24,513 0s. 6d. Total £135,409 14s. 0d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Number of Schools.
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendiary Curates.			
61st Synod	Feb. 1929	..	..	..	99	99	174
62nd "	Feb. 1930	..	..	..	98	98	174
63rd "	Feb. 1931	..	..	..	94	94	174
64th "	Feb. 1932	..	..	..	94	94	174
65th "	Feb. 1933	..	..	..	91	91	174
66th "	Feb. 1934	..	..	..	92	92	174
67th "	Feb. 1935	..	..	..	93	93	174
68th "	Feb. 1936	..	..	..	93	93	174
69th "	Feb. 1937	..	..	..	91	91	173
70th "	Feb. 1938	..	..	..	97	97	164

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Right Reverend William George Hardie, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.
Secretary—Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly, *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—Hon. Noel B. Livingston.

INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, G. C. Gunter, Hon. G. W. Muirhead. *Secretary*—Hon. Noel B. Livingston.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The Bishop, The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly, Rev. Canon H. W. Cope.

Rev. Canon R. L. Reid, Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A., Rev. Canon A. N. Thomson, Rev. G. T. Armstrong, Rev. H. C. Bateman, Rev. W. L. Brown, Rev. P. W. Gibson, Rev. C. L. Emanuel, Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., G. C. Gunter, E. L. Jack, G. H. Scott, A. D. Soutar, Sir Charlton Harrison, F. N. Isaacs, J. A. Miller, F. S. Messias, Cecil B. Facey, A. Chambers, Dr. J. W. N. Hudson.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., *Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Vice-Chairman*; The Bishop, The Assistant Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe, Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Rev. Canon Reid, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Rev. A. H. Webb, V. E. Manton, E. L. Jack, G. C. Gunter, Hon. Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, Lt.-Col. H. M. Burke, A. M. Pawsey, J. A. Miller, C. B. Facey, Sir Charlton Harrison, K.I.E.

Accountant—R. C. B. Foster.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

Auditor—A. K. Williams

Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—

Treasurer—Barclays Bank

R. C. B. Foster, Actg.

Business Referees—Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E., Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett. Mr. P. E. N. Mortimer.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND

Rev. A. C. Macnutt, M.A., Rev. P. Steed, B.A., A.K.C., Rev. J. H. P. Welby, Rev. A. G. Hardie, M.A.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Cecil King.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. Canon L. E. P. Erith, M.A.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—R. C. B. Foster.

CANON MISSIONER—Rev. S. A. Swaby, B.D.

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER.

The Lord Bishop (Dean)

Ven. Archdeacon Ramson, M.A.

Rt. Rev. The Assistant Bishop

Ven. Archdeacon Sharpe

Ven. Archdeacon Harrison.

CANONS—The Revs. F. G. Jolly, R. L. Reid, S. A. Swaby, B.D., (Canon Missioner), H. W. Cope, L. E. P. Erith, M.A., A. N. Thomson.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—		St. Andrew—	
Parish Church	H. C. Bateman, A.K.C.	Halfway Tree	H. G. Lovell
"	—	Swallowfield	J. W. Harpaul
St. George's	Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A.	Whitfield	G. T. Armstrong
"	"	The Grove	W. L. Brown
"	P. W. Gibson, B.A.,	Woodford	W. P. Freckleton
"	B.D.	Bowden Hill	"
"	"	Maryland	"
"	"	Jack's Hill	"
"	"	Craigton	"
Allman Town	W. A. Aitken	Clifton	T. G. Brown
St. Barnabas	A. H. Webb	Mavis Bank	"
All Saints	W. L. Brown	Mount James	H. G. Lovell
St. Michael's	R. L. Reid	St. Christopher's	"
St. Paul's	"	Brandon Hill	"
St. Patrick's	"	Stony Hill	"
St. Alban's	A. W. Finlason	St. Luke's	G. T. Armstrong
St. Mark's	H. C. Bateman, A.K.C.	"	—
Port Royal	R. Waith-Smith	August Town	W. L. Brown
		Toms River	H. G. Lovell

Church.	Clergyman.
St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
Padmore ..	S. M. A. Lenan
Admiral Town ..	G. T. Armstrong
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay ..	R. O. C. King, B.A.
St. Boniface ..	"
Wilmington ..	"
Danvers ..	E. N. Peart
Yallahs ..	"
Bull Bay ..	Archdeacon Ramson, M.A.
Woburn Lawn ..	E. N. Peart
Trinityville ..	"
The Abbey ..	"
Bath ..	C. L. Emanuel
Golden Grove ..	"
Mt. Felix ..	—
Thornton ..	"
Port Morant ..	"
Portland—	
Port Antonio ..	T. J. Lloyd, B.A.
Manchioneal ..	S. M. Binger
Rural Hill ..	"
Boston ..	"
St. Margaret's Bay ..	T. E. Douglas
Hope Bay ..	"
Claverty Cottage ..	"
Bybrook ..	"
Mt. Hermon ..	"
Fruitful Vale ..	"
Buff Bay ..	W. T. Graham, B.A.
Rose Hill ..	"
Birnamwood ..	"
Fairfield ..	"
Moore Town ..	W. A. Thompson
Fellowship ..	"
Cooper's Hill ..	"
John's Hall ..	"
Comfort Castle ..	"
Bellevue ..	"
St. Mary—	
Port Maria ..	E. L. Maxwell, B.A.
Boscobel ..	Archdeacon H. F. Sharpe
Bonnygate ..	E. L. Maxwell, B.A.
Retreat ..	Archdeacon H. F. Sharpe
Gayle ..	A. J. Buckley
Highgate ..	} Vacant
St. Martin ..	
Annotto Bay ..	H. A. V. Graham
Devon ..	"
Labyrinth ..	Archdeacon H. F. Sharpe
Belfield ..	Vacant
Bromley ..	} —
Woodside ..	

Church.	Clergyman.
St. Mary, <i>contd.</i>	
Scott's Hall ..	H. G. Lovell
Enfield ..	H. A. V. Graham
Long Road ..	"
Epsom ..	H. A. V. Graham
Fort Stewart ..	"
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay ..	P. Chaperlin
Chester ..	"
Priory ..	"
Steer Town ..	"
Clark Town ..	E. B. Pike
(Lime Hall)	
Bamboo ..	"
Ocho Rios ..	"
Salisbury ..	"
Clifton Lodge ..	"
Brown's Town ..	W. Talbot Hindley, M.A.
Aboukir ..	"
Gibraltar ..	J. S. Rowe, B.A.
Moneague ..	E. P. Williams
Claremont ..	R. A. Minter
Prickly Pole ..	"
Guy's Hill ..	C. S. Lauder, L.TH.
Clapham ..	"
"Trelawny—	
Falmouth ..	S. P. Hendrick, M.A.
Lichfield ..	"
Swanswick ..	W. A. T. Perrins
Retirement ..	"
Jackson Town ..	"
Rio Bueno ..	J. S. Rowe, B.A.
Stewart Town ..	"
St. Silas ..	S. D. Sanguinetti
Albert Town ..	"
Wait-a-bit ..	"
Wilson Valley ..	"
St. James—	
Montego Bay ..	Archdeacon E. S. Harrison
Grace Hill ..	Archdeacon E. S. Harrison
Whitehouse ..	"
Holy Trinity ..	
Montego Bay ..	B. C. Jones B.A.
Montpelier ..	J. A. L. Somerville
Cambridge ..	"
Catadupa ..	"
Hopewell, ..	"
(Hanover)	
Blue Hole ..	E. A. Brown, L.TH.
Marley ..	"

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. James, contd.		Manchester—	
Vaughansfield ..	E. A. Brown, L.TH.	Mandeville ..	A. H. Webb
Hanover—		Old England ..	"
Lucea ..	H. A. Mitchell	Mile Gully ..	W. T. Mumford
Dalmally ..	"	Christiana ..	W. Brassington, L.TH.
Green Island ..	H. G. Boothe	Coleyville ..	"
Church Hill ..	"	Battersea ..	"
Grange ..	"	Alston ..	"
Chichester ..	J. A. L. Somerville	Spaldings ..	"
Chester Castle ..	E. R. Haughton	Porus ..	G. C. Bullock
Chigwell ..	"	Richmond Park ..	"
Westmoreland—		St. Toolies ..	C. E. Tomlinson
Sav.-la-Mar ..	Canon H. W. Cope	Chantilly ..	"
George's Plain ..	"	Cumberland ..	"
Meylersfield ..	"	Snowdon ..	R. W. Thornton
Grange Hill ..	A. A. McKenzie, L.TH.	Providence ..	"
Bluefields ..	"	Pratville ..	G. C. Bullock
Kings ..	H. E. McDonald	Smithfield ..	"
St. Matthias ..	—	Harmons ..	"
St. Paul's ..	E. S. Smith	Keynsham ..	J. T. Clark, L.H.
Negril ..	"	Balaclava ..	"
Sheffield ..	"	Auchtembeddie ..	"
Mt. Airey ..	"	Comfort Hall ..	W. T. Mumford
Petersfield ..	A. H. Mumford	Craig Head ..	S. D. Sanguinetti
Grange ..	"	Alligator Pond ..	R. Morton York, B.A.
Darliston ..	"	Clarendon—	
Kew Park ..	E. R. Haughton, L.TH.	Chapelton ..	R. Whaites
Ashton ..	"	Wildmans Gift ..	"
Berkshire ..	"	Comfort ..	R. A. Llewellyn
Beeston Spring ..	"	Frankfield ..	"
New Road ..	"	Red Hills ..	"
St. Elizabeth—		Trinity ..	"
Black River ..	H. E. McDonald	Arthur's Seat ..	W. J. Rennalls
Pondside ..	"	Croft's Hill ..	"
Crawford ..	"	Good Hope ..	"
Lacovia ..	W. S. Smith	May Pen ..	N. F. Reader, L.TH.
Whitehall ..	H. E. McDonald	Mocho ..	"
Slipe ..	"	Toll Gate ..	C. E. Tomlinson
Orange Grove ..	"	Milk River ..	H. R. Bradshaw
Gilnock ..	I. H. Ainsworth	Portland ..	"
Mount Hermon ..	"	Hayes ..	N. F. Reader
Nain ..	"	Kemp's Hill ..	H. R. Bradshaw
St. Alban's ..	H. D. Dickin	Vere, St. Peter's ..	"
St. Mary ..	"	Salt River ..	"
Mayfield ..	"	Mitchell Town ..	"
Bull Savanna ..	"	Ænon Town ..	W. Talbot Hindley
Plains ..	W. S. Smith	St. Catherine—	
Barbary Hall ..	"	The Cathedral ..	Canon F. G. Jolly
Mountainside ..	"	" ..	K. D. Pronger
Newell ..	"	Highgate ..	"
Siloah ..	G. A. Brown	Mt. Moreland ..	"
Mt. Trinity ..	"	Crescent ..	"
Niagara ..	"	St. John's O. P. Church ..	"

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
Trinity, Sp. Town	—	Lluidas Vale	H. H. Simpson
Linstead (Holy Trinity)	A. H. Smythe	Point Hill	"
St. Thomas -in-the-Vale Old Parish Church	"	Top Hill	"
Ewarton	"	Camperdown	"
Harewood	J. J. Hay	Juan de Bolas	"
St. Faith's	"	Old Harbour	"
St. Boniface	"	St. Dorothy	Canon A. N. Thomson
Morris Hall	"	St. Philip's	"
Somerset Hall	F. E. Smith	St. Gabriel's	"
Bellas Gate	"	Watermount	F. E. Smith
		Kentish	"
		Old Works	"
		Marlie Hill	"
		Ecclestone	"
		Boyce	"

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

IN FEDERAL RELATION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year, the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various section in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves. The first Missionary, Rev. George Blyth, arrived in February, 1824, and began work at Hampden, in Trelawny.

In 1847, the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church Buildings and Congregations in this Island to the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland and these with the others since gathered or added came to form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica.

In 1900, the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica came into federal relation with that Church. In 1929 the two great Branches of Presbyterianism in Scotland, represented by the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland, entered into an incorporating Union under the name of "The Church of Scotland." The Church of Scotland began its work in Jamaica in the early years of the last Century and the Scots Kirk in Kingston, which cost £12,000 to erect, was opened in 1819. The Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica consisted, in its normal strength, of four Ministers and twelve congregations, eleven of which were in the country and for the most part in the parish of St. Elizabeth. As a natural consequence of the Union which was effected in Scotland the organisations of the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica and those of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica were amalgamated in 1931 and became one under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in federal relation with the Church of Scotland."

The Theological College is worked in conjunction with Methodists and Baptists. The Presbyterian Tutors are the Rev. J. S. L. Wood, M.A., and the Rev. J. W. Kilpatrick, M.A., B.D.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the Island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been training as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived, and the mission was commenced. There are now 4 Catechists at work, all of whom are the fruits of the Mission in Jamaica. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A. This Mission is gradually being united with West Indian Stations.

The official organ of the synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical.

Rev. J. S. L. Wood, M.A., is the Editor.

In 1913, the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational.

It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which provides increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and the Home for girls which was opened on 1st August, 1922, at Carron Hall is now in operation. The Practical Training Centre for Girls is run by a Committee representing Church and Government and is for Training of Girls in Domestic Science and Handwork. The Principal is Mrs. Gallatley.

In 1884, the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the Mission property is held in trust. *Members of the Corporation:* Sir T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman*; Revs. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., G. S. Grey, J. F. Gartshore, M.A., George Hicks, B.A., F. G. Sale, R. C. Young, M.A.

General Board—Rev. H. U. Messam, *Chairman*; Revs. J. G. Peterkin, W. L. Lewis, G. S. Gray, I. A. Dell, S. F. Douse, D. A. Rothnie, M.A., H. McTear, J. F. Hart, C. M. Watler, G. Hicks, B.A., and R. C. Young, M.A.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern and Grand Cayman, and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the Roll of Synod there are 91 Congregations, 26 Outstations, 35 Ministers of whom 11 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 24 belong to this Island, 444 Elders, 28 Catechists, 4 East Indian Catechists, 13,352 Members, 751 Candidates, 829 Baptisms, 426 Marriages, 139 Sunday Schools, 883 Classes, 894 Teachers, 12,216 Scholars, 55 Day Schools, 11,175 Scholars on Roll. Money raised for all purposes £9,028, for Ministerial Support, £4,142. There is Church accommodation for 25,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1938 is the Right Rev. R. E. Phillips. The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. J. W. Kilpatrick, M.A., B.D.

The Synod celebrated the Centenary of the work of the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica in February, 1924, and as a Thank Offering instituted a Fund for Higher Education. From this has sprung the St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half-way Tree.

MINISTERS AND STATIONS.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.

Ministers.	Stations.
R. C. Young, M.A.	Montego Bay
G. S. Grey, <i>Clerk</i>	Mt. Hermon, Retrieve
I. A. Dell	Mt. Zion, Somerton
J. S. Wint	Falmouth, Bellevue, Reid's Friendship
J. J. Thomas	Mt. Horeb, Pisah
Vacant	Hampden
T. B. Prentice <i>Emeritus</i>	

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

W. L. Lewis	Carron Hall
T. H. Grant <i>Clerk</i>	Rosehill, Brainerd, Eliot

NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY, *contd.*

Ministers.	Stations.
J. G. Peterkin	Seafield, Cedar Valley
R. N. Dickson	Goshen, Jameson, Welch Mem., Gillies Mem.
H. Ward	Salem, Hampstead, Rorebank
Vacant	Pt. Maria, Preston, Roxburgh Mem.
W. E. Maxwell	Lauriston
Vacant	Castleton, Chesterfield Brandon Hill.

MINISTERS AND STATIONS, *contd.*

SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.

Ministers.	Stations.
J. M. Hunt	Scot's Kirk
J. S. L. Wood M.A.	St. Paul's
R. E. Philips	Mt. Carmel, Light of the Valley
J. W. Kilpatrick, B.D., <i>Clerk</i>	St. Andrew's Kirk
J. F. Hart	Brown's Hall, Dod- dington
C. M. Watler	St. John's, Lincoln Road.
J. F. Gartshore, M.A. <i>Emeritus</i>	St. James

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.

J. W. Grant	Victoria Town
Vacant	Bryce, Robin's Hall
C. N. Andrews,	Ebenezer, Alligator Pond
R. A. Campbell	Mt. Olivet, Spalding, Baillieston
R. C. Gordon	Retirement, Glen Stuart, Thornton, Accompong
G. E. Kenny	Medina, Hyde Park
James Moon	New Broughton, Grove Plowden, Marlie Hill
Hugh McTear	Giddy Hall, Happy Grove, Cambridge Kilmarnock

SOUTH PRESBYTERY, *contd.*

Ministers.	Stations
H. A. Mullings <i>Clerk</i>	Lowe River, Pike, Cascade.

WESTERN PRESBYTERY.

D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea, Campbell Mem. Lances Bay
B. C. Lumsden, <i>Clerk</i>	Askenish, Maryland
H. U. Messam Vacant	Riverside, Cacoon Green Island.
G. H. Ricketts	Friendship, Blawearie
S. F. Douse	Brownsville, Carlile Mem.
E. J. Coalsingh	Stirling, Paul Island
S. R. Pantan	Sav.-la-Mar, Negril Little London

GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.

George Hicks B.A.	Georgetown, Prospect, West Bay, Savannah
J. S. Blackman <i>Clerk</i>	Bodden Town, East End Gun Bay, Northside
E. L. Waite	East End, Gun Bay, Northside.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 55,000, of whom nearly one-half resides in the Corporate area.

Their Vicar Apostolic is the Most Rev. Thomas Addis Emmet, S.J., D.D., Bishop of Tuscamia. There are thirty-five priests, and three lay brothers assigned to the Vicarate. In addition there are four communities of Sisters, engaged principally in teaching or in hospital work. They are the Sisters of Mercy, 57 in number; the Sisters of St. Francis 47 in number; the Sisters of St. Dominic, 19 in number; the Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Help, 21 in number.

Throughout the Island there are 85 churches, chapels, or stations; 43 Catholic, Elementary Schools, 7 Secondary Schools, 2 Industrial Schools, 1 Training School, 1 Orphanage, 1 Hospital.

The principal church in Kingston is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, situated at the eastern end of North Street. There are also in the corporate area, the following churches with sufficiently large congregations:—St. Anne's, Oxford Street, Holy Rosary, on the Windward Road, Holy Cross, near Halfway Tree, and Holy Family, Laws and Fleet Streets.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral—Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 a.m.; 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m.; Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's.—Sundays—5.30, 7.00 and 8.00 a.m.; 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Week Days—6.00 and 6.30 a.m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 7.00 p.m.

Holy Rosary.—Sundays—6.30 and 8.00 a.m.; 7.15 p.m. Week Days—6.30 a.m. Fridays—7.15 p.m.

Holy Cross.—Sundays—6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 a.m.; 7.30 p.m. Week Days 6.30 a.m.

Holy Family.—Sundays—7.00 a.m.

"Bishop's Residence," North Street, Kingston, is the address of the Most Rev. Thomas Addis Emmet, s.j., D.D. and of Rev. J. F. Shea, s.j., Chancellor and Rev. G. O. Wilson, J.C.D., Secretary.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston, is the residence of the Very Rev. Francis J. Kelly, s.j., Superior of the Mission, Rev. P. J. Branon, s.j., Rev. T. J. Hennessey, s.j.; Rev. J. M. Krim, s.j., Rev. J. F. O'Keefe, s.j., Rev. M. O. Semmes, s.j., who are attached to the Cathedral; of Rev. L. T. Butler, s.j., Rev. W. J. Ballou, s.j., Rev. J. A. Blatchford, s.j., Rev. D. J. Crutchley, s.j., Rev. W. H. Hannas, s.j., Rev. C. L. Judah, s.j., Rev. S. J. Judah, s.j., Rev. J. L. LeRoy, s.j., Rev. J. J. Moriarty, s.j., Rev. T. E. O'Lalor, s.j., Rev. J. J. Williams, s.j., who are on the staff of St. George's College.

The Rev. E. J. Whalen, s.j., in charge of St. Anne's Church, and the Rev. A. M. Vidal, assistant, reside at 5½ Percy Street, Kingston.

The Rev. C. J. Eberle, s.j., in charge of Holy Cross Church, and the Rev. A. B. Tribble, s.j., in charge of rural stations, reside at Holy Cross Rectory, Half-way Tree.

The Rev. E. F. O'Keefe, s.j., in charge of Holy Rosary Church, resides at Holy Rosary Rectory, Gibbs Avenue and Windward Road, Windward Road P.O.

The following is a list of other places of worship and of the priests who are in charge of them:—

Place.	Priest.	Place.	Priest.
St. Andrew— Leader's Lane,	.. Rev. E. J. Whalen, s.j.	St. Ann— Brown's Town .. (P.O.) s.j.	Rev. R. R. Sullivan, s.j.
Gordon Town	.. Rev. C. J. Eberle, s.j.	Murray Mount	.. "
Rock Hall	.. Rev. F. J. Donovan, s.j.	Alva	.. "
King Weston	.. "	Somerton	.. "
Toll Gate	.. Rev. A. B. Tribble, s.j.	St. Ann's Bay	.. "
Whitehall	.. "	Lochroch Side	.. "
Stony Hill	.. "	Moneague	.. Rev. J. M. Harney, s.j.
Hagley Gap	.. "	Trelawny—	
Mount Friendship	.. "	Refuge	.. Rev. R. R. Sullivan, s.j.
Tom's River	.. "	Falmouth	.. Rev. J. J. Becker, s.j.
Harbour Head	.. Rev. E. F. O'Keefe s.j.	St. James—	
St. Thomas—		Montego Bay (P.O.)	Rev. J. J. Becker, s.j.
Morant Bay (P.O.)	.. Rev. W. F. Mc- Hale, s.j.	Reading Pen	.. "
Yallahs	.. "	Catadupa	.. Rev. F. G. Kempel, s.j.
Port Morant	.. "		
Stokes Hall	.. "	Hanover—	
Portland—		Lucea	.. Rev. H. B. Muollo s.j.
Manchioneal	.. Rev. W. F. McHale, s.j.	Chester Castle	.. Rev. J. J. Becker, s.j.
Port Antonio (P.O.)	Rev. O. B. Skelly, s.j.	Westmoreland—	
Buff Bay	.. "	Sav-la-Mar (P.O.)	Rev. H. B. Muollo, s.j.
Avocat	.. "	Revival	.. "
St. Mary—		Top Hill	.. "
May River	.. Rev. O. B. Skelly, s.j.	Seaford Town (P.O.)	Rev. F. G. Kempel, s.j.
Mount Joseph	.. "	Orange Hill	.. "
High Gate (P.O.)	.. Rev. W. A. Ott, s.j.	St. Elizabeth—	
Port Maria	.. "	Pisgah	.. Rev. F. G. Kempel, s.j.
Annotto Bay	.. "		
Preston Hill	.. "	Black River	.. "
Mill Gully	.. "	Brighton	.. "
Mango Valley	.. "	Manchester—	
Jackson	.. "	Mandeville (P.O.)	.. Rev. J. F. Ford, s.j.
Tree Hill	.. "	Christiana	.. "
Wilderness	.. "	Clarendon—	
Oracabessa	.. "	May Pen	.. Rev. J. F. Ford, s.j.
Donnington	.. Rev. J. M. Harney, s.j.	Richmond Park	.. "
Jeffrey's Town	.. "	Chapelton	.. "
Devon Pen	.. Rev. A. B. Tribble, s.j.	Concord	.. Rev. J. M. Harney, s.j.

Place.	Priest.	Place.	Priest.
Clarendon, <i>contd.</i> —		St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i> —	
Chapelton ..	Rev. J. F. Ford, S.J.	Cassava River ..	Rev. F. J. Donovan, S.J.
..		Harker's Hall ..	“
St. Catherine—		Spanish Town ..	Rev. F. J. Owens, S.J.,
Linstead (P.O.) ..	Rev. J. M. Harney, S.J.	(P.O.)	
Above Rocks (P.O.)	Rev. F. J. Donovan,	Old Harbour ..	“
S.J.		Port Henderson ..	“
		Gregory Park ..	“

METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

The Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District which includes missions in the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Haiti, Honduras, in the colony of British Honduras, number over 22,000 full and accredited members, 19,200 Sunday School Scholars, 48 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 644 Lay Preachers and 2,300 Class Leaders.

There is also a College and Hostel for Theological Students in Kingston, and a Cottage Home for Orphan Children at St. Ann's Bay. Two Deaconesses are employed to work among women and girls in Kingston. The St. Andrew High School for Girls, Half-way Tree, is run conjointly by the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

Rev. E. Armon Jones is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. Percy Heyworth is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1889, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas-del-Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians of the Valiente Tribe.

STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels ..	209	Attendants at public worship,	
Ministers ..	48	estimated ..	60,000
Lay Preachers ..	644	Sunday Schools ..	219
Members ..	21,997	“ Scholars ..	19,155
Members on trial ..	1,433	Day Schools ..	92
		Pupils ..	17,107

Value of Property estimated £230,000.

Figures (but not names) include Haiti and Honduras Sub-sections.

METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1935.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	E. Armon Jones	Theological Institution	W. Easton, B.D.
Kingston—Coke	R. E. R. Wade	Clarendon—May Pen	R. A. Adams
“	—	“ Frankfield	W. Z. Getfield
“	—	Manchester	E. Culley
Kingston—Wesley	J. G. Morton	“	Wm. Baillie
Kingston—St. Andrew	J. W. Poxon, B.A.	“	—
“	G. Price	Mount Fletcher	V. K. R. Cameron
“	A. W. Geddes	“	—
“	A. F. Lightbourn	Grateful Hill	D. G. Ebanks

METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1935, *contd.*

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers
Montego Bay	G. Herbert Moon	Brown's Town and } Edmondson	D. D. Parnter, B.A.
Lucea	R. O. Webster	Morant Bay	F. A. Andrews
Falmouth } Duncans }	C. S. Berry	Bath and Port Morant	H. W. Smith
Mount Ward	C. A. Wilson	Manchioneal	C. C. Neilson
Sav-la-Mar	C. S. Cousins	Port Antonio and Buff Bay	Jno. Bell
Black River	B. E. Siley	Yallahs	P. Heyworth
Mountainside	"	Turks Islands	R. H. Blizzard
Spanish Town	E. S. Alphonse	Panama and Colon	H. B. Sherlock
St. Ann's Bay	G. F. W. Snowden	"	T. S. Cannon
Watsonville	S. R. Sandiford	Costa Rica	E. McNeil
Ocho Rios	H. B. Sherlock	"	E. A. Pitt
Beechamville and Bensonton	Thos. Whitfield	Bocas del Toro Valiente Mission	F. B. Cockburn H. S. Airull

JAMAICA BAPTIST UNION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1937, shows that there are 213 Churches in Jamaica and 21 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua). In the Jamaica Churches there are 25,500 communicant members and over 500 in the churches abroad. There are 1,382 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over 84,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street, (Kingston), Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd), Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1937, the churches raised £3,206 0s. 0d. for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1936 are:—

Chairman.—Rev. Alfred Miller, *Vice-Chairman.*—Rev. E. H. Greaves.

Secretary.—Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., Falmouth.

Treasurer.—Rev. Alfred Miller.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the Sunday School Society and the Jamaica Baptist Union Sustentation Scheme.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—*Secretary*—Rev. J. T. Dillon, Balacaxa.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society.*—*Secretary*—Rev. R. A. L. Knight, Falmouth. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution for various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There is at present 1 foreign missionary connected with the society, labouring in Hayti and San Domingo.

3. *The Sunday School Society.*—*Secretary*, Rev. R. G. Chambers, Spanish Town.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,575 teachers and 22,500 scholars in the 210 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island with their postal addresses:—

RECOGNISED MINISTERS IN CONNEXION WITH THE UNION—1938.

Names.	Addresses.
Aljoe, E. H.	Alexandria P.O.
Allen, D. E.	Thompson Town
Bennett, W. C., J.P.	Yallahs

RECOGNISED MINISTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNION—1938, *contd.*

Names.	Addresses.
Brown, W. D.	John's Hall P.O.
Brown, C. S., J.P.	Gayle P.O.
Brown, A. E.	Ocho Rios
Brown, B. C.	Santa Cruz
Beverley, L. M.	Linstead P.O.
Burgess, M. B., B.TH.	15 Moore St., Woodford Park, Cross Roads
Coore, F. W.	Hector's River
Chambers, R. G.	Spanish Town
Christie, W. M.	Hopewell
Clarke, C. S., B.A., B.D.	James Hill
Davis, David, B.A., B.D.	Calabar, Kingston
Dillon, J. T.	Balaclava
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River
J. A. Dyer, B.A., B.TH.	St. Ann's Bay
Edwards, J. A.	Ulster Spring
Erskine, U. N. Leo.	Warsop
Gallimore, T. J.	Trinity Ville
Greaves, E. H.	Riversdale
Griffiths, J. J.	Spanish Town
Helwig, S. H.	Anchovy
Henderson, W. D.*	Oracabessa
Heighington, E. B.*	Warsop
Hobson, R. H.*	Chapelton
Jessop, E. A., M.A.	Sherwood Content
Johnston, O. T.	Crofts Hill
King, Gurnos, B.A., B.D., P.C.D.	Calabar College, Kingston
Knight, R. A. L., M.A., B.D.	Falmouth
Knight, Glaister	Montego Bay
Knott, A. Wesley	Annotto Bay
Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
McLaughlin, E. E., J.P.	Lawrence Tavern
Meredith, A. W.	Cave Valley
Miller, Alfred, J.P.	Adelphi
McFarlane, S. A.	Dry Harbour
Maxwell, J. W.	Duncans
Minott, J. A.	Riversdale
Mornan, V.	Williamsfield
Morgan, D. A.	Welcome Hall
Orr, Cyrenius	Guy's Hill
Parsons, I.	Stewart Town
Petgrave, A. V., J.P.	Port Antonio
Reid, J. E.	St. Margaret's Bay
Rhynie, J. Leo.	Morant Bay
Russell, C. A.	Old Harbour P.O.
Samuels, C. A.	Bellas Gate
Sawyers, T. B.	Chapelton
Sawyers, M. E. W.	12 Pouyatt St., Jones Pen
Touzalin, E. J.	Annotto Bay
Tharpe, R. M.	Porus
Thompson, W. J., J.P.	Buff Bay
Walters, J. M.	Linstead
Walters, Glen	Santa Cruz
Williamson, S. J., B.A.	Clonmel
Whyllie, C. G.	Warsop

*Retired.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were found by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by, the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated.)

In connection with this Union there are 35 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 1 of which is retired, and one probationer. 3,000 church members (communicants) and 128 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sunday Schools there are 38 schools. 183 teachers, and 2,885 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 21 public elementary day schools, in which there are 3,087 children, with an average attendance of 1,820.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. Frank Nichol, 4 Surbiton Road, Halfway Tree.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings. Nth-st	700	Rev. Frank Nichol, Kingston.	Chapelton (Union Salem)		T. E. Hughes, Chapelton.
Shortwood ..	300		Mt. Liberty	550	
Rosedale ..	250			100	
Porus, Whitefield ..	900	J. Henrie Allen, A.T.S., J.P., Williamsfield	Mt. Providence ..	100	W. Scrivener Lea, J.P., Jackson Town.
Four Paths ..	500		Alexandria ..	60	
Content ..	110		First Hill ..	500	
Breadnut Bottom ..	310		Runaway Bay	200	
Rock ..	160		Dry Harbour	300	
Redberry ..	140	G. Lacey Mandeville.	Jackson Town	200	F. R. Brown, lame Hll
Trinity ..	140		Taremount (Bunyan)	300	
Broad Leaf Mandeville	100		Collington ..	160	
(Ridgemount)	800		Brae Head	150	
Richmond ..	200		Tabernacle	140	
New Green ..	180	J. Henrie Allen Williamsfield	Crooked River (St. Marks)	300	L. R. Davy, Mt. Zion, Trout Hall.
Royal Flat ..	180		Mt. Zion ..	450	
Jubilee ..	100		Longlook	100	
Hanbury ..	100		Rutlands ..	150	
Davyton ..	650		Beulah ..	60	
Blue Mtn. ..	135	M. L. Willis, Brixton Hill Mocho	Mahoe Hill	200	T. E. Hughes, E. A. Houghton, Porus
Bellefield ..	160		Mt. Tabor	120	
Bethel ..	120		Wilbury	300	
Brixton Hill	490		Mt. Effort ..	60	
Richmd Pk. ..	180				
Mount Airey	140				
Stewarton ..	100				
Pleasant Villy.	100				
Woodside ..	30				

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

(OR CHURCH OF CHRIST IN JAMAICA.)

The Christian Church of Jamaica, known as Disciples of Christ, is part of the world-wide religious movement which had its beginning in 1809 as the outcome of the current dissatisfaction with Denominationalism.

It has as its object the union of all Christians on the common ground of the principles of Christ's teachings, they being emphasized above all human creed which tend to serve only its day. In non-essentials the largest liberty is admitted.

The Jamaica work was opened in 1858 by the American Christian Missionary Society, which was merged later in the United Christian Missionary Society, which now works through a local organization known as the Jamaica Association of Christian Churches.

The Association has thirty churches with an accredited membership of over 5,000, and over 5,000 associate members.

The Churches are guided by a yearly Convention, and a Central Committee which functions monthly as a Committee of the Convention. The present Committee consists of Rev. E. W. Hunt, J.P., *Chairman*, Castleton P.O.; Rev. C. S. Shirley, *Treasurer*, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Rev. E. A. Edwards, J.P., *Secretary*, Cross Roads P.O.; Rev. O. G. Penso, B.S.L., Elders F. A. Hardie, E. J. Willoughby, D. Jones.

The Churches are grouped into Districts as follows:

District.	Church.	Pastor.
Liguanea	.. Duke St. Christian Church	Rev. O. G. Penso, B.S.L.
"	.. Torrington Christian Church	Rev. E. A. Edwards
"	.. Kingsgate Christian Church	Ditto
	.. Pretoria Road Church	Ditto
Lawrence Tavern	.. Oberlin	Rev. C. S. Shirley
	.. Manning's Hill	Ditto
	.. Salisbury Plain	Ditto
	.. Mt. Prospect	Ditto
Mount Industry	.. Mt. Industry	Rev. I. A. Henderson, B.A., B.D.
	.. Lucky Hill	
	.. Airy Mount	
Providence (St. Mary)	.. Providence	Rev. E. W. Hunt
	.. Chesterfield	Ditto
	.. Flint River	Ditto
Highgate	.. First Christian Church	Rev. E. W. Hunt
Portland	.. Fairy Hill	Supervised by Rev. E. W. Hunt
	.. Berea	Elder P. M. Robinson
	.. Craigmill	Rev. T. Lawrence
	.. Rock Hall	Ditto
	.. Cain Wood	Ditto
Bull Bay	.. Bloxburgh	Rev. E. J. Robertson
	.. Mt. Olivet	Ditto
	.. Mt. Zion	Ditto
	.. Bushy Park	Ditto
	.. New Bethlehem	Ditto
Dallas	.. New Bethel	Rev. H. E. Wainwright
	.. Carmel	Ditto
	.. Friendship Brook	Ditto
	.. Clifton	Ditto
Lewisburgh	.. Mt. Vernon	Elder C. H. Randall
Job's Hil	.. Seaton	Ditto

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or Unity of the Brethren (commonly and now officially styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that the original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1931 was 6,254 with a total membership of 13,054. There are 56 schools with 9,840 names on the books. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 35,522.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for men at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in two years. The Church is directed, between Synods, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are The Right Rev. A. Westphal, *President* Lincoln P.O., Rev. Wm. A. Kaltreider, *Treasurer*, Mile Gully P.O., and the Rev. J. A. Black, *Secretary*, Maidstone P.O. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

Th following is a list of the congregations and the Ministers serving them:—

Parish.		Congregation.	Minister.
Kingston	..	Church of the Redeemer	W. M. O'Meally
Manchester	..	Bethabara	C. H. Edwards
		Bethany	Wm. A. Kaltreider, B.A., B.D.
		Beulah	
		Fairfield	A. Westphal, B.D.
		Mizpah	John Kneale
		Moravia	H. T. Cuthbert
		Broadleaf	John Kneale (Acting)
		Patrick Town	C. H. Edwards
		Nazareth	J. A. Black
St. Elizabeth	..	Bethlehem	R. J. Fleming, B.Th.
		Carrisbrpok	P. E. Holmes
		Langton	
		New Eden	An Assistant
		Lacovia	
		Fulneck	S. E. Morrison
		Merrywood	
		Claremont	Walter O'Meally (jnr.)
		Lititz	
		Ballards Valley	An Assistant
		Dober	
		Ockbrook	J. A. Black
		Springfield	W. J. Driver
		Pisgah	An Assistant
		Pepper	
Westmoreland	..	Beaufort	S. H. Crawford
		Cairn Curran	
		Ashton	C. F. Smith
		Carmel	
		Kilmarnock	S. J. Swaby
		Salem	
		Content	An Assistant
St. James	..	Irwin Hill	
St. Ann	..	Bohemia	An Assistant
Clarendon	..	Ritchies	An Assistant

Note.—Bohemia is supervised by H. T. Cuthbert, Dober is supervised by S. J. Swaby, Ritchies is supervised by H. T. Cuthbert, Irwin Hill is supervised by S. H. Crawford, Pepper is supervised by Bishop Westphal.

FRIENDS CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THERE had been considerable work accomplished in and about Kingston in the seventeenth century, when George Fox, the founder of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers in England, visited Barbados and Jamaica. Unfortunately, that good work was allowed to cease with no permanent organization to continue what was well begun. But there was a Friends Meeting House in Kingston in 1740.

The present work of Friends in Jamaica covers a period of over fifty years, beginning with a religious visit to the Island of Rev. Evi Sharpless of Iowa, U.S.A., early in the eighties. Schools were opened wherever churches or evangelistic work was begun—sometimes the school preceded all other efforts, for it was recognized that the education of Jamaica's children was inseparable from evangelization of her people. Two properties were purchased in East Portland and St. Thomas, portions of which were sold in small plots to those who could not own a home except it could be purchased on easy terms.

The organization now comprises twelve churches, eight day schools and two Industrial and two High Schools—the Happy Grove Secondary School, and a Continuation School for Girls at Highgate. The Churches are along the east and north-east coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria, also Cedar Hurst and Fort Stewart somewhat inland.

With the above is a group of American Friends, missionaries employed and sent here by the American Friends Board of Mission with headquarters in Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A.

A Training College for Women Teachers was established at Highgate, in March, 1933, and a Nursery School for little children was also established at Highgate in 1932.

Minister and Missionaries.—A. M. Andrews, S. F. Stanley, F. M. Smith, Highgate P.O., A. A. Jacobs, Port Antonio, C. S. Vincent, Buff Bay P.O., A. I. Kennedy, Highgate P.O., F. Nixon and Erna Nixon, Hector's River P.O., Z. Cunningham and Frances Cunningham, Port Antonio P.O., H. Wellon and Esther Wellon, Glenleigh, Highgate P.O. *Executive Secretary*—Rev. Frank F. Nixon, Hector's River P.O.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Salvation Army work was begun in Jamaica in 1897 from whence it has been extended to nearly the whole of the West Indies and much of the adjacent American Continent. The Salvation Army in the Central American and West Indies Territory is under the command of Territorial Commander Colonel H. S. Hodgson, with Headquarters situated at the Corner of King Street and North Parade, Kingston, Jamaica P.O. Box 153, Telephone 2715. The Chief Secretary for the Territory is Lt. Colonel Gordon Simpson.

The Headquarters is divided into various departments with an Officer responsible for the oversight of particular branches of the work. The chief departmental Officers are:—

Lt. Col. George Palmer, Financial and Property Secretary; Lt. Colonel Cecil Walker, Training College Principal; Major Eunice Gregory, Cashier and Accountant; Major Frances Piercy, Editor, The "War Cry" and "Young Soldier."

From this centre the work of the Salvation Army is directed in the following places:—Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Panama and Canal Zone, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, British and Dutch Guiana, Curacao, Cuba, Leeward and Virgin Islands, British Honduras, the Bahamas.

Brigadier Norman Ord, the Divisional Commander, Jamaica, Box 153, Kingston.

The Division comprises 86 Corps and Societies, each an organised centre of earnest and continued evangelical endeavour. About 100 full time Officers operate these centres, and the practical side of the Army's work is facilitated by reason of the fact that these Officers co-operate with Headquarters in dealing with cases of blind people, girls in difficult or dangerous surroundings, etc. Selected Officers assist the Divisional Commander with the Probation work outside Kingston and all are available for linking up the

work on behalf of Discharged Prisoners when they are returned to the country; or in some cases, in the finding of work for the person concerned.

The Home League.—This section of Salvation Army activity is specially designed to benefit and assist women in imparting knowledge as to the good management of home, training of children and generally influencing for good the social and spiritual life of the community. Branches are at the Bramwell Booth Memorial Hall, Allman Town, Jones Pen, Rae Town, Spanish Town, Montego Bay, Trinityville and in other parts of the island.

Secretary for Social Activities, Jamaica,—Brigadier J. Tiner, Box 153, Kingston.

In Jamaica a fairly comprehensive Social programme is carried through, including a *Home for girls*, known as "*Bethesda*," 153½ Orange Street. Into this Home, girls are received from the Police Courts of the Island, from undesirable and dangerous surroundings and then given a chance to redeem their past and make good the future. There they are trained for domestic service and disciplined and when efficient, employment is found for them.

Appropriately named "*The Nest*" is the Home in Slipe Pen Road, here *babies of leper parents* are cared for; these babies who would in all probability become contaminated with the dread disease, are treated and reared in clean, healthy surroundings.

The Home and School for the Blind is well known throughout the Island. A new Institute has been erected at the corner of William Street and Slipe Pen Road adjoining Calabar College. Not only do the children live, but are taught household duties within their ability. School Room, Workshops, Dining Hall and Dormitories are fitted up for their use. The School's curriculum includes, Geography, Grammar, History, Scripture, etc., etc. The girls are also taught sewing, while the boys learn to make mats and brooms.

The Metropole for men is in Peter's Lane, here men are able to get cheap beds and meals. A *Women's Hostel* provides similar accommodation for women coming into the city from the country.

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Department deals with prisoners on their discharge, assisting by giving tools, cash, and advice. Men who have served sentences in one or other of the Prisons are glad to avail themselves of this help.

The Probation Work extends throughout the Island and is active in every parish. Each week in nearly every Police Court, the Salvation Army Probation Officer may be found to assist young first Offenders.

Affiliation Work is dealt with in conjunction with the Child Welfare Association and is of untold value to young mothers who find difficulty in securing support for their children.

An Employment Bureau is also established. Missing friends are sought for in all parts of the world.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF JAMAICA.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church was established as a Denomination in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of North America, in the year 1816 by Free Negroes. Bishop Richard Allen being the founder and first Bishop. Individual negro congregations in 1787 had begun to separate from white worshippers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This latter was the Wesleyan Church before the separation of the United States from Great Britain. The separation of individual negro congregations was because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced in Jamaica by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., and the several congregations formed into a Conference Organization by Bishop John Hurst, D.D., in 1914.

Officers—Right Rev. M. H. Davis, M.A., D.D., Bishop of the Second Episcopal District, including conferences in America, the West Indies, and South America, Baltimore, Maryland; Rev. L. L. Berry, D.D., Secretary of Missions, New York; Mrs. Christine S. Smith, President Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society, Detroit, Michigan; Rev. S. H. Williams, B.D., Representative from America; Rev. F. A. Robinson, Presiding Elder of the Western District; Rev. O. H. Williams, Presiding Elder of the Eastern District; Rev. S. A. Jones, *Secretary*.

Elders—Revs. S. H. Williams, B.D., Allen Temple, Kingston, F. A. Robinson, Caribbrook, O. H. Williams, Morant Bay, T. L. M. Spencer, B.D., Spring Garden, A. H. Smikle, Trinity Ville, S. M. Jones, Refuge, Smith Village, I. C. Trouth, Woodford Park, J. H. Daley, Cavaliers, C. E. Mead, Temple Hall, E. B. Hinds, May Pen, J. L. Vickerige, Riversdale, J. B. Boyce, Port Antonio.

Deacons—J. S. A. Bennett, Rock River, D. Evans, Prior Park.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in the year 1894. At the present time, there are 105 organized churches and about 50 companies, with a membership of about 6,020. Fourteen ordained ministers and four licensed ministers are now employed by the Conference. There are 145 Sabbath Schools, with a membership of 8,483.

In 1919, The West Indian Training College was opened at Mandeville. This school occupies a property of 171 acres, two miles south of Mandeville. The object of the school "is to lay a solid foundation for a Christian character and to give young people a broad symmetrical training for usefulness." With this idea in view, Agriculture, Cabinet Work, Sheet Metal Work, Baking, Printing, Poultry-keeping, and other industries are taught in connection with the literary branches. There are now eight buildings, a library, and physical and chemical laboratory facilities.

Chairman of School Board—H. M. Bludden.

Secretary-Treasurer of School Board—Professor R. S. J. Hamilton.

FACULTY—R. S. J. Hamilton, B.A., M.A., *President and Manager*; Mrs. R. S. J. Hamilton, B.A., *Registrar*; B. L. Archbold, B.A., *Dean of Men*; Mrs. C. B. Smith, R.N., *Dean of Women*; C. B. Smith, B.A., C. L. Von Phole, B.A., Mrs. C. L. Von Phole, A. N. Shafer, B.A., Mrs. B. L. Archbold, L.R.S.M., B. R. Hamilton, L. A. Morrison, Miss F. G. Morgan, Miss D. Brodie, Miss E. C. Parchment, Miss L. A. Heron.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This Independent Baptist Association was organized in 1914 by the late Rev. Morris L. L. Abisid, who was then connected to the National Baptist Convention of America in Jamaica.

The present membership of the Society is 2,350.

The Churches are: Daniel's, Craig Town, Kingston; St. John's, Kingston; Ebenezer, St. Catherine; Zion Star, St. Cathrins; Mount Hope, Port Antonio; Mount Olivet, Morant Bay.

Ministers are Rev. V. H. Quallo, *Superintendent*, St. Andrew; Rev. N. Harris, *Secretary*, Kingston; Rev. E. Gaynair, St. Andrew; Rev. H. B. Green, St. Andrew. Mrs. Victoria Quallo, *Treasurer*, St. Andrew.

JEWISH CONGREGATION.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.
Minister—Rev. H. P. Silverman, Residence, 6 Haining Rd., St. Andrew.

President—Neville N. Ashenheim, *Vice-President*—Louis Alberg.
Treasurer—Leslie Mordecai.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement in Jamaica and in Central America.

The Jamaica Christian Endeavour Union, is affiliated to the British C. E. Union with Head Quarters at 4 Ave Maria Lane, London E. C. 4.

OFFICERS—The business of the Union is managed by the following officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

President—E. G. Fairweather, c/o Treasury, Kingston. *Vice-President*—Rev. John Kneale, Walderston P.O. *General and Extension Secretary*—I. J. Adams, 9 Van Street, Rollington Pen, Windward Road P.O.; *Assistant Secretary*—Miss M. Rose, 17 Langston Road, Windward Road P.O.; *Treasurer*—Rev. M. E. W. Sawyers, 12e Pouyatt Street, Jones Pen; *Junior Superintendent*—Rev. H. Cuthbert, Moravia P.O.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers above-mentioned, together with Rev. T. E. Hughes, Rev. J. W. Poxon, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, C. A. Coke, C. B. Simpson, Mrs. J. F. Hart, Mrs. M. Stephenson.

KINGSTON MINISTER'S FRATERNAL.

THE Kingston Minister's Fraternal has been in existence for over a quarter of a century. It includes ministers of the Anglican and Non-Conformist Churches and the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Aims: (a) To draw the ministers of different denominations together in a bond of sympathy and understanding and to provide opportunities for social intercourse. (b) To furnish opportunities for studying and discussing social problems.

OFFICERS, 1938-39: Rev. W. O'Meally, *President*; Col. H. S. Hodgson, *Vice-President*; Rev. M. E. W. Sawyers, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*. Meetings are held monthly.

ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE KING.

THIS Order was started as a Diocesan Organisation in 1929. There are about 55 branches, the members are young women and girls belonging to the Church of England. The Society aims at encouraging all the members to work for the church, and it also supplies varied wholesome interests.

President—Mrs. Hardie; *Secretaries*—Miss Marvin and Miss Seddon, Deaconess House, Kingston.

GIRLS GUILDRIY.

THE Girls' Guildry is a religious organisation founded by Dr. Somerville in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1900.

It works in connection with Churches of any Denomination. Regular weekly attendance at Bible Class or Sunday School is essential, and during the week, training is given in physical culture, games, sewing, cooking, first aid, sick nursing and infant care. The Uniform is a white blouse, navy blue skirt, a scarlet sash over the left shoulder, a blue tie, and a white hat. The Lamp of the Wise Virgin, trimmed and burning, is the emblem, signifying readiness to serve.

There are over fifty companies in the Island, chiefly in the Presbyterian Churches, but also in the Methodist, Baptist, Moravian and Anglican Churches.

President for Jamaica Centre—Miss M. L. Stuart, M.A., 2a Trevennion Road, Cross Roads. *Secretary*—Mrs. E. Hicks, 7 Retirement Road, Cross Roads.

GEMILUT HAZADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 200. The objects of the Society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the

Jewish faith and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

Since the 1st October, 1925, this Society was amalgamated with the United Congregation of Israelites as the governing body.

President, O. K. Henriques; *Vice-President*, N. N. Ashenheim; *Treasurer*, Cecil deCordova; *Secretary*, Ivan Barrow, all of Kingston.

CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith. The admission fee to the Association is one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits. Payment ceases after 10 years. A general meeting of the members is held twice a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association is under the patronage of The Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Fr. Francis J. Kelly, S.J. *President*, E. Poulle, *Vice-President*, H. Hillaire. *Treasurer*, C. Harry. *Secretary*, O. A. Leake.

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HIS WORSHIP ROBERTSON OF STRUAN.
Mayor of the Corporate Area.

PART XII.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

In Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English Map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angles and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662, the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—ten Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna, and thereabouts. In the Angels Quarter; In the Sevens Plantation, Macaria Quathebeca: In the Quarter; Quainaboa and Quardelena; and Upun Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October, 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said Island but seven established parishes *videlicet* the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. Johns, to the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the Island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the Island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this Map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon, but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing His Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th, 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council and sent to the Assembly with this Amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly 1.9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1861 (33 Car. 2). "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The Laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. David, Port Royal, St. Andrew's, St. Katherine's, St. Dorothy's, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. John's, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeth*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest, remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the aforesaid respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly for St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountain, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of Courts of Justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes. St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. The next change was 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. II.) for fixing the boundaries of the several counties and parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective counties and parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, Surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription map of the three counties at £20 apiece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act. (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1901, Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the Capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, were originally laid out by compass, those at right angles to the shoreline by north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shoreline, by east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza, or parade ground, was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the Town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops.

and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, with a road leading through the centre to connect the upper and lower portions of King Street. This garden is called the Victoria Park, from the statue of Queen Victoria in the public square to the south. The Park adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the porous nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it does not, therefore, tend to create malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before the water was obtained. About the year 1848, a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the Island. This water is brought by a tunnel of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city, and in 1927, the Hermitage Dam was built.

History.—In 1848 a prize of £40 was awarded to Dr. Arnold for his History of the parish of Kingston, but there is no evidence that it was ever published. The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. Many of the survivors remained but a number of them removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, thence the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan of which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement; the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the listless inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of Saint Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "forever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, "that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. * * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of Government which was then Spanish Town. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length His Excellency obtained a majority in the Assembly and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Admiral Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes Legend. *Sigi Commune Civil: Kingston in Jamaica.* Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovei, hos curat, servalque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel, was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £90,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

In 1865 Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

In 1923 for the purposes of administration the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated. By Law 3 of 1923, The Mayor and Council, The Kingston General Commissioners and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew were dissolved. Sir William Morrison was appointed Commissioner to administer the amalgamated parishes pending the election of a Mayor and Council for the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew, which took place as soon as possible thereafter.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872, Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone

remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea Plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Governor's Residence. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head Quarters House. Since then the Colonial Secretariat has been removed to "Vernon House," No. 133 King Street, then to the East Block of Public Buildings, and finally back to a strengthened Headquarters House in 1933.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, and the loss was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial Grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations and on the failure of an appeal in a test case of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face value of the policies, and the money as distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan was administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans were made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada. On the western and eastern sides stand the blocks of the new Public Buildings (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect). The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the Office of Titles, and Surveyor General. The Kingston Court House (J. C. Young, Architect) in Sutton Street, the Colonial Bank in Harbour Street, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia in King Street also demand notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East Street there is the re-built Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut.-Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the City. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal Street, are also worthy of note.

In January, 1927, H.R.H. the Duke of York laid the foundation stone of a War Memorial Clock Tower at the Parish Church which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1931.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, two Ice Making Companies, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are Barclay's Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. There are three moving picture houses, "The Palace," "Gaiety," and "Tivoli." There is also the Ward Theatre in North Parade, for theatricals, etc.

In 1934 the administration of the Water Supply and Sewerage of the Corporate Area was taken from the Mayor and Council and placed in the hands of the Water and Sewerage Board which in turn gave place to the Water Commission appointed in 1936.

Under the Slum Clearance Law, 1937, schemes have been prepared and are in progress

for the development of model tenements in Smith Village and Trench Pen. Much progress has also been made in the reclamation of swamp lands at Kingston Pen and Greenwich Farm, which should considerably lessen malarial infection from those sources.

In October, 1937, a disastrous fire occurred which totally destroyed the Catholic Convent in Duke Street and destroyed or damaged several smaller houses nearby.

A large Government Elementary School, the Kingston Senior School, was erected on lands adjoining the Kingston Race Course and opened by the Governor in 1938. The School, which is a fine and Commodious building, has a Domestic and Manual Department.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light while the tramway routes are also lit with electricity. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street; in connection with this structure is a public landing place; there are other markets at Orange Street, near the Parade, and at Darling Street. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Gefowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907—a replica was erected in 1927. The Jamaica War Memorial, made of Jamaica stone and marble, unveiled and dedicated on the 11th of November, 1922, stands in Memorial Square east of the Public Buildings. There is a building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east, about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads. There are also a number of Motor Omnibuses running on various routes.

Two daily and weekly newspapers are published in the city, and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and the Mail is despatched to outlying districts—the Corporate Area and to some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, Vegetable and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

The population of the city by the census of 1911, was 59,674; males, 25,037, females, 34,637. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females. The estimated population in December 1937 was 78,357.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and elected members, with the Commodore as Chairman, *ex-officio*; until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves. At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703, a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gun powder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal Harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779, Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816, on the 13th July, about mid-day, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to. Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital, added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated was damaged in the earthquake and has since been demolished.

There has been established at the Admiralty Coal Wharf, which has been leased from the Naval Authorities, a Bunkering Station for supplying Coal, Water and Stores to British Vessels and others who in the past have been taking these commodities at St. Thomas, Norfolk and Newport News as also at Colon.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit. The Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships of war.

A line of piping has recently been run between Rock Spring connecting the supply with that of Up-Park-Camp which does away with the constant pumping operations, at Rock Spring, which is resorted to on occasions when the supply at Camp is limited. A road has been constructed from Rock Fort to Port Royal along the Palisades, and was opened to traffic in October 1936.

In 1937, Nelson's quarter deck at Port Royal was damaged by fire. It was repaired soon after and an opportunity was taken to restore the Fort to some semblance of its

former glory. Some help was also given towards the repair of the Church, and a Guide Book of the town is being prepared by the Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemic of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April, 1920. In 1911, the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 1,107.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and there is a Post Office of that name. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867, comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the Town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Cross Roads, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, at the former of which there is a large market. Two moving picture theatres have also been erected at Cross Roads, "The Movies," and "The Carib."

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring Road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes (son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island) by John Cheer: monuments also to General Villettes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, and Christopher Lipscomb, Bishop of Jamaica are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in the memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's House, rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907 (Sir Charles Nicholson, Architect), the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica. The hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant, burnt down in 1923, was rebuilt and opened in 1930.

Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Jamaica School of Agriculture, formerly known as the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Saint Andrew Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the lands. The cars of the Jamaica Public Service Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Halfway Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both, lawn tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course. There is another course at Constant Spring. By Cross Roads is the Nuttall Memorial Hospital opened in 1923 (Mr. S. C. Henriques, Architect).

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was permanently stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is however now used as a health resort by the military authorities, it being situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School. In the Wag Water Valley is the Hermitage Dam which forms a reservoir for Kingston.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the military authorities. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from those barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College—which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, later destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed—and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1728, it was planted in this parish, of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew especially in the higher altitudes commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837, there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish, but now there are only a few of any importance. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of Cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of Crown Lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation, but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 181½ square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921, it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 62,831.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morant itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present an attractive view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation.

There are two large Sugar Estates in cultivation in the parish, Duckenfield and Serge Island; at the latter a dam, supplies electricity for the factory. One of the oldest of Sugar Estates now established in bananas, is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly. A Central Sugar Factory was opened at Duckenfield in 1926.

The United Fruit Company has put in an extensive Irrigation Scheme, and the lands between Yallahs and Easington which were dry and of little use are now planted in bananas.

There are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth. There are 4 major water supplies, at Morant Bay, Port Morant, Yallahs and Seaforth. With

the additional scheme for taking water from the Plantain Garden river at Dunrobin which was installed in 1938, a supply of approximately 490,000 daily is available for house to house supply in Morant Bay. There are also water supplies in 54 districts. There are Land Settlements at Spring Gardens, Monklands, and Buckingham.

The policy of free labour for road construction originated in this parish, where with the assistance of Government it has been successfully carried out, ten miles of bridle roads having been in this way constructed to driving road standard.

A concrete hut has been erected at Blue Mountain Peak to replace the old wooden one which was burnt down some years ago.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a public works office, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, two banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. It is lit by electricity. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this volume) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and plants and for the propagation of cocoa.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is at Easington a market and pound. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington.

Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 300 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921, it was 42,501; males 20,508, females 21,993. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 51,309.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the Island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the north-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

In 1732 it was decided to send a doctor to Port Antonio to look after the people there.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securer harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet, now called Navy Island (formerly Ruthers's or Lynch's island). The entrance has been widened to suit the conveniences of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula (formerly known as Patterson's Fort and Point) and contains, beside the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks (dating from 1733), which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends

along the sea-shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The A.G.A. lamp which was erected in 1916, to replace a lamp first erected in 1888, shows a flashing white light. Port Antonio is supplied with water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel which is only a mile and a half from the town. The supply was improved 20 years ago by the erection of a Dam of 10 millions capacity and the installation of Mechanical pressure Filters at a cost of nearly £7,000. Owing to the increased growth of the population this supply has however within recent years been found inadequate during dry weather and the Parochial Board in the year 1930, constructed two Reservoirs of approximately 250,000 gallons capacity each at Turtle Crawl on the Williamsfield Property, 5 miles from Port Antonio, laying the necessary Pipe Lines therefrom to Red Hazel to augment this supply. Additional Mechanical Filters, Chlorinating Plant, and Alumina Plant were installed. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests. It was dismantled in 1934, but has again been re-established as a Hotel.

There is a large and handsome Court House. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and Parochial Board and the upper storey contains the Town Hall and court room. Market buildings were completed one on either side of West Street in 1885. Some years after the building on the southern side of the street was removed and attached to that on the northern side thus making one complete Market building. On the side vacated which formed a square for quite a number of years, was erected in 1929 by voluntary subscriptions, a Cenotaph over 30 feet high in memory of the sons of Portland who died in the Great World War. The revenue office erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917, and was re-erected as a one storey building. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and have filled up the swampy portions, joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains, also paying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the Island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here; filled the adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The almshouses are at Prospect. There is a Land Settlement at Chepstowe.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. The inroads of Panama Disease on the Banana Cultivation have, however, robbed the parish of much of its former glory. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs: it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village of the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church, a Constabulary station, a Telegraph station and a Market.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George: it lies between the Spanish

River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a Court House and Town Hall, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station and a Market. Buff Bay is an important centre of the fruit trade. At times during the "northers" the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay river, going up the Spanish River Valley for four-and-a-half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." On Spring Garden were, until the latter years of the last century when they were washed away by a storm, the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the Island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it became of some importance by reason of the fruit trade which has been established there. In the town are an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a Telegraph office and a Market. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coconut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. It has been provided with a proper water supply. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands round the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large landowners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands.

The area of the parish is 329 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 49,360; 24,843 males and 24,517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males, 23,750 and females 25,220. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 61,607.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking, the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, coco, coffee and coconuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to

"northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The St. Mary poor house at Simpson Hill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town built in 1896, at a cost of £1,200, has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores, seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. In it are the War Memorial and a Monument erected by Sir Charles Price at Decoy, moved into its present site in 1933. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the Charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs. Since 1934 the town has been served with electric light and power.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water (a corruption of Agua alta) river and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The Parochial Board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. In 1935, pipe-borne water supplies were established. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. There is a central sugar factory at Gray's Inn near Annotto Bay.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort. The Parochial Board partly by loan and partly from their own funds have established a fine water supply. The water after being chlorinated is piped to the town and affords a house to house service.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local Courts are now held in rented premises.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school. There is now a Police Station, and an efficient pipe borne Water Supply. The Roman Catholic Sisters have established a Secondary School; and the Friends' Society now operate a Continuation School, in this town.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprang into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station; many stores, shops and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social tennis club. A pipe borne water supply has now been established.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysassi, built a

fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysassi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry river, Annotto river, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,953—37,523 males and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404—males 35,157 and females 36,247. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 90,766.

ST. ANN.

This parish was for many years supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it 'on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the 'parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety 'and beauty of the prospect.'" Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish, "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann:—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Methodist chapel, a Baptist chapel, a Salvation Army Hall, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office with Telegraph Station, two good hotels, viz.:—Windsor Manor and Osborne, the former having been extensively repaired lately. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. A war memorial has been erected in this township. The town is lit with electricity and Ice is manufactured from the same plant. The old vestry and slave records of the Board's Office, now in the Jamaica Institute, provide interesting reading of bygone days. The town does a shipping trade, to which trade the regular steamship communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward is the poor house. Fine sea-bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's river sea-beach, four miles out from the town, at the Drax Hall Cove, Roaring River Beach and at Mamee Bay where the reef forms a large natural basin, secure from sharks. The scenery between Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled, especially from Belle Vue, situated midway between these points. Sea bathing is one of the chief attractions of the town and provides for tourists' needs.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here. The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, and a theatre. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to a "visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact the Spaniards found it unhealthy; but conditions have been vastly improved in recent years from the drainage of swamps, and the construction of concrete drains throughout the town. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don

Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. At New Ground there is one of the finest cocoa plantations in the island. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery there is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the falls, and a guide can easily be obtained. The power available from this splendid water fall has not yet been taken advantage of, but is one of the dormant assets of the colony, awaiting capital and enterprise.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on this estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew and a certain number of Scholarships was provided for St. Ann's boys.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. It now has an abundant water supply by service pipes. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailor's Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British Warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate, where there is a beautifully situated hotel. Here Yassai, the last of the Spanish Governors, pitched his tent. He was discovered and pursued by the British troops, but subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Methodist and Baptist chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market, Court House and Police Station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles on the east of Ocho Rios, are worthy of note and acquired by the Public Service Co. for electrical power, but not yet utilized. Another dormant asset that would transform the parish if the capital was forthcoming for electrical and irrigation purposes. The Bogue and Belmont properties near Ocho Rios, with the river running down through them are worth seeing.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish. It contains an Episcopal church, a Methodist chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a Court House, a Government Elementary School, a Police Station, a Market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, and the Addison Park and a movie theatre. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls (St. Hilda's) here, erected through the enterprise of the Rev. Canon Hall, from designs by Major Caws, is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony. There is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village at Dairy that are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to explore them thoroughly: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay, but permission must first be obtained from Mr. Alex. Hopwood the owner of the property. There is also a large lagoon near by. Subterranean springs discharge along this coast. There are excellent spots for sea-bathing, the white sands and clear water, rivalling Montego Bay.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is an underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish. The dry bracing climate of the Dry Harbour Mountains is in high repute.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) has an Episcopal church and Methodist and London Missionary Society chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market, a Police Station and a clock tower.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market. A good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is handsome and comfortable and situate as it is, in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from the northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918. It rose again in 1933, covering approximately 500 acres of land.

St. Ann with its healthy climate affords good prospects for settlers with capital. The productions of this parish are principally coconuts, bananas, pimento, coffee and a fair amount of citrus. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the soil is suitable for citrus fruits. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann in which it is indigenous, and cattle rearing is one of the chief industries of the parish. Coffee is extensively cultivated and sisal does well in the dry parts. There have been constructed in nearly all the dry areas of the parish large public tanks which have materially improved the well being of the peasantry.

The area of the parish is 477 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,190 and females 37,732. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 97,179.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncan's, Clark's Town, Ulster Spring and Albert Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in 1815 at a cost of £20,000 currency in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, lofty and spacious, and affording accommodation for all the parochial and judicial offices, was almost destroyed by fire on 19th August, 1926. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant-governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe governor from 1839 to 1842, which were fortunately saved at the time of the fire. These Governors figured conspicuously in the life of Trelawny, and as tribute to their memory the gentry with whom they were intimately associated, contributed funds in procuring these paintings. Sir John Keane, a keen sportsman occupied his holidays by coming to this parish, among other things, to shoot and fish; while Sir Charles Metcalfe interested himself in the planters by inducing His Majesty's Government in England to reduce the duty on sugar. The building was restored in 1929 at a cost of £11,200. There are internal improvements and a fine set of electroliters installed. The outward appearance remains as before. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Methodist chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after emancipation. His body lies in the Baptist church yard. The military barracks, now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings, and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River; it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square. The inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses. There is a market in the square, and a park, called Victoria Park, to the west of the town. The town is supplied with electricity for lighting purposes.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, was in 1903 widened and deepened. It was again dredged and the entrance deepened in 1938, and further dredging is being undertaken.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, the first capital of Trelawny, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clark's Town, ten miles from Falmouth is the next largest town in the parish, and is important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce there, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town the only corporate town outside of Falmouth, is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town. This township derived its name from the Custos, James Stewart, who was also chairman of the Vestry when the township was incorporated.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and an Episcopal Mission Station.

Rio Bueno is an important shipping roadstead, known as one of the deepest harbours in Jamaica. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government School. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely: the Rock, Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Deeside, Sawyers, Ulster Spring and Albert Town. The land is very fertile and there are a great number of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court house, a government school, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office and a cottage hospital in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office. There are Land Settlements at Dromilly and Friendship.

The long discussed Dornoch Water Supply came into use during 1926-27. It affords to a very large area of the lowlands of the parish, a good and wholesome domestic supply of water, the beneficial effects of which are already being experienced. The work was executed by the Public Works Department and cost some £40,000, being borne equally by the Island and the Parochial Board of Trelawny. This is one of the most successful Water Schemes inaugurated in the Island, and has been extended to Calabar, Stewart Castle and Duanvale. Over 30 miles of main pipe have been laid. It is operated by two Turbines which raise water 900 feet within three miles from river to reservoir.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837, Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas is considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories, three of which are now in operation. The area is 332½ square miles. There are 125 miles of main roads and 285 miles of parochial roads in the parish. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954, females 18,648. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 45,474.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic church, the chapels belonging to the Methodist and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town. Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great

emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northerly sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by electricity. The importance of Montego Bay as a tourist resort has increased considerably in recent years, and there are many beautiful modern hotels erected on the coast.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now attached to Pleasant Hill, the home of Cornwall College, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The product of the parish are principally sugar, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa Station.

Cambridge, now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego River Valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area of the parish is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 56,065.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house; Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic church opposite the Court House and chapels belonging to the Methodist and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of large size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls; Government elementary schools; Public Works office and residence, residence of Inspector of Police, Public General Hospital, Customs boat-house and boatmen's quarters. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks. A new and up-to-date Alms House has been erected by the Parochial Board and was occupied in 1931.

Lucea is supplied with electricity for private purposes and lighting of streets. There is a flashing light marking the entrance to the harbour. There are Land Settlements at Great Valley and Cauldwell. The Hospital at Lucea was recently extended by the erection of (a) a private ward by public subscriptions (b) a maternity ward erected from funds bequeathed by the late C. M. Jonas (c) a T.B. ward erected by Government.

The village at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward is Mosquito Cove.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known are Shettlewood, Burnt Ground, Knockalva, Houghton Grove and Sadler's Hall. A traveller

who visited this property in 1876 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which could attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the Lucea yam enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 50,518.

WESTMORELAND.

The parish of Westmorland (now for many years misspelt Westmoreland) was formed in 1703. It was probably so called as being the westernmost parish in the island.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel, the Methodist chapel and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the Rock at Carawina Pen, seven miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late E. J. Sadler; a commodious new market was opened during 1923. There is an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge, a Forrester's Court, Ancient Order of Mechanics and Burial Scheme Society. Electric Light was installed in June, 1932 by the Westmoreland Parochial Board. There is a moving picture theatre in the town.

A new Police Station constructed of stone has been erected on the Park Lands to replace that destroyed by fire in 1922, and a new Court House has also been put up at a cost of about £14,000.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. In 1925, the water supply was further improved at a cost of £9,248. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874 and there are two Banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits, overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects than that of Port Royal."

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish; only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket. The buildings have since been used for other purposes.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local Board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place amongst the educational institutions of the island.

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields, the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence. There is a modern hotel at Bluefields. Grange Hill is supplied with electricity.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being low lands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome, at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians is of some importance. There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Cattle rearing is also extensively carried on.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

Considerable business is also done in logwood. An Electric Light Plant at an approximate cost of £5,000 has been erected to light the streets, business places and private residences in the town of Savanna-la-Mar by the Westmoreland Parochial Board.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento, banana, coffee and honey are the chief products. The West Indies Chemical Works do a fair business in dyewood and circulate an appreciable amount of money annually.

A new industry has been started in the parish, viz.—The banana, and hundreds of acres have been planted out particularly in the Grange, Williamsfield, Water Works and St. Johns Districts. New markets have been erected at Savanna-la-Mar, Grange Hill, Petersfield, Little London, Frome, Bethel Town and Barham at a cost of nearly £10,000.

On the 28th of July, 1931, a model apiary was established in the parish to serve the western end of the island, the money having been voted by the Legislative Council. This was sold in 1935.

Private wards were erected at the public hospital, Savanna-la-Mar, and are equipped with up-to-date appliances and electric light, the money having been partly subscribed by the public, £200 of which was granted by the Parochial Board. A 16 bed T.B. Ward was also erected in 1938. A dining room was erected at the Poor House, the same being a gift by Hon. Dr. Hudson, M.L.C.

Four tanks for certain dry districts of the parish have been recently erected at a cost of £3,750, being grant of £1,875 and Loan £1,875. The Sav.-la-Mar water supply has been extended to Little London at a cost of £1,500, Government having made a free grant to the Parochial Board of this amount. Ten acres of land have been acquired for a new cemetery. The Hookworm Campaign, under the Rockefeller Foundation, was started in October, 1931, under the direction of an Overseer and three Sanitary Inspectors. The Malaria Commission started operations in the Savanna-la-Mar and Little London areas, and ponds have been dried and lands reclaimed and are now under cultivation. The Parochial Board has erected a ward at the Sav.-la-Mar Poor House for T.B. patients at a cost of £200.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,456; males 31,795, and females 34,661; the increase for the last twenty-year period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853; males 32,437 and females 36,416. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 89,927.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavory reputation for unhealthiness is not warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the collectorate—the two former of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market. Electric lights have been re-installed in the buildings and streets of the town. The lights were turned on the 17th of March, 1936.

The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house-to-house supply of pure water brought from the Y.S. Spring. It was the first town in Jamaica lighted by electricity.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of vessels. The factories at Lacovia and Elim for the extraction of dye from logwood are now closed. At Appleton is an up-to-date sugar factory.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1 600 feet to the sea. This precipice, known as "Lovers Leap" is on Yardly Chase. The Black River Mineral Spring, now known as the Black River Spa, is becoming increasingly popular. The Baths were opened under new management in 1937.

Black River provides river fishing unequalled in Jamaica, while its sea fishing is also of the best.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher lands of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situate in the bracing air of these Mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for the waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts: one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y.S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y.S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggoty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are hugh brown wastes, but after rain no lands recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish of the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs, are also famous for horses, which are rocked amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enable the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Peppers, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; those and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses, and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of

ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Banana cultivation is becoming extensive in the northern part of the parish. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organised alms-house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291. The estimated population in December, 1937 was 106,424.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was created from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then governor of the Island. In August, 1816, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol and parsonage, to make the town of Maneville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,061 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market, and a maternity hospital. It has billiards, tennis, golf, cricket, football, a country club and a ladies club, and cinema theatre Mandeville and Christiana.

There are Polo and gymkhana grounds in St. Elizabeth within one hour's run motor car from Mandeville.

Mandeville has a very good water supply with four large reservoirs holding 2,800,000 gallons. The hotels, some boarding houses and the hospitals are supplied with water from the reservoir. The Town is lit with electricity, the Company's undertaking extending to Christiana and Kendal and ice is manufactured locally. There is a good private school for girls, a Diocesan preparatory school for boys and a secondary school for boys and girls managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and U.S.A. and is a popular centre for retired British settlers. The headquarters of the Manchester Tourist Trade Development Association is Mandeville, where an Information Bureau is maintained. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 65° to 70° at night. Here are situated a private observatory, a general hospital and a maternity hospital.

The Government Elementary School is built of local stone.

Christiana, the centre of the ginger growing district, also produces bananas in the district. It has a court house and police station, a hotel and cinema. Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station and has a reliable running water supply. Alligator Pond is a seaport where good bathing facilities are offered. There are four Railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, five miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the foreign markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento, ginger, citrus fruit and bananas.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,263 females. In 1921 it was 63,942; males 29,506, females 34,436. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 86,837.

CLARENDON.

The parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower. The parish is second both in size and population.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Spaldings, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. Kellets in upper Clarendon near the St. Ann border of the parish has sprung up during the past five years, and is the result of the Land Settlement Scheme. The Kellets property was purchased by Government and a township laid out. There is a fine market well supported, filling stations, stores and dispensaries.

Osborne Store is a growing village in the middle district, two miles beyond Four Paths. The village has lately been supplied with water by the Parochial Board by a pipe system from the Clarendon Park river.

There are a few growing villages in the Valley of the Minho as Morgan's Pass, Crooked River, and Trout Hall with Railway Stations. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay. Since the purchase of the Vere Estates by the United Fruit Company, they have been developing Salt River, concentrating all their shipping there and have abandoned Carlisle Bay.

May Pen is the most important township of the parish and is the head station under Law 20 of 1867. In the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. The town contains a hotel, a market, an alms house, a police station, an Anglican church, a Wesleyan church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a post and telegraph office, a Public Works Office and Superintendent's quarters, a garage, a cordage factory, and several up-to-date stores. A Citrus Packing House has been established. The town is lighted by electricity. The Bell Memorial Clock Tower is in the centre of the town. A Building Society has now been established with office in May Pen, also Talking Picture Theatre and a new elementary school building.

A new railway bridge has been constructed, the old bridge being used for road purposes only. Another rope factory has been erected at Hunts Pen, which grows its own sisal.

There is a flourishing industry of Sisal cultivation carried on in the neighbourhood. The United Fruit Company have largely increased the banana cultivation in Vere—hitherto nearly all in cane cultivation. Special machinery for turning out a high grade grocery sugar has been also installed at Moneymusk; also an up-to-date Sugar and Central on Sevens Estate.

Spaldings is a prosperous village situated near to the border of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester. It contains a market, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, dry goods stores, post and telegraph office, Court House, Police Station and an elementary school and is supplied with electricity for lighting purposes. The climate is unsurpassed and a thriving business is done in the purchasing of island produce, principally ginger, coffee and bananas. A large Parish Tank constructed by the Parochial Board now supplies Spaldings with water.

Chapelton, the principal town of Upper Clarendon, is on the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's; a Congregational church, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a Court House, (containing offices of the Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton), constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. There is a War Memorial Clock Tower and a new public elementary school. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton market, near an abandoned sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and market and a few shops.

Frankfield, the terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Railway, is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district and the temporary terminus of the Rio Minho Valley railway extension. In the village are a court house, two churches, a market, a post office and a dispensary, and new public elementary school building. A District Medical Officer resides in Frankfield.

Frankfield is the most important buying centre for bananas in the parish, and there has been great expansion due to the railway extension, and the construction of several important feeder roads.

The small settlers of Upper Clarendon produce quite a considerable amount of sugar known as "wet sugar" for local consumption. This is manufactured by iron mills known as the "Exhibition" mill drawn by one animal the principal make being the

"Chattanooga"—The name "Exhibition" was adopted by the peasantry because it was first shown at the Exhibition in 1891, and replaced the old "John Crow" mills made of wood. The small settlers used to produce quite a considerable amount of cane which was sold to the Mercedes Central Factory and other Centrals in Mid Clarendon and Vere, but owing to the depression in the Sugar Industry this cultivation has nearly all been done away with.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. It also has a new Government School Building and a few shops. It has a public market, constabulary station, a post office and public water supply by a bore hole, constructed by the Parochial Board.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied with provisions. There are also an Anglican Church, a police station, a post office, and a few shops. The water supply has been greatly improved by the Parochial Board. Water is pumped by an engine and supplied to the villages and district by stand pipes. Banana cultivation is extending in the district on the following properties Dry River, Parnassus, Hillside, and Yarmouth.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of about 10 miles. The village has a church, shops, a post and telegraph office and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates, all under one ownership (except Bog), the United Fruit Company. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane and banana cultivation in the island, the estates of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, having very large acreages in canes and bananas, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. One factory is now in operation, and a sugar refinery has been lately erected at Money Musk. A large acreage has been put under banana cultivation which acreage is being continually increased. The village contains an interesting Episcopal church, one of the oldest in the island, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, market, and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital. [For an account of the irrigation works see Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Standford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining on Keyes, Retreat and Provost, has been carried on from time to time. The Retreat mines are now being worked.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish. Further important main road construction is now being carried out to provide feeders for the Railway.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances. The climate on Upper Clarendon including the Mocho mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911, the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,455; 39,554 males, and 42,901 females. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 112,002.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings was the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island) built in 1762, but unfortunately burnt down in 1925. Other important buildings are the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey county gaol the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. In the churchyard is the tomb of Sir Charles Price, removed from Decoy in 1932. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway. The town is lit with electricity.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur." This, written by King in 1830, is equally true to-day.

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an alms house and many fine stores, and is lit with electricity. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. There is an ex-soldier land settlement at Coolshade. Ewerton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the Island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 493 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501; males 47,650 and females 48,851. The estimated population in December, 1937, was 120,602.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, and the united parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900, Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a

Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900) When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman.

In 1923, the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew were amalgamated for the purposes of civic administration.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated Law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds

or

- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or

- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one-tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

ASSOCIATION OF PAROCHIAL BOARDS OF JAMAICA.

THE first meeting of the delegates of the Parochial Boards of Jamaica, was held at Headquarters House, Kingston, on the 16th of October, 1928, when the Association was duly instituted

The Association came into being as a result of a resolution moved by Hon. H. E. Allan at a regular meeting of the Portland Parochial Board in 1928.

It consists of two representatives of each Parochial Board, and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, elected at a Regular or Special Meeting of the Board or Corporation. Such representatives shall be members of the Association for a period of one year and shall be eligible for re-election, provided however that in the event of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation or otherwise, the Parochial Board or Corporation shall elect another representative, to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

The objects of the Association are—(1) to deal with matters affecting the welfare of the Parochial Boards and the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation of Jamaica. (2) To make representations to the Central Government and to co-operate with the Elected Members of the Legislative Council with a view to carrying into effect the decisions arrived at by the Association. It meets yearly.

Executive Committee.—Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, *President*; R. A. Burke, J.P., *1st Vice-President*; R. K. Nunes, *2nd Vice-President*; Hon. H. E. Allan, *Secretary*.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION.

THE establishment of the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation is governed by Law 12 of 1931, The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law, 1931.

The Council of the Corporation is comprised of eight Councillors, four being returned for the Urban District and two each for the Suburban and Rural Districts. The following persons are also Councillors, viz.: the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Kingston, the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of St. Andrew, the Custos or Acting Custos of Kingston, and the Custos or Acting Custos of Saint Andrew.

These Councillors elect two Aldermen whose term of office is for a period of one year and who are eligible for re-election.

The Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected annually from among the Aldermen and Councillors.

The Law provides that the term of an elected Councillor shall be three years.

COUNCIL FOR 1937-38, 1938-39, 1939-40.

His Worship the Mayor—Alderman G. D. Robertson of Struan, J.P., *Deputy Mayor*—E. R. Dudley Evans, Alderman Audley L. Evans. *Ex-Officio Councillors*—The Hon. Noel B. Livingston, J.P., *Custos of Kingston*, The Hon. S. R. Cargill, J.P., *Custos of Saint Andrew*, The Hon. E. E. A. Campbell, M.L.C., The Hon. George Seymour Seymour, O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P. *Elected Members, Urban District*—Dr. E. E. P. nso, J.P. Sidney Barton, E. A. Rae, Mrs. Morris Knibb. *Sub-Urban District*—E. R. Dudley Evans, Dr. O. E. Anderson. *Rural District*—T. N. Duval, The Rev. E. E. McLaughlin.

Town Clerk—Herbert L. Harris, J.P.; *Deputy Town Clerk*—L. H. Delvaille; *City Engineer*—F. L. Bronstorff, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.; *Asst. Engineer*—C. A. Adams; *Supt. Roads and Works, Kingston*—H. L. Plummer; *Supt. Roads and Works, St. Andrew*—A. A. Simms; *Medical Officer of Health*—Dr. I. J. Cruchley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Lond.; *Chief Sanitary Officer*—E. A. Glen Campbell; *Clerk to Committees*—R. E. Lewars; *Clerk*—D'A. W. Heron, *Inspector of Poor*—R. W. Ferguson; *Asst. Inspector of Poor*—A. C. Ballen; *Parochial Dispenser, Kingston*—A. Bernard; *Asst. Superintendent Fire Brigade*—J. Mitchell; *Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Kingston*—C. Burnett; *Clerks*—F. L. Patterson, R. H. Mullings, L. A. Lewars, A. S. Doig, A. S. Drew, J. M. Harris.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS

PORT ROYAL.

THREE Military members nominated by the G.O.C. and approved by His Excellency the Governor.

Chairman—*Military Members*—Captain E. V. Duddy; R.E. *Elected Members*—James S. Goldson, John Prawl. *Clerk, etc.*—G. P. Stephenson, Salary £75.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members—

Rudolph Burke, *Chairman*; Alton H. Phillipps, *Vice-Chairman*; C. E. Randall (snr.), C. E. Randall (jnr.), E. C. Cassalis, A. H. Robertson, Leslie J. Burke, Rev. W. Copeland Bennett, R. C. Lightbourne, E. J. Whittle, Frank R. Walters, A. J. McDowell, Rev. S. S. James, Rev. W. T. Hall and J. A. Telfer.

Ex-Officio—Hon. Lt.-Col. L. G. Harrison, *Custos*, and Hon. R. Ehrenstein, M.L.C.

STAFF.

<i>Clerk</i> —C. E. Harty	..	..	..	Salary	£500
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	..	50
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —K. Williams	Salary and Travelling Allowance	150			
<i>Typist and General Assistant</i> —B. E. P. Lannaman	Salary	130			
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —R. C. S. McFarlane	"	480			
Travelling Allowance	..	150			
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works, etc. (Eastern)</i>					
J. A. Halliburton	..	..	..	"	340
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	..	100
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works (Western)</i> R. R. Spicer	"	250			
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	..	50

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. F. A. Norton	..	Salary	300
Travelling Allowance	..	..	100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —D. E. Moyston	..	“	84
Travelling Allowance	..	..	44

Office of Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns 3 members No. 2—5 members, No. 3—3 members, and No. 4—4 members.

Rev. W. J. Thompson *Chairman*; E. R. Abendana, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. T. C. Geddes, *Custos*; Hon. H. E. Allan, M.L.C., T. A. Gray, T. A. Howell, F. M. Jones, A. E. Bryan, W. B. Wilson, J. B. Phillips, H. W. Hay, N. V. Thompson, C. L. A. Shirley, G. D. Henriques, S. C. Haughton, W. N. Orrett.

<i>Clerk</i> —S. L. Hillary	..	Salary	(£400—£500)	£500
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	25
<i>Asst. Clerk</i> —L. L. Nunes	..	“	(£150—£210)	200
<i>Stenographer and Typist</i> —Miss H. Gale	..	“	(£100—£120)	105
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —D. O. Spence	..	“	(£360—£420)	420
Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	120
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. L. M. Watson (Paid by Central Government, Salary £600—£800)	..	..	..	750
Travelling Allowances	..	..	..	150
<i>Insp. of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —W. H. Stewart, Salary and Trav. Allow.	..	..	..	315
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads and Works, Division 4, Asst. Insp. Poor, Buff Bay, and Keeper of Buff Bay Cemetery</i> —F. B. Francis, Salary	..	..	..	210
<i>Asst. Supt. Roads and Works, Division 3, and Asst. Inspector Poor, Hope Bay</i> —A. A. Lecky, Salary	..	..	..	156
<i>Asst. Supt. Roads and Works, Division 1, and Asst. Inspector Poor, Manchioneal</i> —P. A. Brice, Salary	..	..	(£124—£150)	150
<i>Sanitary Inspector, Port Antonio</i> —J. S. Burke, Salary and Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	156
<i>Sanitary Inspector, Port Antonio, District B.</i> —N. S. Gabay, Salary and Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	120
<i>San. Insp., Manchioneal and Clerk Manchioneal Market</i> —E. A. Dyer, Salary and Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	132
<i>San. Insp. Buff Bay and Clerk Buff Bay Market</i> —V. E. Neysmith, Salary and Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	138
<i>Sanitary Insp. Hope Bay and Clerk Hope Bay Market</i> —J. N. Vassall, Salary and Travelling Allowance	..	..	..	132
<i>Master Poor House</i> —C. E. Richards, Salary	..	..	..	140
<i>Supt. Port Antonio Fire Brigade</i> —E. E. Blake, Salary	..	..	..	120

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

S. M. Walker, *Chairman*; C. L. Clemetson, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. A. C. Westmorland, *Custos*; Hon. H. E. Vernon, M.L.C., R. E. Meikle, J. A. Clemetson, N. L. Marsh, E. Leo. Sharpe, J. H. Jefferson, C. L. A. Stuart, A. B. Champagne, E. F. deLisser, C. E. Touzalin, A. A. Constable, H. H. deLisser, A. V. Ross, H. S. Schleifer.

<i>Clerk</i> —Henry B. Phillpotts	..	Salary	£500
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —L. G. H. Nash	..	“	500
(Travelling Allowance)	..	..	200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —C. N. Goffe	..	“	200
(Travelling Allowance)	..	..	50

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 Division returns five members to the Parochial Board of St. Ann, which body administers the affairs of the Parish, i.e. roads, water supplies, poor relief and sanitation.

C. Owen Cover Esq., J.P., *Chairman*; Dr. A. G. Curphey, M.C., J.P., *Vice-Chairman*; Sir Thomas Roxburgh, K.T., C.M.G., *Custos of St. Ann*; Hon. C. A. Little, M.L.C., J.P., Messrs. A. G. Hinds, R. E. Baird, G. C. Brown, E. A. Heming, L. M. Hay, J. S. Lyon, C. F. Matheson, J. C. Lewis, L. W. Levy, T. A. Bramwell, M. W. Rennie, N. E. Minott, and Rev. P. Chaperlin.

<i>Clerk</i> —G. Louis-Byles	Salary	£320
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —C. C. Virtue	"	120
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		40
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —R. D. Streadwick	"	500
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		200

Office of the Board is situated at St. Ann's Bay, in the Court House.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, return four members each. No. 4 returns three members.

H. L. Arnett, *Chairman*; C. A. Neita, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. and Rev. J. W. Maxwell, M.L.C.; H. R. Milliner, V. Gentles, S. B. Myers, R. S. M. Cooke, Revs. J. S. Rowe, and S. D. Sanguinetti, Alan Douglas, Henry Simpson, H. A. Smith, L. S. Martin, R. D. Smedmore, A. E. Muschett, Hon. Brig. Genl. H. S. Sewell, *Custos*, *Ex-Officio*.

<i>Clerk</i> —D. L. Ogilvie	Salary	£500
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —A. C. Goodin	"	470
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>		130
<i>Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk</i> —G. R. Huie	"	140
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —W. C. Elliott (actg.)	"	156
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. W. J. Branday, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., C.P.H. (Johns Hopkins) (Dr. A. A. Peat acting)	"	700
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>	"	200
<i>Sanitary Inspector—Falmouth</i>	"	
W. C. Gordon		£130 to £150 by £10
<i>Travelling</i>	"	36

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

A. Stephenson, *Chairman*; A. W. Eldemire, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. F. Kerr-Jarrett, *Custos*; Hon. A. B. Lowe, M.L.C., Dr. M. L. Tomlinson, R. S. Dehaney, W. Greene Spence, R. C. McFarlane, Rev. Alfred Miller, H. E. Wisdom, T. A. Reid, Edward Perkins, O. L. DeLisser, S. A. Ramsay, H. J. H. Parkin, E. N. Morris.

<i>Clerk</i> —W. R. Bayley	Salary	£500
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. M. Cohen	"	200
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —W. J. Connolley	"	500

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has three divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

Rev. H. U. Messam, *Chairman*; Rev. B. C. Lumsden, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Dr. F. G. Veitch, M.L.C.; Hon. Hugh Sanftleben, *Custos*; C. E. Wood, I. N. Atherton, R. E. Wright, H. A. Samuels, W. M. Dickson, C. A. Tomlinson, C. R. Grant, E. B. Whitelocke, G. W. Webster, J. Thomson-Evans, M. H. Segre.

<i>Clerk</i> —O. L. Reckord	Salary	£375
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Grant	"	60
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —W. N. Byles	"	325
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —L. A. Grant	"	150

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

P. T. Meany, *Chairman*; A. H. Spence, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. Clarke, *Custos*; J. E. Allen, Ernest B. Whitelocke, C. W. Foote, A. Campbell, D. G. McFarlane, Fred R. Atkins, M. H. Segre, M.L.C., H. N. Pummer, W. J. Tomlinson, L. E. Segre, B. E. Murray, B. A. Hastings, T. W. Jones.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. Segre Lewis	..	Salary	£375 to £500
<i>Assistant Clerk</i> —G. A. Goodin		"	118
<i>Stenographer and Typist</i> —Miss Carmen Tavares		"	88
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —G. A. Farquhason		"	170
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			60
<i>Assistant Inspector of Poor and Sanitary</i> —			
Trinity & St. Paul's—D. R. McDonald	"		100
St. Peter's—B. O. Boothe	"		100
St. Thomas—C. C. Morris	"		100
St. John's—L. S. McFarlane & B. J. Jones	"		100 each
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —			
Cleveland Samuel Lindo	"		450
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			175
<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> —			
George W. Griffiths	..	"	170
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			45
<i>*Medical Officer of Health</i> —For the Parish—			
Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley		"	800
<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i> —James H. Jones		"	250
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			75
<i>Master and Dispenser, Poor House</i> —J. W. Morgan		"	130
<i>Matron, Poor House</i> —Albertha Louise McIntyre		"	72
<i>Turncock</i> —Leonard Anglin	..	"	84

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4, and 5 return two members each.

R. D. Binns, *Chairman*; R. G. Sinclair, *Vice-Chairman*; F. C. Tomlinson, E. W. Wakeland, D. B. Sangster, S. E. Mair, J. C. Earle, J. A. Dunn, M. J. Chambers, C. G. Hutchinson, J. T. Calder, P. W. Sangster, A. E. Fraser, G. L. C. Smith. *Ex-officio*—Hon. E. V. Allen.

<i>Clerk</i> —Edgar G. Taylor	..	Salary	£400
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —L. McFarlane		"	400
<i>Travelling Allowance</i>			175
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. Hamilton		"	250
<i>Travelling</i>			100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —G. W. Kinlocke	..	"	180
Office of the Board at Black River.			

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions, each returning five members.

Central Division—G. W. Harris, L. C. Hendriks, Tewfik Josephs, S. E. Brooks, A. J. Anderson. *Northern Division*—Ronald MacDonald, J. E. Fractus, J. A. Parnell, Chas. H. Shilletto, *Vice-Chairman*, C. V. Helwig. *Southern Division*—H. E. Lewis, *Chairman*; E. E. Sampson, J. D. Forbes, Dr. R. Mott-Trille, M.D., J. H. L. Dodd.

Ex-Officio—Hon. Thomas Anderson, *Custos*; Hon. Charles A. Reid, M.L.C.

Clerk—Cyril C. Lewis; *Assistant Clerk*—J. T. G. Grant, *Clerical Assistant*—R. B. DePass; *Superintendent of Roads and Works*—F. J. Foord, *Assistant Superintendent*—W. N. Spratt; *Clerk to Superintendent*—L. S. Atkinson; *Foremen*—North, Percy Lewis, South, E. F. Hibbert; *Inspector of Poor*—Alan Lewis;

* Salary paid by Central Government.

Assistant Inspector of Poor, North—A. R. Marshall, Mile Gully P.O.

Do. Do. *South*—Jas. R. Swaby, Pratville P.O.

Do. Do. *Porus Area*—S. J. Linton, Porus P.O.

Matron, Poor House—Miss V. M. Smith, Mandeville P.O.

Medical Officer of Health Dr. C. E. Pengelly, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—E. J. Mullings, A.R.S.N.I.

Sanitary Inspectors—C. R. Thompson, G. J. Taylor, H. S. Wright, C. P. Wright,
L. Maxwell.

Typist and Statistician to Health Department—Miss M. DePass.

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

H. G. Dunkley, *Chairman*; I. B. Fox, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, K.C., M.L.C., *Ex-Officio*; T. Abrahams, R. O. Terrier, R. E. Rickman, F. G. Pawsey, A. M. Pawsey, D. Tewari, J. R. Elliott, H. O. McMorris, G. G. Girvan, L. L. Swapp, U. T. McKay and W. F. March.

<i>Clerk</i> —E. W. Monaghan	..	..	Salary	£550
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. G. S. Escoffery	..	..	£600 to £800 by £25	
Travelling Allowance	..	..		150
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —A. L. Byles	..	..	Salary	500
Travelling Allowance	..	..		200
<i>Chief Sanitary Officer</i> —A. E. Elliott	..	..	"	200
Travelling Allowance	..	..		150
<i>Senior Assistant and Typist</i> —Miss B. E. Campbell	..	..	"
			£200 to £240 by £20	
<i>Junior Assistant and Typist</i> —L. Williams	..	..	"	84
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —A. A. Lennon	..	..	£160 to £200 by £10	
Travelling Allowance	..	..		125

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns five members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

Leslie Cawley, *Chairman*; B. F. Issac, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Capt. H. S. McGrath, *Custos*; Hon. E. A. McNeill, P. E. Tulloch, T. J. Cawley, J. M. Gregory, I. T. Johnson, F. A. Goodison, O. J. March, G. E. Bernal, Alex. Russell, C. A. Sleem, C. C. Bryan, A. A. Walker, Rev. H. H. Simpson, W. N. Meeks.

<i>Clerk</i> —R. D. Lewars	..	..	Salary	£400-£500
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —L. A. Williams	..	..	"	180-200
<i>Typist</i> —Miss M. Abrahams	..	..	"	130
<i>Clerical Assistant</i> —L. A. Gooden	..	..	"	140
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i> —N. G. Silvera	..	..	"	500
Travelling Allowance	..	..		200
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —E. DaCosta	..	..	"	200
Travelling Allowance	..	..		50

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

MUNICIPAL AND PAROCHIAL RATES.

In March of each year these rates are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council for the ensuing year, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

CENTRAL HOUSING AUTHORITY.

35 North Street (Upstairs Medical Office) Kingston.

In April, 1937, the Government appointed the following gentlemen to be the Central Housing Authority under the Slum Clearance Law, Law 10 of 1937.

The Director of Medical Services (*Chairman*); Dr. J. M. Hall, Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health); P. Martin Cooper, O.B.E. M.I.C.E., Chairman Water Commission; Crown Solicitor, The Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Mayor of the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew; The Hon. H. E. Allan, and O. K. Henriques.

The Members of the Authority will hold Office for two years in the first instant.

Staff.

E. N. Bird, Secretary; I. H. McLeod, A.M.I., San., E., Surveyor; J. H. Lyon, Senior Clerical Assistant; O. A. Thompson, Inspector; C. R. Thompson, Draughtsman; Miss E. V. Jack, Typist.

The Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation and the Parochial Boards, are the Local Housing Authorities for the parishes in question (Secs., 8 and 9 of Law 10 of 1937).

THE WATER COMMISSION (CORPORATE AREA)

28-30 Church Street, Kingston.

The Water Commission was appointed under the Authority of Law 34 of 1936, The Water Commission (Corporate Area) Law 1936. This Law repealed Law 33 of 1933 and made provision for the establishment of a Water Commission for the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew as successors to the Water and Sewerage Board which was established under Law 33 of 1933, for the control of Water Works and Sewerage Works in the Corporate Area, as defined in the First Schedule to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Law 1931.

The Water and Sewerage Board assumed the duties in respect of Water Works and Sewerage Works which were handed down from the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works under Law 18 of 1875 to the Kingston General Commissioners under Law 24 of 1897, and then to the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation by Law 3 of 1923.

The Commission.—Consists of 9 members, 4 of whom are members of the Corporation Council, (the Mayor, and 3 others elected by the Council). The remaining 5 members are appointed by the Governor.

Nominated Members.

P. Martin Cooper, O.B.E. M.I.C.E., (Chairman); Hon. N. B. Livingston, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E.; Sir Charlton Harrison, Kt., C.I.E.; O. K. Henriques.

Elected Members.

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor E. E. A. Campbell, Councillor E. A. Rae, Councillor T. N. Duval

Staff.

C. G. Wilson, Secretary; E. A. Gadpaille, Accountant; D. S. Phillips, Assistant Accountant; T. W. Drew, Collector; V. E. Morris, Countersigning Clerk; E. A. Figueroa, Clerk and Paymaster; Mrs. R. A. Clough, Clerk; H. A. Rose, Clerk; S. W. Parke, Clerk; H. V. Roberts, Clerk; O. Gibson, Clerk; H. Priestley, Clerk; L. Clarke, Clerk; E. A. Howell, Clerk; F. A. Leigh, Registrar; Miss M. Parke, Typist; Miss E. K. Kennedy, L. E. East, Storekeeper; E. C. Clark, Storekeeper's Clerk.

W. M. Thyne, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer; D. F. Campbell, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer; J. Kennedy, Mechanical Engineer; W. Kirkpatrick, Maintenance Engineers; J. H. Vendryes, Superintendent Water Purification; Mrs. V. Bell, Engineer's Clerk; Mrs. M. L. Virtue, Typist.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.*

THE City of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from six sources, namely, the Hope River, the Hermitage Reservoir, the Ferry River, the Race Course Well, the Long Mountain Well, and the Montgomery Corner well.

The Corporation constructed an impounding reservoir at Hermitage in the Wag Water Valley to hold 500 million gallons for the purpose of conserving the surplus flow in the river for use during periods of drought and for augmenting the existing supply to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for water. The Dam which was opened on the 4th of May, 1927, is 142 feet high from lowest point of foundation to crest level, with a length of 700 feet approximately. The crest of the Dam is surmounted with a reinforced concrete gangway or footbridge giving access to the Valve Tower, the gangway having 31 spans each of 15 feet thus providing a spillway with a total length of 465 feet for the passage of flood water. The area of the impounded water extends to about 35 acres the area draining to the reservoir being about 6 square miles. The Dam is situated about 12½ miles from Kingston at an elevation of 1,633 feet above sea level the highest point in the drainage area being 4,700 feet above sea level.

The city and suburbs are supplied with filtered water from Constant Spring and Hope and from the supplies from the Ferry River and Race Course Well during the periods of dry weather. The dry weather supplies are now augmented by supplies from wells at Montgomery Corner and the Long Mountain.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town of Kingston and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 13,500,000 gallons in 24 hours, distributed to the ratepayers through 180 miles of distribution mains.

A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 900 water meters installed.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analysis by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist:—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

The Governor in Privy Council on the 2nd March, 1937, under Section 4 of Law 18 of 1875, made the following Order approving of the Rates, Schedules of Rates and matters fixed, declared and prescribed in the Resolutions of the Water Commission (Corporate Area) passed on the 22nd January, 1937, as amended by the Governor in Privy Council.

I, the Governor in Privy Council in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of Law 18 of 1875, and of every other power hereunto enabling do hereby approve of the Rates, Schedules of Rates and matters fixed, declared and prescribed in the Resolutions.

*For the history, see the Handbook for 1926.

of the Water Commission (Corporate Area) passed on the 22nd day of January, 1937, as amended by the Governor in Privy Council (a copy whereof is hereto subjoined) and the same are hereby approved.

Made in Privy Council this second day of March, 1937.

EDWARD DENHAM,
Governor.

WATER RATES KINGSTON.

Resolved—That for the purpose of regulating under one head and rendering clear and certain the rates chargeable for the water supplies and matters hereinafter mentioned the Water Commission Corporate Area (hereinafter called "the Commission") in exercise of all powers statutory or otherwise them hereunto enabling do hereby fix, declare and prescribe as follows:—

1. That the rates and scales of rates specified in the several Schedules hereto shall be the rates and scales of rates applicable in relation to the supply of water to which the subject matter of each Schedule refers and that the service shall be regulated accordingly.

2. That such rates and scale of rates and other matters in this Resolution set forth shall come into force and become effective on the 1st day of April, 1937, and all rates and payments shall be due and payable as heretofore monthly at the office of the Commission by every person in possession of any property receiving any supply of water or service.

3. That in the case of each of the prescribed rates set forth in the First Schedule and the Second Schedule hereto such rate shall entitle the ratepayer to an aggregate quantity of water during a calendar month not exceeding that specified in the Third Schedule hereto.

4. That as to any property within the area prescribed in the Sixth Schedule hereto the rates prescribed in the First Schedule shall apply as follows:—

For any property used for the purposes of residence not falling within the purview of Section 10 of Law 18 of 1875, the rate shall be the prescribed rate.

For any licensed tavern the rate shall be 33½% above the prescribed rate.

For any property used as or for any of the purposes specified in the Second Head of Section 6 of Law 18 of 1875 (other than a licensed tavern) and for any supply falling within the purview of Section 10 aforesaid, the rate shall be such as the Commission shall in its discretion generally or specially declare and until any declaration by the Commission the rate shall be in accordance with the existing rate.

For property not used as a residence or for any of the special purposes specified in Section 6 aforesaid the rate shall be one half of the prescribed rate.

5. That for every supply not used solely for domestic purposes to property not within the area prescribed in the Sixth Schedule hereto the rate shall be the rate set forth in the Second Schedule hereto and for any water used during any calendar month in excess of the aggregate quantity of water specified in the Third Schedule hereto the ratepayer shall pay in addition an excess rate equivalent to 6d. per 1,000 gallons or fractional part thereof (the foregoing excess rate being in substitution for the excess rate of 1/- per 1,000 gallons existing under the scale previously adopted by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation), and that such excess rate shall be computed on the quantity of water used by the ratepayer during a calendar month instead of on the daily quantity as previously adopted by the said Corporation.

6. That all ratepayers shall be accorded the benefit of any reduction in rates effected by the rates herein fixed and prescribed as from 1st September, 1936.

7. That all water supplies to Clubs be continued and regulated under the arrangements now existing.

8. That the rates for the rental of all meters which may have been or be hereafter installed for the purpose of regulating and measuring the supply of water to any ratepayer shall be in accordance with the Fifth Schedule hereto and shall be payable monthly and shall be recoverable as water rates and the sum payable by the ratepayer shall be governed by the quantity recorded by his Meter.

9. That the foregoing rates and Schedules shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1937, and thereafter all previous rates or Schedules of Rates inconsistent therewith shall become cancelled.

10. That the portions of and the limits within the parish of Kingston to which the Water Rate (in the First Schedule hereto called "the Kingston Water Rate") prescribed by the foregoing Resolution shall extend shall be as set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Scale of Rates for the supply of Water in the Compulsory Area.

The following scale of rates to be called "the Kingston Water Rate" or "the prescribed Rate" shall be payable by every person in possession of property within the compulsory area, that is to say, those portions of and limits within the parish of Kingston as are prescribed and set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto.

Where the gross value of the property shall be:—

Under	£60	1/9 per month
£60 and under	£100	2/4 "
£100 "	£200	3/6 "
£200 "	£300	4/8 "
£300 "	£400	5/3 "
£400 "	£500	6/6 "
£500 "	£600	7/6 "
£600 "	£700	9/4 "
£700 "	£800	11/8 "
£800 "	£900	12/- "
£900 "	£1,000	14/- "
£1,000 "	£1,500	16/4 "
£1,500 "	£2,000	18/8 "
£2,000 "	£2,500	20/- "
£2,500 "	£3,000	22/- "
£3,000 "	£3,500	24/- "
£3,500 "	£4,000	26/- "
£4,000 "	£4,500	28/- "
£4,500 and over		30/- "

The term "gross value" in this Schedule shall mean the gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 22 of 1901 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith or where not appearing in the Valuation Roll as accepted by the Commission.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Scale of Rates for the supply of Water under Contract.

The following scale of rates to be called the "Contract Rate" shall apply to any contract existing or entered into under Section 12 of Law 18 of 1875, with any person or persons for the supply of filtered water for domestic purposes to or for any property not situate within the prescribed limits set out in the Sixth Schedule hereto.

Where the gross value of the property shall be:—

Under	£60	3/- per month
£60 and under	£100	4/- "
£100 "	£200	5/- "
£200 "	£300	7/- "
£300 "	£400	8/- "
£400 "	£500	9/- "
£500 "	£600	10/- "
£600 "	£700	11/- "
£700 "	£800	12/- "
£800 "	£900	14/- "
£900 "	£1,000	16/- "
£1,000 "	£1,500	18/- "
£1,500 "	£2,000	20/- "
£2,000 "	£2,500	22/- "
£2,500 "	£3,000	24/- "
£3,000 "	£3,500	26/- "
£3,500 "	£4,000	28/- "
£4,000 "	£4,500	30/- "
£4,500 and over		32/- "

The term "gross value" in this Schedule shall mean the gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 22 of 1901 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith or where not appearing in the Valuation Roll as accepted by the Commission.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

The quantity of water to which the rates hereunder mentioned shall entitle the rate-payer during a calendar month shall be as follows:—

For the Rate of 1/9 per month	3,500 gallons per month
" " 2/4	4,500 " "
" " 3/-	6,000 " "
" " 3/6	7,000 " "
" " 4/-	8,000 " "
" " 4/8	9,500 " "
" " 5/-	10,000 " "
" " 5/3	10,500 " "
" " 6/6	13,000 " "
" " 7/-	14,000 " "
" " 7/6	15,000 " "
" " 8/-	16,000 " "
" " 9/-	18,000 " "
" " 9/4	18,500 " "
" " 10/-	20,000 " "
" " 11/-	22,000 " "
" " 11/8	23,500 " "
" " 12/-	24,000 " "
" " 14/-	28,000 " "
" " 16/-	32,000 " "
" " 16/4	32,500 " "
" " 18/-	36,000 " "
" " 18/8	37,500 " "
" " 20/-	40,000 " "
" " 22/-	44,000 " "
" " 24/-	48,000 " "
" " 26/-	52,000 " "
" " 28/-	56,000 " "
" " 30/-	60,000 " "
" " 32/-	64,000 " "

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Scale of Rates for the supply of Water to Ships or Vessels.

The following scale of rates or charges shall apply in relation to any water supplied to any ships or vessels:—

For ships or vessels under:

50 tons not exceeding 8 tons of water

.. 8/-

For ships or vessels of:

50 tons and under	100 tons not exceeding	14 tons of water	14/-
100 " "	150 " "	28 " "	28/-
150 " "	200 " "	35 " "	35/-
200 " "	250 " "	42 " "	42/-
250 " "	300 " "	50 " "	50/-
300 " "	400 " "	60 " "	60/-
400 " "	500 " "	65 " "	65/-
500 " "	600 " "	80 " "	80/-
600 " "	800 " "	100 " "	100/-
800 " "	1,000 " "	115 " "	115/-
1,000 " "	1,500 " "	140 " "	140/-
1,500 " "	2,000 " "	160 " "	160/-
2,000 " "	3,000 " "	190 " "	190/-
3,000 " "	4,000 " "	200 " "	200/-
4,000 " "	5,000 " "	210 " "	210/-
5,000 " "	7,500 " "	240 " "	240/-
7,500 " "	10,000 " "	280 " "	280/-
10,000 " "	upwards	300 " "	300/-

For each ton of water in excess of above maximum quantities at the rate of 1/- per ton of water additional.

These rates to be subject to an increase of 10 per cent. to cover cost to wharf owners for supplying from their wharf when the vessels requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent. on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston at the rate of one shilling per ton of water on obtaining permission from the wharf owners to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

The tonnage above specified in the case of vessels shall refer to net tonnage.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Scale of Rates or Rental for Meters.

Where the size of the Meter installed shall not exceed:—

	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	6d. per month
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	1	1/-
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " " 1 "	1	1/6
" 1 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	2	3/-
" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches " 2 "	2	4/-
" 2 " " 3 "	3	8/-
" 3 " " 4 "	4	10/-

Over 4 inches the rate shall be as arranged with the ratepayer or failing agreement as may be prescribed by the Commission.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Compulsory Area.

From a line beginning at the Harbour at the south end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston as defined by Law 20 of 1867, following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road, then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road, thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road, thence southerly along the line of Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour, and then along the shore of the Harbour to the point of starting.

Passed at a meeting of the Water Commission held on the 22nd day of January, 1937.

P. MARTIN COOPER, Chairman.

C. G. WILSON, Secretary.

By order,

C. G. WILSON,
Secretary.

WATER RATES, STONY HILL AREA.

THE following scale of rates shall apply to any contract entered into under Section 12 of Law 18 of 1875 with any person or persons for the supply of water (not exceeding the quantity in each case hereunder specified) to or for any property situate within the limits of the Stony Hill area as defined in the First Schedule hereto.

Where the gross value of the property shall be

Under £60	3/- per month up to	2,000 gallons per month
£60 and under £100	4/-	2,670
£100 and under £200	5/-	3,330
£200 and under £300	7/-	4,670
£300 and under £400	8/-	5,330
£400 and under £500	9/-	6,000
£500 and under £600	10/-	6,670
£600 and under £700	11/-	7,330
£700 and under £800	12/-	8,000
£800 and under £900	14/-	9,330
£900 and under £1,000	16/-	10,670
£1,000 and under £1,500	18/-	12,000

£1,500 and under £2,000	20/-	per month up to 13,330	gallons per month
£2,000 and under £2,500	22/-	"	" 14,670 " "
£2,500 and under £3,000	24/-	"	" 16,000 " "
£3,000 and under £3,500	26/-	"	" 17,330 " "
£3,500 and under £4,000	28/-	"	" 18,670 " "
£4,000 and under £4,500	30/-	"	" 20,000 " "
£4,500 and over	32/-	"	" 21,330 " "

The term "gross value" in this Schedule shall mean the gross value of any property as shewn in the Valuation Roll made and settled or from time to time duly altered and amended under the authority of Law 3 of 1911 and any Laws amending the same or incorporated therewith or where not appearing in the Valuation Roll as accepted by the Commission.

Scale of rates or Rental for Meters.

Where the size of the Meter installed shall not exceed:—

	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	6d. per month
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and up to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	1/- per month
Over $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and up to 1 "	"	1/6 " "
Over 1 inch and up to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	"	3/- " "
Over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches and up to 2 "	"	4/- " "
Over 2 inches and up to 3 "	"	8/- " "
Over 3 inches and up to 4 "	"	10/- " "

Over 4 inches the rate shall be as arranged, or failing agreement, as may be prescribed by the Commission.

SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS*

THE Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 33 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

WATER RATES.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto two pence for every £10 or fractional part thereof by which the value of any property as defined by Law 2 of 1904 shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed sixteen shillings per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works and are the only Parochial Water Works under the control of the Central Government.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—A. M. Hall, salary £40 per annum.

RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL (SPANISH TOWN).

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.		Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73	Cumberland Pen Branch	3	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Subsidiary Channels	0	36	Subsidiary Channels	2	38
Old Harbour Branch	9	36	Caymanas Branch	4	06
Subsidiary Channels	5	47	Subsidiary Channels	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Henderson Branch	3	62	Lawrence Field Channel	2	66
Subsidiary Channels	1	52			
			Total	41	78

*For the history of Water Supply see Handbook for 1926.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres of which 30,000 acres are capable of being irrigated.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 17,164 and the aggregate quantity of water supplied 15,992 cubic yards per hour.

Below are details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 31.12.37.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	6,910	8,656
Sugar (Cane)	5,908	5,908
Guinea Grass	3,602	900
Mixed cultivation	229	115
Oranges and coconuts	515	260
Machinery and domestic .. ..	..	154
Totals	17,164	15,993

The gross revenue in 1937 was £17,727 2s. 8d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A number of coconuts and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

Engineer.—A. M. Hall, £600, travelling allowance £130, appointed 1st November, 1932.

THE DORNOCH WATER SUPPLY SCHEME (TRELAWNY).

THIS proposal which for decades was under consideration was ultimately accepted by the Central Government and operations begun in January, 1925.

Before the work was entirely completed a sharp spell of drought was experienced and water had to be prematurely turned on in July, 1927, with untold beneficial results to man and beast.

The water is raised to an elevation of 900 feet on a horizontal distance of 2½ miles from the Dornoch River (Rio Bueno) by a pair of Armfield's turbine driven pumps and discharges into a reservoir situated at Baron Hill, from thence gravitated to the districts of Duncans, Refuge, Clarks Town, Duanvale, Cross Roads, Calabar, Prospect, Jackson Town and White Hall.

With recent extensions about 30 miles of main pipes have been laid. Standpipes are erected in every village and at certain points along the roads. Dozens of ratepayers who pay £6 annually and over in rates to the Supply have been given service pipes to their homesteads.

Prior to the inauguration of this Water Supply the epidemic of "Vomiting Sickness" appeared regularly each year resulting in the death of children and adults and an expenditure by the Parochial Board of in some years as much as £300 in the payment of medical bills. Since 1927, this epidemic has not reappeared. Hitherto in periods of drought properties in this dry belt suffered loss in thousands of pounds for want of an adequate and permanent water supply.

The cost of this Water Supply is approximately £43,000—£21,500 granted by the Government from the Parochial Water Supplies Fund and £21,500 loaned to the Parochial Board of Trelawny to be repaid within 30 years.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS. (CLARENDON).†

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed under Law 39 of 1897.

The Vere Irrigation Commission consist of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

†For further particulars see the Handbook for 1926.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—Main Canal, St Jago to Raymond's Reservoir 16m. 14c.; Branches 7m. 55c. Total 23m. 69c.

The water for the Cockpit scheme is derived from the Cockpit river, a never failing spring-fed river which issues from the Brasiletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere, have a total length of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal. The low level channel, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant is erected.

COMMISSIONERS—J. G. Kieffer, *Chairman*; Clarence Lopez, S. A. G. Taylor, P. M. Cooper, J. H. Cargill, *Secretary*; L. C. A. Feurtado, United Fruit Co., Kingston. *Superintendent, Cockpit Scheme*, H. R. Demetrius, Salt River P.O.

PAROCHIAL MARKETS*

ALL markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge:—

Kingston—Victoria Market, (A. Nicholas); Jubilee Market, (L. G. Kirkcaldy) Coronation Market, (W. March) Queen's Market, (F. Haliburton), (Acting, W. Mallett, Cross Roads).

St. Andrew—Cross Roads Market, (A. Nicholas); Papine, (leased to C. Wilks).

St Thomas—Morant Bay, (V. L. Ray); Golden Grove, (N. J. Rose); Seaforth, (Samuel Allen); Yallahs, (Reginald Lightbourne); Easington, (Thaddius Finn); Port Morant, (A. A. Wallen); Bath, (Alfred Shirley); Trinity Ville, (B. Whitfield); Duckenfield, (E. A. Forte).

Portland—Musgrave Market, Port Antonio, (G. A. Henry); Albert Market, Buff Bay, (V. E. Neysmith); Manchionel, (E. A. Dyer); Hope Bay, (J. N. Vassall).

Saint Mary—Port Maria, (E. G. Gordon); Annotto Bay, (A. C. Morris); Highgate, (P. S. Gordon); Richmond, (Robert Hunter); Clonmel, (S. R. Belnavis), Lessee and Clerk; Oracabessa, (I. S. Magnus-Lessee); Gayle, (J. M. Gordon); Content, (C. S. McDonald).

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, (Charles P. Leon); Claremont, (R. A. Williams); Moneague, (T. E. Rose); Brown's Town, (A. E. Palmer); Ocho Rios, (A. R. Coombs); Cave Valley, (J. S. Black); Charlton, (J. Johnson).

Trelawny—Falmouth, (W. D. Castle) Lessee; Duncans, (Jos. Gray) Lessee; Jackson Town, (L. N. Grant) Lessee; Clarks Town (H. W. Grant) Lessee; Wakefield, (W. Wakeland) Lessee.

St. James—Montego Bay, (G. A. Brown); Adelphi, (David Hewan, lessee); Cambridge (Mary Whitfield).

Hanover—Luca, (Z. H. McFarlane, lessee); Green Island, (A. J. MacKenzie, lessee); Hopewell, (P. R. Scott, lessee).

Westmoreland—Savanna-la-Mar, (E. E. Wainwright, lessee); Little London, (N. A. Anderson, lessee); Grange Hill, (not leased); Frome, (H. Wesley Jones) lessee; Barham, (not leased); Petersfield, (F. C. Cole) lessee; Bethel Town, (J. H. Atkins) lessee.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, (J. T. Mullings); Newmarket, (A. Watson); Balaclava (A. Hendriks); Santa Cruz, (Walter Miles); Lacovia, (W. J. White); Malvern, (V. M. Bromfield); Shaws, (John Orr).

Manchester—Mandeville, Christiansa and Porus (operated by Officers of the Board); Newport (Edward Smile), lessee; Mile Gully (U. A. Josephs) lessee.

Clarendon—May Pen, (U. Wallen); Alley, (S. F. Manning); Frankfield, (E. A. Blake); Chapelton, (D. S. Pinnock); Spaldings, (R. S. Miller); Rock River, (Alford Harris); Hayes, (A. White); Rest, (C. Morgan); Kellits, (D. I. Daley).

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, (R. V. Thomas); Linstead, (C. C. Henry); Old Harbour, (Cecil Mignott); Old Harbour Bay, (Mrs. M. Holt) lessee; Bog Walk, (Nathan Grant) lessee; Caymanas, (Rutelda Forbes); Guy's Hill, (Clifton Tucker); Glengoffe, (Ira Legore) lessee; Gregory Park, (Alfred Murray) lessee; Ewarton, (J. S. Messam) lessee.

*For a historical account see the Handbook for 1926.

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

These buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, amounted to £5,076 5s. 11d., the expenditure to £3,092 17s. 4d. without the charge of £500 for Interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen, 10,475; Sheep, 957; Pigs, 5,934; Turtle, 230; Goats, 4,561. Total—22,157.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals Slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees.	Fees If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by owner of the Animals. Revenue.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen	0 1 3	0 5 3	0 6 6
Calves	0 1 0	0 2 8	0 3 8
Sheep	0 0 3	0 1 9	0 2 0
Goats	0 0 2	0 0 10	0 1 0
Pigs	0 0 3	0 2 1	0 2 4
<i>Turtles:</i>			
Up to 50lbs.	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 1 2
“ 100 “	0 0 2	0 1 7	0 1 9
“ 150 “	0 0 3	0 2 1	0 2 4
“ 200 “	0 0 4	0 3 1	0 3 5
“ 300 “	0 0 5	0 4 1	0 4 6
Over 300 “	0 0 6	0 4 6	0 5 0

KINGSTON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 80 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 20 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone 2 Lines through the “Exchange.”

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 20 seconds and that duty is practised twice daily.

Staff 1938-39.

J. F. Read, Superintendent	£500 0 0
James Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent	500 0 0
C. Burnett, Chief Officer	300 0 0
Sergeant	143 0 0
Corporals, Chauffeurs, Firemen	3,555 0 0
Medical and dental attendance, Firemen	60 0 0
	5,058 0 0
Annual up-keep of the Department (average)	4,630 0 0
Total Cost annually	£9,688 0 0

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.*

YEAR 1937-38.

Gas manufacture 67,000,000 cubic feet.

	T.	C.	qr.
Coal Manufacture	4450	0	0
Coke sold	1540	12	0
Tar sold	18,210	gallons.	
Gas used Public lighting	33,376,900	cubic feet	
No. of public lamps	1257		
Price of Gas Scale:			
under 10,000 cubit ft.	7/-	per 1000	
10,000 " 25,000 "	6/9	"	
25,000 " 50,000 "	6/6	"	
50,000 and over	6/-	"	

Less Discount of 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet if account paid before the 25th of the month.

Estimated total Revenue £23,640

Estimated total Expenditure 23,467

There were 91 additional consumers during year.

"MAY PEN" CEMETERY (KINGSTON).†

MANY of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monument, over or railings around grave (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions ..	£0 8 0
For digging of graves for children not exceeding 8 years ..	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid at the office of the Corporation at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault ..	£1 0 0
" the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	3 0 0
" the construction of any Monument ..	1 0 0
" Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone	0 10 0
" Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset	0 5 0
" Simple Cross	0 1 0
" setting up a railing	1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.

For any vault	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0

The office, which is at 24 Church Street, Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, except Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Superintendent—P. S. Harrison, salary £226.

* For History of Gas Works see Handbook of 1926.

† For History see the Handbook for 1926.

KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

SINCE May Pen Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th Section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the sub-joined schedule:—

Name.	Locality.
Parish Church	Parade
Stangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St., and Spanish Town-rd
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Fletchers Land
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellets' Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N. W. cor. of East Queen and Hanover Sts.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 10d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The Institution is managed by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

Master—R. M. Wade, salary, £400; *Matron*—I. L. Forbes, salary, £120; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—C. D. Younge, salary, £190.

MAXFIELD PARK.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House, accommodates 152 inmates.

Matron—Miss L. C. Hollingsworth, salary, £120; *Schoolmistress*—Miss C. L. Darby, salary £78; *Nurse and Assistant to Matron*—Miss L. Blackwood, £78.

PART XIII.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.*

Districts—There are 42 Medical Districts at present under the charge of 43 Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Kingston Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Director of Medical Services, who has under him at that Institution a Senior Medical Officer, assisted by 2 Senior Resident Medical Officers and 5 Temporary Medical Officers who however, are liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. A Senior Medical Officer, 2 Senior Resident Medical Officers and 2 Medical Officers are employed and reside at the Mental Hospital.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1937, was £167,042 0s. 3d. The receipts were £7,528 17s. 10d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £159,513 2s. 5d.

Leave and Pensions—Medical Officers are eligible for leave of absence in accordance with the Colonial Office Regulations. Pensions are granted under Law 24 of 1904.

Outdoor Dispensary System—Every District Medical Officer is now provided with a central Dispensary near to his residence, (in the case of Hospital Districts the out-patient Departments serve the purpose) and a varying number of subsidiary dispensaries. The number of dispensaries have been increased from 52 to 61 during 1936. These facilities now provide for the extension to every Medical District of the outdoor dispensary ticket service established in 1933-34, and the policy is to make this service still more available and convenient to the large group of population who are eligible to make use of it by increasing the number of subsidiary dispensaries as funds are available and increasing the number of authorised Ticket Distributors.

Patients who attend for treatment at these Dispensaries are—

- (a) Those entitled by Law or Regulation to free medical attendance, such as persons on the Pauper Roll, Constables and East Indian Immigrants.
- (b) Those who do not come under (a), but who produces a ticket signed by a Ticket Distributor appointed by the Governor.

Tickets are issued for treatment at the following rates:—

Income of patient.	Rate.
Up to 12/- weekly	Free
Over 12/- weekly to 25/- weekly	1/6
Over 25/- weekly to 50/- weekly	2/6

Medical Attendance on Midwifery Cases at Home.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in case of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be

named in the form.

*Historical details of the development of the Medical Department will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1927.

Full information concerning the duties of District Medical Officers, Medical attendance on the Poor, etc., can be obtained from the Island Medical Office.

- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the Medical Officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.
- (d) The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.
- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage in accordance with the Regulations. When attendance on a case of this kind is made by a whole time Medical Officer, a fee of One Guinea is paid by the Board to the Government and not to the Medical Officer.

Dispensing School.—There is a Dispensing School at the Public Hospital, Kingston, for the purpose of training Dispensers; there are at present 28 students undergoing a course of instruction.

HOSPITALS.

The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospi- tal	32 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	14 beds	Chapelton Hospi- tal	35 beds
Hordley Hospital	40	Falmouth	41	Lionel Town Hos- pital	54
Port Antonio	75	Ulster Spring	8	Spanish Town Hospital	74
Buff Bay Hospital	54	St. James's	72	Linstead Hospital	60
Annotto Bay	64	Lucea Hospital	58	Lepers' Home	120
Port Maria	71	Sav-la-Mar	88		
St. Ann's Bay	42	Black River	76		
		Mandeville	53		
Total					1,131

Admissions to the Public General Hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness, if in a condition to be moved, should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed, and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the hospital.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Board, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule, however, will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated.

CHARGES FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT, PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

I. *Permanent residents in Island.*

Income.	Rate of Payment.
a. Up to 20/- weekly	.. Free.
b. Over 20/- to 50/- weekly	.. 6d. per day.
c. Over 50/- to £5 weekly.	.. 1/- per day plus Operation fees to D.M.O. in accordance with existing Government tariff! Minor Operations 10/6. Major Operation £1 1s.
d. Over £5 weekly	.. <i>Ordinary Ward.</i> 1/- to 3/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation fee to D.M.O. as above. <i>Special Ward.—2nd Class:</i> 4/- per day plus Operation Room Charges 30/-. <i>1st Class</i> 10/- per day plus Operation Room Charges 30/-. These patients shall pay fees to the District Medical Officer or Medical Attendant by special arrangement. 2nd Class patients will be required to pay visiting fees in Hospital not exceeding 2/- per visit and fees for operations not exceeding £1 11s. 6d. for minor operations and £5 5s. 0d. for major operations. 1st Class patients will be required to pay visiting fees in Hospital not exceeding 4/- per visit and operation fees not exceeding £3 3s. 0d. for minor operations and £10 10s. 0d. for major operations.
II. <i>Articled Seamen and Ships' Apprentices.</i>	.. 1/6 per day, plus Operation fee in accordance with Government Tariff and Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Funeral Expenses in case of death. (Guarantee to be given by Shipping Company.)
III.— <i>Persons who are not natives or bona fide residents of the Colony.</i>	As in (a) (b) (c) and (d) as above. Visiting fees in Hospital not exceeding 6/- per visit may be charged to these persons by the D.M.O. or Medical Attendant where 1st or 2nd class special accommodation is occupied.

The following extras will be charged to persons in Classes I and III (c) and (d):—
 Special diet not in accordance with diet scale
 Special nursing
 Funeral Expenses

{ at
actual
cost.

- NOTES:—1. No fee for an operation or advice or treatment shall be charged to a patient who is not paying hospital fees.
 2. No fees for daily attendance of patients in Government Hospitals may be charged by the D.M.O. except as indicated in (d) I and III.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON,
North Street.

Patients.—The patients are divided, into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. Applicants for medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from such persons as the Governor may appoint to grant tickets.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty

Any person who may be suffering from Venereal Disease (that is Gonorrhoea, Chancres or Syphilis) or from complications of any form of Venereal Disease will be treated free of cost.

On Saturday of each week persons unable to pay for continuous treatment outside are given Salvarsan injections on payment of a small fee.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no indentured person shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the master or employer of such indentured person shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each indentured person, plus operation room charges 30/-, plus operation fee in accordance with Government Tariff, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, shall be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues as are set out below:—

I. *Permanent residents in Island.*

Income.		Rate of Payment.	
a. Up to 20/- weekly	..	Free	
b. Over 20/- to 50/- weekly	..	6d. per day.	
c. Over 50/- to £5 weekly	..	1/- per day, plus Operation fee in accordance with existing Government Tariff.	
		Minor Operations 10/6.	
		Major Operations £1 1/-.	
d. Over £5 weekly	..	Ordinary Ward. 3/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation fee as above.	
		Special Ward. 1st Class: 10/- per day. Plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation Fee as above.	

II *Person who are not natives or bona fide residents of Colony.*

As in I (a) (b) (c) (d) above.

The following extras to be charged to persons in Classes I and II, (c) and (d):—

Special diet not in accordance with diet scale	{	at
Special Nursing		actual
Funeral Expenses		cost.

- NOTES:—1. No fee for an operation or advice or treatment shall be charged to a patient who is not paying hospital fees.
2. No fees for daily attendance of patients in Hospital may be charged by the Medical Officers.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admit- ted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	Patients discharged.			No. who died.
				Cured.	Re- lieved.	Not im- proved.	
1933	389	6.962	396	3,717	2,064	434	821
1934	315	7.818	356	4,106	2,474	446	742
1935	365	7.904	385	4,117	2,680	411	698
1936	363	8.563	392	3,627	3,692	555	712
1937	340	8.345	386	3,454	3,617	502	782

Board of Visitors: Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., *Chairman*, Dr. C. Barrington Armstrong, A. V. Kingdon, Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford, Miss Annie Douglas, M.B.E., Rev. E. Armon Jones, Hon. Noel B. Livingston and Mr. V. C. Alexaner.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons: F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., Lond., M.B., C.M., Edin.

JAMAICA MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Table shewing the admissions, discharges and deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for each of the last five years to 31st December, 1937.

Year.	Admitted.		Discharged.												Remained last day in each year.			
			Re- covered.			Re- lieved.			Not im- proved.			Died.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1933	278	255	533	68	50	118	49	64	113	1	2	3	146	135	281	918	955	1,873
1934	258	268	526	65	68	133	49	64	113	2	1	3	105	124	229	954	966	1,920
1935	255	289	544	67	71	138	48	69	117				114	105	219	980	1010	1,990
1936	271	393	574	65	60	125	40	85	125	1	3	4	129	112	241	1011	1053	2,064
1937	301	271	572	75	66	141	44	45	89				137	121	258	1056	1092	2,148

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Maj. T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., Director of Medical Services—*Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A., The Administrator General, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., Very Rev. Francis Kelly, S.J., Hon. Noel B. Livingston, Dr. Joyce Saward, Mrs. J. B. Stiven, V. C. Alexander, Esq., *Secretary*, W. E. Watson.

LEPERS HOME.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds. There is a part-time Medical Officer and a resident Superintendent who is a licensed Dispenser. At the end of 1937 there were 165 inmates, 85 males and 80 females.

Facilities are provided for all religious denominations represented among the inmates and recreation is afforded in the form of in-door and out-door games.

Plots of land are allotted on the farm to those inmates physically fit to cultivate the soil. The products are purchased by Government at prevailing market prices for the use of the inmates themselves.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

Admission of Patients.—Every person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution shall give at least five months' notice to the matron, who will issue a ticket signed by herself (the Matron) stating that a bed will be retained for the bearer of such ticket between the dates therein specified.

No patient shall be admitted for whom there is no vacant bed and no person shall be entitled to treatment in the Institution without having given such notice as is mentioned in the above rule except in a case of urgency, certified as such either by the Resident Medical Officer or a Registered Medical Practitioner.

I. Every person desiring to be admitted to the Maternity Wards for delivery shall be required to lodge in advance a deposit at the following rates, and to pay the under-mentioned fee per day for every day's maintenance after ten days' residence in the Hospital:—

Persons whose incomes are: Rate of Payment.

- (a) Up to 20/- weekly—Deposit 7/6 and daily payment over 10 days 9d.
- (b) Over 20/- to 50/- weekly—Deposit 15/- and daily payment over 10 days 1/6.
- (c) Over 50/- to £5 weekly—Deposit £2 2/- and daily payment over 10 days 3/-.
- (d) Over £5 weekly—It is not desired to admit such patients to the Hospital but if they have to be admitted, special wards will be provided and the daily payment will be 10/- as required for the Public Hospital.

II. Persons desiring to obtain obstetrical treatment other than those of full term pregnancy shall be required to make payment as under:—

Persons whose incomes are: Rate of Payment.

- (a) Up to 20/- weekly—Free. •
- (b) Over 20/- to 50/- weekly, 6d. per day.
- (c) Over 50/- to £5 weekly, 1/- per day, plus Operation Fee in accordance with existing Government tariff. Minor Operations 10/6, Major Operations 21/

- (d) Over £5 weekly *Ordinary Ward*. 1/- to 3/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/- plus Operation Fee as above.
Special Ward. 2nd Class: 4/- per day.
1st Class: 10/- per day, plus Operation Room Charges 30/-, plus Operation Fee as above.

The following extras shall be charged to persons in Classes I. and II (c) and (d).

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) Special diet not in accordance with diet scale | } at actual cost. |
| (2) Special Nursing | |
| (3) Funeral Expenses | |

Notes:—1. No fee for an operation or advice or treatment shall be charged to a patient who is not paying Hospital Fees.

2. No fees for daily attendance of patients in Hospital may be charged by the Medical Officers.

A number of beds variable at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor will be reserved for women, not paupers, who are unable to pay the Hospital Fees.

Any woman certified by the Kingston Charity Organisation or a Justice of the Peace as being in such poor circumstances as to be unable to pay the required fees shall be admitted free of charge provided accommodation is available in the Hospital. Such women must, however, give the notice required by Rule mentioned above and present the certificate required by this Rule.

The Matron shall attend daily at the Hospital at 10 a.m. to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Statement shewing the admissions, etc., for the past 5 years.

No. remaining in Hospital at the beginning of the year.		No. admitted during the year.	Daily average in Hospital during the year.	No. who died.	Longest time for which any one inmate has stayed.
1933	39	1,195	30	12	21 days
1934	33	1,220	34	9	22 "
1935	35	1,551	41	15	29 "
1936	50	1,819	44	23	52 "
1937	80	2,520	67	17	66 "

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SmallPox: Alastrim	Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	Encephalitis Lethargica
Plague	Leprosy	Yellow Fever
Cholera	Chicken Pox	Typhus
Liptheria: Membranous Croup	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Typhoid Fevers
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid Fevers
Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Puerperal Fever
	Undulant Fever	

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

RATGUARDS.

1. All vessels must place metallic ratguards in a manner satisfactory to an Officer of the Quarantine Board, and of a type approved by the Board, on all mooring lines leading from the vessel to the wharf or to another vessel, immediately the vessel is berthed, and to keep such metallic ratguards properly adjusted to the satisfaction of an Officer of the Quarantine Board during the time the vessel remains moored to the wharf or other vessel. Such guards must not be less than 3 feet in diameter, must fit the lines tightly, must be approximated at all points along the circumference, and must be applied fairly near the vessel so as not to overhang the wharf.

2. All hawser holes and maindeck scuppers on side next to the wharf must either be plugged with a solid piece of wood, or covered with thick canvas, while the vessel is alongside the wharf.

GANGWAYS AND FENDING OFF.

3. Between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., all gangways, cargo shutes, or anything by means of which rats can travel from the ship to the wharf must either be removed altogether or kept raised not less than 8 feet above the wharf, and all lighters or boats must be removed from alongside the ship during the same hours.

4. No cargo shall be loaded or discharged between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without permission being obtained, either from the Secretary of the Quarantine Board or a Visiting Officer, such loading or discharging shall be under the supervision of an Officer of the Quarantine Board, and immediately work ceases whether during hours for meals, or for any other reason, all gangways, cargo shutes, or anything by means of which rats can travel from the ship to the wharf must be removed at once.

5. While alongside the wharf vessels must keep all hatches and port holes closed unless they are actually being use in the loading or discharging of cargo.

6. Vessels of low freeboard if on the weather side of the wharf must put off into the stream between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., or fend off 8 feet, and vessels on the leeside of the wharf must fend off 8 feet between the same hours.

PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

7. Vessels from countries infected with Plague, may accept first class passengers and will be granted pratique on arrival here, provided they are six days out, all well on board, and the Captain of each vessel produces a certificate from the British Consul certifying of his own knowledge, that the vessel while in a port of any of the countries as published in the Gazette from time to time was anchored not less than a quarter mile from the shore, and that cargo was not taken on board. Disinfection of clothing and effects may be required.

The Captains of vessels which have been alongside, or taken cargo on board, at a port of any of the countries as published in the Gazette from time to time in order to obtain pratique here, must produce a certificate of complete fumigation, satisfactory to the Quarantine Board, certifying that the vessel has been fumigated since being alongside, or taking on cargo, and six days must have elapsed since the fumigation took place.

8. Vessels which have been at any port in countries declared by the Quarantine Board to be infected with plague and arriving here within two months, are to be detained and reported to the Quarantine Board.

A list of these countries will be published in the Jamaica Gazette from time to time or may be had from the office of the Quarantine Board.

9. Vessels arriving from ports in which Plague has occurred may be allowed alongside during the day time to discharge or load cargo under supervision, provided in each case the Quarantine Board is satisfied that there is no danger to the Public Health.

TOURIST VESSELS.

10. Tourist Vessels will be granted pratique on arrival here, provided the Captain presents to the Health Officer at Port Royal, Port Antonio, or Montego Bay, a certificate in the form approved signed by the Surgeon and countersigned by himself certifying that all on board have been inspected by the Surgeon of the vessel, within 24 hours of arrival here, and are free from quarantinable diseases, and that the vessel has not called at an infected port during the voyage.

FUMIGATION.

11. No fumigation will be done at any outport. Fumigation is done entirely at the risk of the Owner or Owners of the ship.

12. Vessels which have been at ports other than Jamaican before turning drogher for coastal service or going on the slip for cleaning or repairs must be fumigated.

SAILING VESSELS.

13. *Sailing vessels which have had communication with ports other than Jamaican, while in any outport of Jamaica, except Port Antonio, must anchor not less than 200 yards from the shore and when alongside in Kingston Harbour or Port Antonio, they must not anchor or remain within 8 feet of a drogher or other coastal vessel.*

14. *Sailing vessels must not come alongside a wharf in Kingston between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., without the permission of the Secretary of the Quarantine Board.*

BOWDEN.

15. Vessels may go alongside the wharves at any time but must go into the stream from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., unless actually loading or discharging cargo.

Vessels which are actually loading, or discharging cargo, can lie alongside after 6 p.m., but immediately work ceases for the night they must go into the stream.

Vessels taking water only, are permitted to take it after 6 p.m., provided it was not possible to take it during the daytime and that they are fended off the wharf 8 feet, and all gangways are raised. As soon as they finish they must go into the stream.

YELLOW FEVER REGULATIONS.

16. Vessels from countries infected with Yellow Fever in order to obtain pratique in Jamaica must be either 18 days out from those countries or submit to fumigation on arrival here. Crew remaining on board for 6 days after the fumigation, and passengers will be landed and detained at the Quarantine Station for 6 days, or bring a certificate from the British Consul certifying that while in port the vessel had anchored a way from the shore.

(a) Aircraft—

All aircraft arriving from Barranquilla are to be sprayed with an insecticide at Barranquilla and again thirty minutes prior to arrival in Kingston.

(b) The following countries are infected with Yellow Fever—

Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Monrovia, (Liberia), French West Africa, Brazil, Bolivia Columbia Peru and Paraguay.

INFLUENZA.

17. Passengers arriving from ports in which Influenza has been declared by the Quarantine Board to be epidemic will be allowed to land here if two and a half days out and all well on Board.

Passengers less than 2½ days out must complete that period at the Quarantine Station. Crew must also remain on board for same period.

SMALL-POX REGULATIONS.

18. Vaccination certificates in "A Form" of the Panama Canal Health Department, signed by a Health Department Physician will be accepted for passenger from Panama and Colon:

or

19. Passengers from Colon, Panama, Cartagena, Porto Colombia, Santa Marta, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Republic of Mexico and the Islands of St. Andrews and Old Providence, who desire to land here must be either 14 days out, or show to the Health Officer at Port Royal marks of recent successful vaccination, or submit to vaccination on the voyage and detention at the Quarantine Station until the Health Officer is satisfied that it is successful or complete the remainder of 14 days from the date of embarkation at the Quarantine Station. Fumigation of baggage at the Quarantine Station will also be required.

Passengers from Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Spanish Honduras, who left Jamaica before March 31st, 1926, will be required to show marks of recent successful vaccination or submit to vaccination on arrival here, or go to the Quarantine Station to complete 14 days from the date of embarkation.

Passengers from Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Spanish Honduras, who left Jamaica after March 31st, 1926, Nationals of the Republics named, and the Nationals of any other country, will be required either to produce a certificate of vaccination certified by the Quarantine Board, or show marks of recent successful vaccination or vaccination on arrival here with detention at the Quarantine Station until it has taken or complete 14 days at the Quarantine Station from date of embarkation.

Passengers from British Honduras who desire to land here must show marks of recent successful vaccination or submit to vaccination on arrival here, or complete 14 days at the Quarantine Station from date of embarkation.

Passengers arriving by aircraft from the above-mentioned countries and from the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay must conform to the Small Pox Regulations as stated for British Honduras.

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

THE International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation has co-operated with the Government of Jamaica since 1919 in organizing a Public Health Service. During this period the following developments have taken place, the establishment of a service of full time trained Health Officers, in charge of Parish Health Departments, establish-

ment of organised programmes for the control of Hookworm Disease and other intestinal diseases, Malaria, Tuberculosis and Yaws.

The Rockefeller Foundation has also co-operated in the establishment of School Dental Clinics, a Bureau of Health Education and a School for Sanitary Inspectors, and has assisted in initiating activities in certain phases of Sanitary Engineering.

These co-operative activities which took the form, in the main, of intensive studies and demonstrations, are now all incorporated in the permanent Health Service of the Colony and have been established as routine features of the work of the Central and Local Boards of Health. In accordance with the plan of co-operation, the Rockefeller Foundation has ceased rendering assistance in each of these activities successively as the Government has succeeded in financing the establishment of them.

The activities of the Rockefeller Foundation in the Island are now limited to certain investigations into the incidence and control of Tuberculosis. This work is being entirely carried out by the Foundation quite apart from the work of the Department of Tuberculosis of the Government Medical Service. There is no longer any co-operative Public Health Work undertaken between these two Agencies.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Chapelton.
 Allen, G. P. F., M.B., Ch.B., Lpool, 64 Duke St.: Kingston.
 Alexander, Frederick H., M.B. Ch.B., Lpool: Montego Bay.
 *Anderson, O. E., Cross Roads.
 Anderson, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Spanish Town.
 Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Kingston.
 Auden, F. T., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Claremont.
 Baillie, F. W. W., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Kingston.
 Bartlett, T. M., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Trinity Ville
 Beard, E. A. C., M.B., Ch.B., Glas.: Manchester, Eng.
 Bond, H. E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas., The Central Club, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1., England.
 Bramwell, H. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.R.F.P. & S.G.: Christiana.
 Bronstorph, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.D., & C.M.: Montreal.
 Bronstorph, E. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Kingston.
 Brooks, T. H. P., L.R.C.P. Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.: Essex, Eng.
 Brown, H. H., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Montego Bay.
 Brown, U. F. F., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Kingston.
 Browne, S. O., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Georgetown, British Guiana.
 *Browne, W. A. S.: Kingston.
 Butler, R. I., M.C.P. & S., Hamilton, Canada: Spanish Town.
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Guy's Hill
 Calder, C. A., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: England.
 Calder, J. A. L., M.B., C.M. Edin.: Malvern.
 Cassidy, M. I. T., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Accra, Gold Coast
 Cassidy (nee Beard.) M.A.A., M.B., Ch.B., Glas., Clontarf, Dublin, I. F. S.
 *Chance, A. E.: New York, U.S.A.: Cross Roads
 *Clarke, John H.: Montego Bay.
 *Clarke, A. T.: Old Harbour.
 Collins, S. J. D., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: British West Africa.
 Cooke, E. H., B.M., B.S., Durham University: Sav-la-Mar.
 Crosswell, H. D., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Cross Roads.
 Curphey, A. G., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas., M.C.P.S., Ont.: St. Ann's Bay.
 deCarteret, R. J., M.B., Ch.B., Birm.: Browns Town.
 Dickenson, W. N., M.B., Ch.B., Oxon.: Kingston.
 Dillon, A. S.: L.A.H., Dub.: Ramble.
 *Dryden, T. A., Highgate.
 Edwards, C. R., M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin.: England.
 Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Sav-la-Mar.
 *Evans, F. R.: Cross Roads.

- Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Kenya Colony
 Farquharson, William, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Half-way Tree
 Ferguson, V. L., M.B., Ch.B., Aber.: Palestine.
 Forrester, G. W. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Port Maria.
 Foster, A. I., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: Golden Grove.
 Geoghegan, Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., M.D., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin.: London
 Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Gideon, E. D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Gifford, Lawson, M.D., C.M., Edin.: Kingston.
 * Gordon, G. D. B., Los Angeles Calif., U.S.A.
 Halawani Ahmed El.: Montego Bay
 Hall, R. S., L.M.S., Provincial Medical Board of Nova Scotia: Kingston.
 Hargreaves, G. M., M.B., Ch.B., Edin., D.P.H. R.C.P.E., Eng.: China.
 Harrison, T. L., M.C.P. & S., Alberta, Can., Cayman Brac, Cayman Islands.
 Hearne, A. A., M.B., Ch.B., Aber.: Sunderland, England.
 Hoashoo, Yit Hou., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Strait Settlement's.
 Hudson, Hon. J. W. N., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Darliston.
 * Isaacs, S. A., Sav.-la-Mar.
 Idris, T. H., L.M.S., Lond.: Kingston.
 Johnston, T. H., M.C.P. & S. Man., M.D., Man.: Douglas, Georgia, U.S.A.
 Joslen, H., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.D. Durham: "Linton," Claremont.
 Joyner, C. M., M.B., B.Ch. B., (Aberdeen) Surrey England
 Kennedy, R. A., M.B., Ch.B., Glas.: Brown's Town
 Kochhar, Soharr Lal., M.B., Ch.B., Punjab: Kingston.
 Lannaman, Leslie J., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Mandeville.
 Leslie, L. C., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Port Maria.
 Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasgow: Kingston.
 Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
 Lofthouse, W. O. R., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Balaclava
 * Logan, R. A., Kingston.
 Lord, C. J., M.B., Ch.B., Ireland, F.R.C.S., Eng.: Cross Roads.
 Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Montego Bay.
 * Lucas, S. L., Atlantic City, U.S.A.
 Lushington, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.: Cross Roads.
 Logan, D. C., M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.), Cross Roads
 McCrindle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow: Cross Roads.
 McCulloch, W. E., M.B., Ch. B., M.D., Aberd.: Kingston.
 Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Manchester: Scotland.
 Mais, G. A., M.R.C.S., England: Mandeville.
 McKenley, A. G., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Christians.
 Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 * McLean, I. W., Kingston.
 McKenzie, J. P., M.R.C.S., England, Cross Roads.
 McKenzie, J. F., L.M.S.S.A., Lond., M.B.B.S., Lond., Half-way Tree.
 Miller, J. H., B.M. & B.S., Edin.: Mandeville.
 Moffat, formerly Stewart, J. H., M.B., Ch. B., Glas.: Chester Road, Sunderland.
 Moody, L. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lond., M.D. & B.S., Lond.: Kingston.
 Moody, Lawrence Adrian, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Kingston.
 Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.B., B.S., Lond., M.D.: Lond.: Kingston.
 Morgan, J. H. S., B.M. & B.S., Aberd.: Kingston.
 Morton, J. E., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Kingston.
 Murray, E. E., M.B. & B.S., Lond.: Cross Road
 Myers, A. E. C., M.B., Ch. B., Aberd., Mandeville.
 Palmer, C. A., M.C.P. & S. and M.D., C.M., Ont.: St. Ann's Bay.
 Parris, Ivan E. R., L.M.S.: Nova Scotia, Kingston.
 Paterson, S. E., L.R.C.P.S., Edin., L.R.F.P.S., Glas.: England.
 * Phillips, A. A., Kingston.
 Preston, Dr. G. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Price, E. W., B. Chir., Camb., Kingston.
 Reid, F. T., L.M.S., N.S.: Southfield.
 Rerrie, J. P., L.S.A., Lond.: Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
 Riddell, C. E., M.B., Ch. B., Aberd.: Malvern.
 Ritchie, F. A., L.R.C.P.S., Edin.: L.R.F.P.S. Glasg.: Highgate.

- Rodgers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L.L.M.R.C.S., Ire.: Linstead.
 Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.: Race Course.
 * Robertson, G. H., Kingston.
 Robertson, O. D. F., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Kingston.
 Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Kingston.
 Scott, L. J., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Sharp, C. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, Kent.
 Shepherd, T. S., M.B., Ch.B., Edin.: Cross Roads.
 Shepherd, Eliz., B.M. & B.S. Edin.: Cross Roads.
 Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.S., Edin.: Sav-la-Mar.
 Shirley, I. O. B., L.M.S.S.A. Lond., London.
 Sinclair, F. A., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Little London.
 Smith, J. N., L.M.S., N. Scotia, P.M.B., Halfway Tree.
 Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Oracabessa.
 * Stamm, H., Highgate.
 Stewart, F. E. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Black River.
 Stephenson, Arthur Henry, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas.: Morant Bay.
 Swaby, E. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London: Kingston.
 Taylor-Pengelly, E., M.B., B.S., Dublin: England.
 * Taylor, K. P. A., Havana, Cuba.
 Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: Mandeville.
 Thomson, A. W., M.B.C.M., Aberd.: Chapelton.
 * Tomlinson, A. E. O., St. Ann's Bay.
 Valentine, Gilbert E., M.B., Ch.B., Aberd.: Kingston.
 Varm, Jai Lal, M.B., Ch.B., Punjab: Kingston.
 Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin.: Kingston.
 Vernon, Kathleen A., M.B. & B.S., Lond.: Montego Bay.
 Walcott, Morgan, Registered under the Local Medical Laws, 1872-1896, Calif., U.S.A.
 Walsh, Joseph P., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P. & S. Glas.: Kingston.
 Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.: 29, Beauchamp Road, Lond.: S.W., Eng.
 Watson, J. A., L.M.S., N.S.: Halfway Tree.
 Weston, D. K., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., F.R.C.S., Edin.: Cross Roads.
 White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.: 17 Holland Park Ave., Lond., W. 11, Eng.
 * Whitaker, Wm. B., 30 N. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.
 * Williams, R. O., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 Wilson, B. M., M.B., Ch.B., M.D. & D.P.H. Vic. University of Manchester, London.
 Woodman, William J., L.S.A., Lon., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.: Mandeville.
 Wright, G. A. P., L.A.H., Dub., Eng.
 Wright, A. A. L.R.C.P., & S. E., L.R.F.P. & S., Glasgow.
 Wynter, T. A. P. L.R.C.P., & S., Edin.: L.R.F.P., & S., Glasgow: Cross Roads.
 Yuen, William, M.B., B.S., Strait Settlements.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration B (shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the

British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate, evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma &c., together with a declaration according to Form B, as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of Schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B I residing at in the parish of
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the Authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace
Declared before me this day of 19 Justice of the Peace (Signed)

DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1927, (Law 36 of 1927) (which repeals Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica. Under Section 1, the General Register Office, Spanish Town is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Sections 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered.

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is and has been for not less than five years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island. Any person who at the framing of this Law was *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island and who has passed the examinations set by the Board of Examiners appointed under this Law.

Section 8, provides as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this island, and also any person not qualified to be registered under section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Board of Examiners appointed under this Law to be examined.

Section 9 provides for the establishment of the Board of Examiners and appointment of the members thereof.

Section 10 provides that the candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate in dentistry accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN DENTISTRY. *Appointed under Law 36 of 1927.*

Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*; Dr. Ludlow Moody, M.D., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., D.T.M. & H.; Dr. S. C. DePass, D.D.S.; Dr. F. G. Hollar, D.D.S. and Dr. F. L. Aris, D.D.S., B. M. Clarke, *Secretary*.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6 (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of 22nd March, 1928.

REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Aitcheson, E. S., Kingston; Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill; Aarons, I. H., Montego Bay; Aris, F. L., Kingston; Bragg, P. E., Woodford Park, Kingston P.O.; Cowan, H. J., Kingston; Clark, E. E., Kingston; Constantine, Eric A., Kingston; Correo, P. N., Kingston; Connell, A. G., Kingston; Cruchley, G. S., Kingston; Douglas, J. B., Frankfield; Duhaney, A. E., Kingston; Davis, T. B., Kingston; DaCosta, S. A., Kingston; DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston; Dillon, C. S., Sav-la-Mar; Duhaney, W. S., Kingston; Desnoes, L. A., 45 Duke St., Kingston; Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay; Duhaney, W. S., Kingston; Duquesnay, C. H. L., Highgate; Eames, F. M., Kingston; Evans, E. H., Kingston; Foster, A. F., Kingston; Fraser, D. W., Port Antonio; Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay; Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour; Gale, S. E., Montego Bay; Gibb, L. A., Port Antonio; Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville; Godfrey, W. D., Mandeville; Gregory, J. M., Kingston; Hunter, H. D., Kingston; Hall, A. G., Kingston; H. Chong Hen, Kingston; Hastings, B. A., Savanna-la-Mar; Haley-Samuels, H. C., Kingston; Hamilton, A. C., Brown's Town; Hanson, T. E., Cross Roads; Harty, Edgar A., Kingston; Henriques, L. T., Mandeville; Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads; Howell, F. A. C., Kingston; Howell, J. C., Kingston; Hunter, F. W., Kingston; Hibbert, W. N., Port Maria; James, F. DeL., Black River; James-Swan, C. A., Kingston; Johnson, S. O. G., 60 East Queen St., Kingston; Lyon, W. V., St. Ann's Bay; Lobbedberg, Ernest, Germany; Lumsden, D. M., Mandeville; Lumsden, G. F., Bellefield, Mandeville P.O.; Lumsden, G. F., Kingston; Lloyd, H. K., Kingston; Malcolm, D. N., Kingston; Machado, G. R., Kingston; Malabre, H. F., Kingston; McCarthy, J. B., Kingston; McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston; Machado, B., Halfway Tree; McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar; McFaggart, R. E., Grand Cayman; Melville, E. C., Kingston; Maitland, S. A., Kingston; Miller, L. A., Mandeville; Morrison, J. M., Kingston; Munro, J. N., Kingston; Nethersole, S. C., Kingston; Orr, L. J., Kingston; Penso, E. E., Kingston; Pink, Leo S., Kingston; Pummer, O. U., Halfway Tree; Pomareda, F. L., Kingston; Phillips, E. D., Port Antonio; Pottinger, S. H., Kingston; Raymond, M. T., Port Maria; Richardson, C. W., Kingston; Small, V. F. G., Kingston; Sherwood, R. R., Kingston; Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Stoddard, G. E., Kingston; Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston; Sturridge, Ernest, Half-way Tree; Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay; Whitney, C., Kingston; Wilson, J., D., Falmouth; Wright, A. L., 5 Marlborough Road Kingston.

Board of Examiners under Dental Practitioner Law, (Law 36 of 27):—

Director of Medical Service, (Chairman), Hon. Dr. Lawson Gifford; Dr. S. C. DePass, Dr. F. G. Hollar; and Dr. F. L. Aris.

MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.
- (3) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a midwife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for registration under (1) is one shilling (1/-); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920. Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6). Registration under (3) is free.

REGISTERED OPTICIANS.

Anderson, R. C., Port Antonio; Brandon, R. H., Kingston; Broadbent, Charles E.; Browne, W. B. Kingston; Collymore, H. W., Montego Bay; DaCosta, E. C., Kingston; Lopez, R. F., Kingston; Lumsden, A. J., Alligator Pond; Lumsden, G. F., Mandeville; Lowe, Sylvia, Montego Bay; Robinson, H. U., Kingston; Scotland, G. W., Kingston; Sheriff, W. H. L., Annotto Bay; Silvera, W. R., Kingston; Sinclair, E. M., Kingston; Smith, C. F., Kingston; Solomon, I. C., Kingston; Tomlinson, M. L., Montego Bay; Tomlinson, W. J., Port Maria; DaCosta, C. W., Kingston, Muschett, Alfred Roy; Half way Tree; Corinaldi, Miss E. E., Montego Bay; Myers, Nathan, Kingston.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established in 1872. Its powers and duties are detailed in the consolidating Law No. 49 of 1908 and amending Law, No. 33 of 1909.

It consists of five registered medical practitioners appointed for a term of three years by the Governor. It elects its President and Secretary.

The Council has power to:

- (a) Make rules for the regulation of its own business;
- (b) Consider the Diplomas, etc. of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this Island;
- (c) Require any person whom they consider has improperly obtained registration to re-register;
- (d) Direct the Registrar to remove from the Register the name of any practitioner who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour or who after due enquiry has been adjudged guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect;
- (e) Direct the Registrar to reinstate the name of any practitioner who has been struck off the Register;
- (f) Decide all questions respecting the right of any person to be registered, or the mode of registration, or the liability of any person to be struck off the Register and all questions respecting the alteration of the Register. An appeal, if made within three months to the Governor, is allowed from the decision of the Council.

The following persons are entitled to be registered:

1. Any person duly registered in the United Kingdom.
2. Any person holding Diplomas, etc., which would entitle him to be registered in the United Kingdom.
3. Any person who passes the local examination conducted by a Board appointed by the Governor.

Sections one and two of the above groups must produce to the Registrar their Diploma, etc., and a statutory declaration on Form B. made before a Justice of the Peace who must mark the Diploma, etc., at the time of the making of the Declaration. Form B. must be impressed with a twenty shilling stamp by way of registration fee.

Erasure from the Register of the United Kingdom renders the person liable to be removed from the Local Register, and no person whose name has been erased from the Register of the United Kingdom is entitled to be registered in Jamaica.

Persons referred to in section three above must apply to the Governor for the appointment of a Board of Examiners. They must produce certain Diplomas, etc., and must pay the examination fee of twelve guineas to the Secretary of the Council. A further fee of twenty shillings is paid to the Registrar on registration.

The examination consists of written papers in Surgery, Medicine and Midwifery, and these are followed by oral examination.

MEDICAL COUNCIL—Hon. L. Gifford, M.D., M.S. (Edin.) *President*; G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. L. M. Moody, M.D. (Lond.) M.R.C.P. (Eng.), J. R. R. McCrindle, M.B.C.M. (Liverpool), Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, *Secretary*, G. P. F. Allen, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. (Liverpool), 64 Duke Street, Kingston.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874, and now numbering over 35,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession."

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually. All registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission.

Applicants for membership are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 104.

The ordinary meetings are held on the third Thursday of October, November, December, January, February, March and April, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in October, the President delivers an inaugural address and assumes office.

The names of the Presidents since the foundation of the Branch are recorded in the 1925 issue of the Handbook.

OFFICE BEARERS, 1937-1938—*President*, Dr. A. G. Curphey, *President Elect*, Dr. F. A. Ritchie, *Secretary and Treasurer*, Dr. G. P. F. Allen.

BRANCH COUNCIL—Dr. F. W. W. Baillie, Dr. G. F. Baxter, Dr. C. S. Gideon, Dr. E. D. Gideon, Dr. G. I. Lecasne, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. I. Parris and the office bearers.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

THIS Society was formed in January, 1914, by Dr. Angus McDonald, then M.O.H. for Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

Meetings are held from time to time in the different parishes of the island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

Patron—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.

President—Hon. Major T. J. Hallinan, Supt. Med. Officer.

Vice-Presidents—Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G.; Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board.

Honorary Secretaries—Dr. E. E. Murray, M.O.H., St. Andrew; E. A. Glen-Campbell, C.S.O., Kingston; *Honorary Treasurer*, Dr. I. J. Cruchley, M.O.H. Kingston.

NUTRITION COMMITTEE.

THIS Standing Committee was appointed by the Governor in January, 1937 (1) to explore generally the potentialities of improved nutrition in relation to public health, economic and agricultural problems in Jamaica, making recommendations to Government from time to time as to the steps which it is considered should be taken for the improvement of the present position; (2) in the first instance to carry out experiments and investigations under the following heads and to make recommendations to Government where necessary:—(a) the present knowledge of human nutrition in Jamaica (b) further studies and researches which appear desirable (c) practical measures which have been taken in the past to apply scientific knowledge to the improvement of nutrition (d) further such measures which it appears desirable to take in the future, and (e) consequences which improvements in nutrition might have upon the economy of the Colony.

The Committee consists of: Dr. J. M. Hall, M.B.E. Assistant Director of Medical Services, *Chairman*; Dr. J. N. McIntosh, Dr. H. M. Johnston, Mr. J. W. Howe, Mr. J. J. Mills, Dr. E. W. Flahiff, Rev. J. F. Shea, Mr. J. W. Gaynor, Mr. F. Ogle, Miss Edith Clarke, Dr. Dahlia Whitbourne, Mr. B. M. Clark is Secretary of the Committee.

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

In 1926, this Association took the place of the Child Saving League. In 1929 it was incorporated under the Companies Act, and its legal designation now is "Child Welfare Association, Ltd." The Association is supported by voluntary contributions, and grants from the Central Government and from the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston and St. Andrew. At the beginning of 1938, the Government voted an extra grant to the Association for use in establishment of country branches of societies. It maintains one whole time lady Doctor Nurse Superintendent, two under-nurses, and operates a Day-time Nursery, Prenatal, Dental and Sick Clinics, as well as a Well Clinic where mothers may go for advice and instruction in the art of Mothercraft. Other activities include visits from voluntary workers to the homes of newborn infants, and to the Maxfield Park Children's Home, as well as the provision of an Affiliation Officer whose duty it is to assist mother to collect maintenance fees from the fathers of their children.

The Headquarters of the Association is situated at the West Race Course, Kingston, on land given by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. The building (known as the Children's Outpatient Hospital and Creche) was erected in 1930.

Patron—Her Majesty Queen Mary, *Local Patron*—His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G.

President—Lady Richards; *Chairman*—Mrs. Michael deCordova; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. Carley; *Hon. Treasurer*—Miss Elsie Myers.

JAMAICA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The Jamaica Anti-Tuberculosis League was proposed at the annual meeting of the Medical Officers of Health Association held at Port Antonio on the 7th July, 1927, on a motion of Mr. E. A. Glen Campbell.

The aims and objects of the League are:—

- (a) To conduct educational and propaganda work showing the cause and prevention of tuberculosis.
- (b) To co-operate with other agencies in the Island having as their object the control of tuberculosis.
- (c) To supply nurses and nourishment to deserving cases.
- (d) To segregate and care for the children of poor parents afflicted with tuberculosis.
- (e) To establish Branches throughout the Island.

The inaugural meeting took place at Edmondson Hall in Kingston, on the 28th February, 1928, with Lady Stubbs the President in the chair. Associated with her was the Duchess of Athol. The principal speaker on the occasion was Dr. Eugene Opie of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis in Pennsylvania, who was in Jamaica under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation to investigate the incidence and spread of tuberculosis throughout the Island. In closing his address that afternoon he said, "the outstanding defect in most campaigns against tuberculosis, is proceeding without adequate knowledge of the nature and frequency of the disease in a country. Without this information it is impossible to determine the method of control best adapted to local conditions. The Anti-Tuberculosis League can render invaluable aid in the Survey, and when control measures have been decided upon, the League's work will be of far reaching significance, for the control of Tuberculosis is an undertaking with high humanitarian purpose."

During the seven years since its formation the League has focussed the attention of the whole Colony on the problems presented by tuberculosis, and has furthered in every way the cure of this disease and the prevention of its spread.

Patrons—His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Lady Slater; His Excellency Sir Reginald Stubbs, G.C.M.G.; Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.; Lady Denham; *President*—Lady Richards; *Vice-President*—E. A. Glen Campbell; *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Leonard J. Stone, Merivale, Constant Spring, P.O.; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. Martin Cooper, 4 Central Avenue, Camperdown, Halfway Tree; *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—Miss Edna Lamont, 24 Church Street, Kingston.

There are Branches established in every parish of the Island.

St. Catherine—Founded July, 1930, President, —; Hon. Secretary Miss Hilda Leach. St. James—Founded August 1931, President, Mrs. E. Hart; Secretary, Mr. Ozi vi. St. Mary—Founded 1931, President, Hon. A. C. Westmorland; Secretary, C. A. Touzalin, Esq. Trelawny—Founded 1931, President, A. W. Gordon; Secretary, A. W. Maxwell. St. Elizabeth—Founded October, 1931, President, —

Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Johnson. Westmoreland—Founded May, 1933, President, Hon. H. Clark, Secretary, Mrs. H. Clark. Portland—Founded June, 1933, President, K. V. Abendana; Secretary, Dr. L. M. Watson. Manchester—Founded August, 1933, President, Hon. T. Anderson; Secretary, T. Southby, Esq. St. Thomas—Founded July, 1934, President, Lt. Col. Hon. L. G. Harrison; Secretary, Dr. F. C. Wright. Hanover—Founded August, 1934, President, Miss C. Brown; Secretary, Dr. F. H. N. Cruchley. St. Ann—May, 1935, President, Dr. H. Joslen; Secretary, Mrs. Lyon. Clarendon—Founded June, 1935, President, _____ Secretary, Mrs. Pawsey. County of Cornwall—Founded August, 1934, Chairman, Mrs. C. D. Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Stephenson.

The Island Jubilee Memorial is to take the form of a Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Patients and a sub-Committee was formed in May, 1935 to organise the collection of £40,000 for the building and equipment of the Sanatorium with the following Officers:—

Chairman—Lady Denham, *Vice-Chairman*—Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., *Hon. Secretary*, Miss E. Clarke, *Hon. Treasurers*, Hon. A. W. Hodges, V. E. Manton and a representative committee.

NEW CITY DISPENSARY, 14-16 DUKE STREET.

This Institution was founded in 1876, at the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues, is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes, and others, at a nominal subscription, which is based on an income qualification.

Medical Officers.—At first, there was only one medical officer, but from the 1st July, 1936 (the 60th birthday of the Institution), a Panel System was brought into effect, by which members have a choice of doctor from a Panel of 4 medical officers. (see next page).

Subscription.—Under the new Scheme, the subscription is as follows:—

Unmarried persons with annual incomes not exceeding £250 per annum and married persons not more than £400 per annum between them, pay 3d. per week each, while married persons whose incomes are between £400 and £500 pay 4d. per week.

Children pay at the same rate as their parents. There is an entrance fee of 1/-, but children under 10 years are exempt from this.

Benefits.—(a) Members are entitled to ordinary medical attention and medicine at the doctors' surgeries, or at their homes in case of need. If they reside within specified Kingston boundaries, these visits are paid free, but if the doctor has to go outside of these boundaries, a fee of 6d. per mile both ways is charged.

Injections and operations are outside of the scope of the Institution.

(b) Married women (who with their husbands and children have been registered for one year, and are not in arrears) are given a grant-in-aid of one guinea (payable direct to the nurse) on the arrival of each child, if a certified nurse is employed. The doctor will also attend at the birth, free of charge to the member, if the nurse thinks this is necessary. Otherwise, the member must arrange with and pay him.

There is an arrangement with various charitable bodies (e.g., the Salvation Army, by which each pays for 2 adult members with the right to change the persons benefitting at their discretion.

The D'Espinose Bequest of £2,000 yields an income which enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free members nominated as below:

By the Anglican Bishop	..	37
By the Roman Catholic Bishop	..	26
Nominations conceded by the Roman Catholic Bishop:		
(i) Presbyterians	..	4
(ii) Baptists	..	4
(iii) Wesleyans	..	4
		<hr/>
		75

Membership.—On the 30th June 1936 (the end of the last financial year under the old arrangement) there were on the books—361 adults and 27 children (who then paid half price).

On the 30th June, 1937 (the end of the first financial year under the Panel System), there were 840 adults and children. On the 30th June, 1938, there were 806 adults and children.

Board of Directors and Officers.—President, Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O.; Vice-President, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, A.T.S.; Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Miller; Directors: Revs. J. Hunt, E. Armon Jones, Father J. F. Shea, S.J.; Barrister J. L. King, Messrs. A. K. Williams, O. K. Henriques, Cecil B. Facey, Mesdames H. G. DeLisser and K. Cameron, and Canon R. L. Reid. Secretary, Mrs. W. A. Hartly.

Trustees:—Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O., Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd and Barrister J. L. King.

Medical Officers:—Dr. W. A. S. Browne, Dr. G. P. F. Allen, Doctors Gideon and Gideon and Dr. G. H. Robertson.

Solicitor:—H. H. Dunn.

NUTTALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE Nuttall Memorial Hospital, erected in memory of the late Archbishop Nuttall situated off Caledonia Avenue, was opened in 1923. It superseded the Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home. The Hospital, which is built of reinforced concrete, is a one story building with a 10ft. verandah on all four sides.

There are 20 private rooms, and two wards with three beds in each ward, accommodating in all 26 patients. There are two thoroughly equipped surgical theatres.

The staff consists of a Matron, two English trained Sisters, and 18 Nurses and Probationers. *Matron*—Miss B. Newill, R.N.C.M.B.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

St. Joseph's Sanitarium, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, was opened in 1916 for the reception of surgical, medical, gynaecological, obstetrical, and eye cases.

The building is constructed along the principles governing earthquake proof structures. Ideally located it catches the sea breeze in the day time and the cool freshness from the hills at night.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for both surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sisters in charge are fully trained and competent nurses.

They have lately installed an up-to-date X-Ray Plant, and a Vattenburg Colonic Irrigating unit.

Visiting hours from 10 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 in the afternoon.

MANCHESTER MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME, INC.

THIS Hospital was founded at Mandeville in 1926, and incorporated by Law 38 of 1936. It is primarily for the purpose of affording assistance and treatment in maternity cases, but can also receive other patients of either sex, requiring admission. Maternity cases, where necessary, are treated free of charge.

All the funds for the erection and equipment of this hospital were voluntarily subscribed, and the land was given by the Parochial Board of the parish. The cost of maintenance is entirely met by voluntary subscriptions and patients' fees.

President—*Vice-President*—Mrs. R. Howlett.

Board of Governors—Hon. Thomas Anderson, Custos, Dr. George Hargreaves, Dr. A. E. C. Myers, E. H. Francis, L. P. Kerr, H. E. Lewis, J. M. McGregor, G. Sewell, A. J. Anderson, Dr. C. E. Pengelly, L. P. Purton.

Hon. Treasurer—C. C. Lewis, *Hon. Secretary to Board of Governors*—A. J. Bailey, *Solicitor*, Mandeville.

JAMAICA PHARMACIST ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1928. Some of its objects are to encourage a spirit of good will, sympathy and co-operation among members of the profession; to uplift and maintain the standard of the profession; to assist the Government in suppressing the illicit trading of Drugs and Poisons; to protect the general public against the fraud of quacks and the deception and exploitation of unqualified dealers in Drugs and Poisons; to make the profession an honourable and respected one.

OFFICERS: *President*—Dr. H. U. Robinson, *First Vice-President*—Mr. E. C. Cassells, *Second Vice-President*—Mr. I. Campbell, *Secretary*—Mr. E. E. Walters, *Assistant Secretary*—Mr. L. E. A. Francis, *Treasurer*—Mr. E. H. Hewitt.

Other members of the Executive Committee are:—

Mr. H. Whyllie, Mr. A. C. McKay, Mr. N. A. Banks, Miss G. Willacy, Miss E. M. McCalla.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION.

THE Jamaica Nurses' Union and District Nurses' Fund was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop Nuttall, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

COMMITTEE—*President*: Lady Denham; *Vice-President*: Lady D'Costa; Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Hallinan, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Van-Cuylenburg, Mrs. Karl Nunes, Mrs. Plant, Mrs. Easter, Mrs. Seton, Mrs. Harris, *Hon. Secretaries*: Mrs. Bourne and Miss Marvin. *Hon. Treasurer*: Mrs. Moseley.

MILK RIVER BATH, MILK RIVER P.O.

THE mineral water of the Milk River Baths is one of the most remarkable of its kind in the world. The Baths are situated at the foot of the Round Hill in Vere, Clarendon, which is of limestone formation, and are about 50 yards from the edge of the Milk River and about two miles from the sea. The water, which is extremely saline issues from crevices in the rock direct into the baths through which it flows at a rate of 240 gallons per minute, or 345,600 gallons per day. The temperature of the water maintains a uniform 91/92 degs. Fah. throughout the year. Besides being rich in mineral salts it possesses a high radio-activity which renders it of the utmost therapeutic value, which is not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, kidney and liver troubles are the complaints for which this water is specially recommended.

The Chemical analysis, made in 1923 by Mr. Barnett, is as follows:—

Radicals.	Parts per 100,000.			
Calcium Ca.	60.03
Magnesium Mg.	69.49
Sodium Na.	784.77
Sulphate S. O4.	189.30
Bicarbonate Hc O3	10.06
Silica Sc. O2	1.20
Chloride Ce.	1375.00
Total	2489.85

Besides traces of Potassium, Lithium, Iodine and Bromine. Radio-activity equal to 160.2 x 10⁻¹⁰ curies per litre, or 43.25 Mache units. The following is the comparison of the relative Radio Activity of the Milk River Bath with other well known Spas of world wide reputation as given by Mr. Barnett, (Deputy Island Chemist).

9 Times as active as Bath, England.

50 Times as active as Vichy, France.

3 Times as active as Karlsbad, Austria.

54 Times as active as Baden Switzerland.

Hypothetical combinations.	Parts per 100,000.
Silica Si O ₂	1.20
Calcium bicarbonate	13.36
Calcium sulphate	192.88
Magnesium sulphate	66.61
Magnesium chloride	219.74
Sodium chloride	1996.06
Total	2489.85

There is a Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made: weekly rate for boarding for one person, £4 4s. 0d., and for two persons, £8 including baths. For each bath taken by a non-resident visitor, 1/-. Bath disconnected from main building, 6d., Boarding 14/- per day. The following improvements have recently been carried out at the Baths:— (1) The construction of a separate fresh water bath room and toilets for ladies. (2) All beds supplied with comfortable new mattresses. (3) An up-to-date Electric Lighting Plant for lighting the building. (4) Electric Bells installed in all bedrooms. (5) A new bathroom disconnected from the main building. The accommodation now is 13 double bedrooms of which 3 have twin beds, and 3 single bed rooms.

The river from the Bath to the sea is two miles; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. Pleasure boats are available for the use of visitors and the charges are as follows:—

Motor Launch—4s. per hour for three persons, and for each additional person 1s extra.

Row Boat—2s. per hour for one person, 1s. extra for each additional person.

There is fine tarpon fishing. The buildings of the Bath have been renovated, and the main building has been thoroughly overhauled and modernised, and an annex has been added to same. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 14 miles, and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person 12/-, for 2, 15/.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—The Custos of the parish (*Ex-officio Chairman*), the Superintending Medical Officer, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Member for the parish. *Three Members nominated by the Parochial Board*—W. F. March, I. B. Fox, A. M. Pawsey. *Secretary*—E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P. O., *Matron*—Miss I. K. Wilson, Milk River P.O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THESE waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed as early as 1703, and were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749, the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the upkeep of the garden, the Corporation has taken it over.

The thermal springs at Bath issue from rocks of an igneous character above the level of the Sulphur River in a gorge about one and a half miles from the town of Bath. The waters are conducted through covered channels into a storage tank, known as the 'Kettle' where it has a temperature of 122 degs. Fah. The water is drawn off through pipes as required for use in the baths where the temperature is reduced to a suitable degree by water which is obtained from a cold mineral spring. The waters are of special value in rheumatic and kindred ailments and especially for the treatment of skin diseases.

The Chemical analysis taken by Mr. W. L. Barnett, B.Sc., Deputy Island Chemist in 1923, is as follows:—

			Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
			Hot Tank.	Cold Spring.
Calcium	..	..	2.60	5.02
Magnesium	..	..	0.15	0.98
Sodium	..	..	14.80	10.45
Sulphate	..	..	11.10	3.41
Bicarbonate	..	..	1.68	10.98
Carbonate	..	..	0.60	Nil
Silica	..	..	3.70	4.90
Chloride	..	..	18.00	19.00
			52.63	54.74

Radio-activity in curies per litre 4.9×10^{-10} 0.09×10^{-10}

There are two bedrooms on the ground floor for invalids who find it difficult to get up and down stairs; sewerage is installed. There is also an annex with two bedrooms and a verandah. Private baths and sanitary arrangements attached to each room. The charge for these rooms is board and lodging for each person in Main Building 14s. per day or £4 4s. 0d. per week, baths inclusive. Board and lodging in Annex for each person. 18s. per day or £5 6s. 0d. per week baths inclusive.

A reduction of 25% is allowed on baths and lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. Further information can be had from the Matron.

DIRECTORS—Hon. Col. L. G. Harrison, *Custos, Chairman*; R. L. Hollinsed, A. H. Robertson, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, M.L.C., C. E. Randall, E. A. James, R. A. Burke.

Manager—Matron—Mrs. L. R. Lea: Clerk—Mr. E. L. S. Stewart; Bath Attendant—H. E. Thompson; Address—Bath P.O.

ROCKFORT BATH, KINGSTON.

The bath is fed by a cold spring. The water is slightly saline and it possesses a Radio-activity of about twice that of the waters of Bath in St. Thomas. The Chemical analysis is as follows:—

			Parts per 100,000
Calcium	..	..	19.80
Magnesium	..	..	13.20
Sodium	..	..	85.02
Bicarbonate	..	..	24.40
Sulphate	..	..	31.43
Chloride	..	..	168.00
Silica	..	..	4.40
Total	..	..	346.25

BLACK RIVER MINERAL SPRING.

The Bath house is of very moderate dimensions, but the bath is becoming increasingly popular. The following is an analysis* of the waters:—

Parts per 100,000.			Hypothetical combinations	
Calcium	..	12.40	Silica	.. 1.60
Magnesium	..	8.04	Calcium Bicarbonate	50.22
Sodium	..	52.35	Magnesium Sulphate	17.90
Potassium	..	29.44	Potassium chloride	56.23
Bicarbonate	..	37.82	Magnesium chloride	16.86
Silica	..	1.60	Sodium Chloride	133.16
Chloride	..	120.00		
Sulphate	..	14.32		
Total	..	275.97	Total	275.97

Radio Activity:— 13.6×10^{-10} , 10 curies per litre.

*By Mr. W. Leigh Barnett, M.A., B.Sc., etc., from samples supplied to him.

PART XIV.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION.

CABLE AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.

CABLE and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd. is associated with Cable and Wireless, Ltd., Head Office, Electra House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 2.

Office in Jamaica—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston; *Manager*.—A. G. Blackwell.

High speed duplex automatic apparatus is used throughout the system, thus messages are put into London from Jamaica with one transmission via Halifax, N.S., and the Imperial Atlantic Cables. Messages for Canada and U.S.A. are handed over at Halifax to the Canadian Pacific Railways Telegraph system.

In conjunction with the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Havana, Cuba, messages are sent to New York City with one transmission, which also ensures a very rapid service to meet parts of the world via the extensive Western Union Telegraph Co's. system.

Senders of Cablegrams therefore, have the choice of two rapid and reliable routes and for their guidance the following routing is suggested:—

All British Empire countries, Europe and beyond	} via "Imperial"
Porto Rico, St. Thomas and St. Croix ..	
Other West Indian Islands	
South America (except Colombia and Ecuador)	
U.S.A. Central America, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico	"Havana"

Cables and Wireless Ltd., have under their control all the British cables and Wireless systems throughout the world which provides a very far flung comprehensive net work of all British Communications, which is providing a remarkable Service for the cabling public.

For Telegrams to British Empire Countries, Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, when routed "Via Imperial" a cheap flat rate applies with one or two exceptions (as shown below):—

Full Rate per word from Jamaica by all routes to—

	Full Rate.		Code.		Deferred.		Letter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
British Empire, Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates	1	3	0	10	0	7½	10	5
Exceptions—								
British Honduras	1	0½	0	7½	0	6½	8	8½
Cayman Island and Turks Islands	1	0	0	7½	0	6	8	4

Telegrams to the above British Empire Countries routed by foreign Visa will be charged at higher rates.

CABLE COMMUNICATIONS, *contd.*

	s.	d.		s.	d.
United States:—			Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas,		
New York City, New Orleans and			“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-	2	5
Key West	1	6	“ Prince ..		
Connecticut, Delaware, District of			“ Other Places ..	2	7½
Columbia, Maryland, Massa-			San Domingo:—		
chusetts, New Hampshire, New			San Domingo City and Puerto		
Jersey, New York State (other			Plata ..	2	5
than New York City) Pennsyl-			La Romano ..		9
vania, Rhode Island and Vermont	1	8	Other Offices ..	2	6½
Maine	1	9	Europe and beyond:—		
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana,			Austria (German) ..	3	0
Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi,			Azores ..	2	10
North Carolina, Ohio, South			Belgium ..	2	8½
Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, W.			Denmark ..	2	10
Virginia, and Wisconsin	1	10	France ..	2	8½
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida			Germany ..	2	9½
(except Key West), Iowa, Kansas,			Greece ..	3	2½
Louisiana, (except New Orleans)			Holland ..	2	9½
Minnesota, Missouri, Montana,			Italy ..	2	10½
Nebraska, New Mexico, North			Japan ..	4	9
Dakota, Texas, Wyoming	1	11½	Madeira ..	3	8
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada,			Norway ..	2	9
Oregon, Utah and Washington			Portugal ..	3	0
State ..	2	1	Spain ..	3	0
West Indies:—			Sweden ..	2	9½
Cuba ..	1	2	Switzerland ..	2	10½
			Syria ..	3	8

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

Code Cablegrams.

As the result of the recent International Telegraph Conference at Madrid, the following rules relating to Code Messages came into force from 1st January, 1934.

The Ten Letter Code system will be abolished and only code words *not exceeding Five Letters* will be allowed without restriction as to formation of words, but accented letter *E* must not be used.

The charge for Code will be 60% of Full Rate with a minimum charge for five words at Code Rate.

Words in address and signature of Code Messages will be counted at the rate of fifteen letters to a word.

In case of messages containing both Code and passages in Plain Language, the Plain Language words in the text will be counted at the rate of five letters per word.

Figures and groups of figures will be admitted in Code Messages on condition that their number does not exceed one half of the total number of chargeable words in the text and signature. They will be counted at the rate of five figures per word. If the groups of figures are in excess of one half the total number of chargeable words in the text and signature the message will be considered as *Cypher*, and chargeable at Full Rate.

Code Messages will bear in the preamble the free Service indicator “CDE” which will be inserted by the Counter Clerk and transmitted to destination.

Bank and similar telegrams expressed in plain language and containing a check word or check number placed at the beginning of the text will not be considered as Code Telegrams. Length of check word or check number in such telegrams must not exceed five letters or figures.

DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half-rate are accepted with very few exceptions for all parts of the world and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

The sender must write before the address the indicator "L.C." which is charged for as one word:—

Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted. Only plain language may be used. Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address.

NIGHT-LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Night-Letter Telegrams at one-third rate, with a minimum of 25 words, are accepted for Great Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., Canada and most of the principal countries of the world.

Those messages must be entirely in plain language and must bear the paid prefix "N.L.T." which must appear as the first word in the address. They are delivered first thing in the morning following the day of filing.

WIRELESS.

Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., operates extensive Wireless Services from Kingston to ships at sea and to points such as British Honduras and Bahamas, where no cable facilities exist. The Transmitting Station is located at Stony Hill and the Receiving Station at Halfway Tree, both stations being linked by land cable together and to the Company's Office in Kingston. This arrangement permits simultaneous sending and receiving for different services, eliminating delays.

Radio Telephone facilities are also provided at the Company's Wireless Stations for the long distance telephone service operated by the Jamaica Telephone Company; particulars of which may be had on application to the latter.

The rate to ships at sea is 10d. per word.

Ships fitted with 'Shortwave' facilities can be communicated with up to distances of 1,500 miles.

THERE are 300 Post Offices in the Island. Of these 57 are Telegraph, and 126 are Telephone Offices. All Telegraph and Telephone Offices are in communication with each other, and also with the Railway Telegraph system, which comprises 45 Telegraph Offices.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage, local and oversea.

*LOCAL:—Letters—*1d. for each oz. or fractional part of an oz.

Post Cards—Single, ½d. Reply paid 1d.

Printed and commercial papers—½d. for each 2 oz.

Local (and British) newspapers and local magazines—½d. for each copy irrespective of weight.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, unless it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

Small Packets. A "Small Packet" embraces all mailable matter, merchandise, etc., not classified above as letters, postcards, newspapers, or printed or commercial papers, when sent in unsealed packages weighting up to and including 8 ozs. The same matter when sent in parcels exceeding 8 oz. in weight is embraced in Parcel-post mail.

Parcel-Post Parcels embrace all mailable matter, merchandise, etc. not classified above as letters or postcards, when sent in unsealed packages exceeding 8 oz. in weight.

Limit of weight—11 lbs. and of size, 000 cubic inches or 3 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

*Registration fee—*2d. (See *Registration*, (Inland).)

*Advice of Delivery fee—*2d.

*OVERSEA:—Letters—*1½d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. for the British Empire; and 2½d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz. for all other countries in the Postal Union.

His Majesty's Forces abroad and on land, the rate for letters is the ordinary rate for the country of destination.

His Majesty's Ships outside home waters, the rate for letters 1½d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz. Letters should be addressed:—H.M.S. (name of ship), c.o. G.P.O., London, E.C. 1; if addressed direct to a foreign port, instead of c.o. G.P.O. London, the rate will be the ordinary rate for the country of destination.

Post-Cards—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers—½d. per 2 oz.

*Commercial Papers—*2½d. for first 10 oz. and ½d. per 2 ozs. thereafter.

*Samples—*1d. for first 4 ozs. and ½d. per 2 ozs. thereafter.

"Small Packets"—5d. for first 8 oz. and 1d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Registration Fee—2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery Fee—2d. (for registered articles only).

Insurance Fee (Letters only)—5d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Weight.

Letters, 4 lbs. 6 oz. to all destinations. Small Packets, 2 lbs. Other Articles, Imperial, 1 lb. 2 oz. for samples; 4 lbs. 6 oz. for printed and commercial papers. Imperial, 5 lbs. for both classes.

Exceptionally, a printed volume for any destination abroad may weight as much as 6½ lbs.

Parcel-Post Parcels: 11 lbs. or 22 lbs. as noted in columns 10 and 11 of Post Office Guide, pp. 60-70. Exceptionally, the limit for *Canada and India* is 20 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters, Printed Papers and Commercial Papers: To Foreign Countries in the Postal Union—3 feet in length, breadth and depth combined, but greatest dimension may not exceed 2 feet.

To British Empire: 2 feet in length by 18 inches in width or depth. To all destinations if in roll form: 3 feet 3 inches in length and twice diameter, but greatest dimension may not exceed 2 feet 8 inches.

Post Cards: 5¼ by 4¼ in. (15 by 10.5 centimetres). Small Packets: Same as letters but no exception for British Empire. Samples: To Foreign Countries—Same as letters. To British Empire: 2 feet in length by 1 foot width or depth. Parcel Post Parcels: Parcels may not exceed 3½ feet for length, breadth or depth, and 6 feet for length and girth combined.

"Blind Literature"—Packets containing papers impressed for the use of the blind sent to any place abroad are accepted up to a maximum weight of 6 lbs. 9 ozs. The prepaid rate of postage on such packets is:—

Up to 2 lbs. 3 oz. = ½d.; up to 4 lbs. 6 oz. = 1d.; up to 6 lbs. 9 oz. = 1½d.

In all other respects the regulations as regards printed papers apply.

REGISTRATION (Inland.)*

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money or jewellery, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter rate of postage*. Any packet found to contain money or jewellery† but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.

Limit of compensation £2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees include the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive Official correspondence through the inland post free of charge:

Asst. Director of Medical Services (Health)	Chairman, Banana Industry Aid Board,
Attorney General	Hon. G. C. Wainwright
Auditor General	Chairman, Central Housing and Advisory Board
Bureau of Health Education	
Centl. Brd. of Health, Chairman and Sec.	

*Conditions governing registration of inland correspondence differ from those governing overseas correspondence.

†For definition of *money* and *Jewellery* see P.O. Guide.

A.

Chairman, Rum Control Board
 Chairman, Unemployment Commission
 Chief Com. Contg. Disease of Animals Law
 Chief Inspector of Agricultural Produce
 Chief Justice
 Clerk of Legislative Council
 Collector General
 Collectors of Customs
 Collectors of Taxes and Assistants
 Colonial Secretary and Assistant
 Crown Solicitor
 Custodes of Parishes
 Director of Education
 Director of Medical Services
 Director of Public Works
 Director of Railway
 Director of Tuberculosis Commission
 Director of Yaws Commission
 Dir. of Agriculture and Island Chemist (1)
 Executive Engineers and Inspectors, P.W.D.
 Government Electrical Inspector
 Government Bacteriologist
 Government Meteorologist
 Government Savings Bank, Manager of
 Governor, His Excellency the
 Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.
 Inspector of Income Tax
 Inspector General of Police
 Inspectors of Police
 Inspectors and Asst. Inspectors of Schools.
 Judge of the Kingston Court

Keeper of the Records (*Not* Deputy
 Keeper: See List B.)
 Mayor of Kingston
 Medical Officers
 Medical Officers (*Health*)
 Medical Officers, Venereal Disease Clinics,
 Kingston, Montego Bay & Port Antonio
 Medical Officer, Malaria Commission.
 Officer Commanding Troops
 Postmaster for Jamaica
 Puisne Judges
 Quarantine Board, Chairman and Secretary.
 Registrar General
 Resident Magistrates
 Registrar of Business Names
 Resident Naval Officer
 Secretary of Assessment Committee,
 Income Tax
 Secretary of Central Board of Health
 Secretary of Agricultural Loan Societies
 Board
 Secretary, Quarantine Board
 Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital,
 Kingston
 Staff Officer of the Local Forces
 Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp
 Commissioner
 Superintendent of the Mental Hospital
 Superintendents of Public Works
 Surveyor General
 Traffic Authority, Chairman, and Secretary
 Treasurer

B.

The following may send **but not receive** official correspondence free of charge:—

Administrator General
 Advisory Board, Rio Cobre Irrigation (let-
 ters must bear signature of Engineer,
 Mr. A. M. Hall)
 Agricultural Superintendent
 Anti-Tuberculosis League, Secretary
 Anti-Tuberculosis League, branches of in
 country parishes
 Canadian Trade Commissioner
 Chairman Sugar Control Board
 Clerks of Courts
 Clerk, Victoria Jubilee Hospital
 Comptroller of Jamaica Civil Service
 Widows' and Orphans' Pensions
 Deputy Keeper of Records
 Deputy Manager, Manning's Home
 Director of Prisons

Director of Public Health Bureau
 Elected Members, Legislative Council *
 Harbour Master
 Headmaster Cornwall College, Montego Bay
 Headmaster, High School for Girls,
 Montego Bay
 Headmaster Kingston Technical and Con-
 tinuation School
 H. M.'s Trade Commissioner
 Inmates of the Lepers' Home
 Inspector Hookworm Campaign
 Manager, Carron Hall Practical Training
 Centre
 Matron Rio Cobre Home
 Mico Training College, Principal and Secty.
 Nominated Members, Legislative Council*

(1) Letters for the technical Officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz., Agricultural Superintendent, Botanist, Deputy Island Chemist, Plant Pathologist, Entomologist Senior Veterinary Officer, Headmaster Farm School, Superintendent Experimental Station an, Inspector of Plant Diseases, Superintendent of Agriculture addressed "**care of the Director of Agriculture,**" are delivered free.

* Elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to public business which they may write in their official capacity as members of the Council and sending them through the post free of charge, their *signatures* and official designation to be placed on the envelope.

B

Officer in charge of Low Temperature and
 Marketing Experimental Station
 Officer Commanding Jam. Militia Artillery
 Passport and Permit Officer
 Principal of Mico Training College
 Principal of Shortwood Training College
 Registrar of the Supreme Court
 Registrar of Titles
 Secretary of Board of Directors, Shortwood
 Training College
 Secretary of Board of Education
 Secretary of Board of Supervision
 Secretary of Cambridge Local Examinations
 Secretary of Central Supplementary Allow-
 ances Committee
 Secretary of Institute of Jamaica *
 Secretary of Jamaica Agricultural Society†
 Secretary of Kingston Athenæum*
 Secretary of Marine Board

Secretary of Mico Training College
 Secretary of Public Tenders Committee
 Secretary of Schools Commission
 Secretary of Sugar Industry Aid Board
 Secretary Tourist Trade Development Bd.
 Secretary of Vere Irrigation
 Superintendent of General Penitentiary
 Superintendent of Govt. Printing Office
 Supt. Holmwood Practical Training Centre
 Superintendent of Industrial School
 Superintendent of Machinery, P.W. Dept.
 Superintendent of Public Gardens
 Supt. of St Catherine District Prison
 Superintendent of Stores, P.W. Department
 Superintending Insp., Hookworm Campaign
 Territorial Commander of Salvation Army
 (for School for the Blind.)
 Tobacco Specialist

Letters addressed to places abroad cannot be franked but should be prepaid.

Rules regarding Franking of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways—(a) By the impression of an approved official frank stamp; (b) by the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the Head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege and any departure from the rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

5. The franking of envelopes, etc., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes contain at the time of franking the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

N.B.—All registered letters, posted by the public and not franked as above described, addressed to the officials named above in both lists A and B, must be prepaid with the registration fee of two pence, with the exception of registered letters addressed to the Manager of the Government Savings Bank and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes which are wholly postage free.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are sold:—

½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. 2½d., 3d. 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s.

Books containing eighteen 1d stamps and twelve ½d. stamps are issued, price 2s.

* Franked labels are sent out with each packet of books to enable them to be returned through the post free of charge.

† The Secretary of the Agricultural Society may issue franked envelopes or coverings addressed to himself.

Inland post cards are sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, Reply-paid at 1d.; *International Post Cards* at 1d. Reply-paid, 2d.

Registered letter envelopes (linen-lined) bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d., are of two sizes and are sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 8s. 6d., 10s. and £1 are sold at all Post Offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed Stamps, title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all Post Offices.

Quinine is also sold at all Post Offices in $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. packages.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamps in circulation (to December 31, 1937):—

Denomination.	Description.	Colour.	Date of issue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Head of King George VI.	green	Oct. 10 1938
1d.	Ditto	carmine	Do.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Ditto	chocolate	Do.
2d.	Columbus Coye and head of Sovereign	grey and green	Dec. 10, 1938
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Head of King George VI.	green and blue	Do.
3d.	Banana Plantation	blue and green	Do.
4d.	Citrus Grove	brown and green	Do.
6d.	Priestman's River and head of Sovereign	grey, purple and black	Do.
9d.	Kingston Harbour (aerial view)	lake	Do.
1s.	Sugar Industry	green and brown	Do.
2s.	Bamboo Walk	blue and brown	Do.
5s.	Symbolic design ("Wood and Water") and head of Sovereign	blue and orange	Do.
10s.	Head of King George VI.	green	Do.

All stamps are printed on paper water-marked C.A. in script. Cost of a full set £1 0s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

All postage stamps of the colony are printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C.A.) water-mark paper.

Value of full set, £1 0s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Stamp Vendors.

E. D. Evans, 15 Devon Avenue, Cross Roads, C. G. Evans; West Queen Street; Jamaica Times Store, 8-10 King Street, Kingston; M. Lindo, 8 Liverpool Street; Mrs. M. R. Marshall, S.W. Corner Duke Street and Water Lane; Mrs. E. E. Matthews, 19 South Road, Half-way Tree; R. A. March, 29a West Parade; R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads; Chin Pow, 179 Orange Street, Kingston; O. M. Steele, North Street and Luke Lane, J. A. Stewart, 21 Windward Road, Kingston; Miss M. S. Williams, 1 Kent Lane, Kingston; J. E. Wilson, 123 Manchester Square.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the Head Office, Kingston, and at the Post Offices of the capital of each parish. Applications for money orders addressed to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Postmaster are free of postage. (The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid.)

The commission on money orders drawn on *Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and any other country except those named in the following sentence is sixpence for the first £ and threepence for each additional £ or fractional part. The commission on Money Orders drawn on *Trinidad, *Barbados, *British Guiana, *Windward and Leeward Islands, *Turks Island, *Cayman Islands, *Bermuda, *Bahamas, and *British Honduras, is sixpence for first £2 and twopence for each additional £ or fractional part.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M. O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/4) or at the "deferred" rate (1/2) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid

* British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in these countries, see P.O. Guide p. 100.

for; in the case of a "deferred" telegram, the instruction "L.C.O." is charged as one word, and the word "Postmaster" has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M. O. Office, Kingston.

A through Money Order Exchange exists between Jamaica and certain British colonies and foreign countries via Great Britain. Such through money orders are subject on payment to a deduction of two pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four pence. *The full name and address of the payee of a through money order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the payee a money order for the net amount payable, the money order issued to the remitter being only of the value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the remitter.*

The following is a partial List of countries to which money orders may be sent through London

*Ascension, Australia (Commonwealth of), Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, *Ceylon, Costa Rica, *Cyprus, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, *Egypt, *Federated Malay States, *Fiji, France and Algeria, Germany, *Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Greece, Holland, Honduras (Republic of), *Hong Kong, Hungary, *Irish Free State, *India and Aden, Italy, *Iraq, Japan, *Kenya, Luxemburg, *Malta, *New Zealand, *Nigeria, Norway, *Nyasaland Protectorate, *Palestine, Poland, Portugal, *Rhodesia, (Northern and Southern) Roumania, *Sierra Leone, *South Africa (Union of), Spain, *Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, *Tanganyika Territory, *Togoland (British), *Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zanzibar.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts of poundage.—Postal Orders are sold and cashed at all Post Offices in Jamaica, and in the countries marked with an asterisk above. These orders are printed on a paper bearing an "all-over" watermark consisting of the Royal Cipher—a crown and the letters G. v R., and they measure slightly less than 7 in. in length.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	1d.	At 7s. 6d.	..	..	2d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s.	1½d.	At 8s., 10s.	..	..	2½d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	..	4½d.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.—The sender of a postal order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada and Australia), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing postage stamps not exceeding two in number to the face of the order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, &c., cannot be accepted for this purpose.

REPLY COUPONS.

International Reply Coupons are sold at the Money Order Office, Kingston, at 6d. each, and Imperial Reply Coupons at 3d. each. The former represent the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the Postal Union, and the latter the postage on a single-rate letter mailed in any country of the British Empire. Coupons are cashed at the rate of 2½d. for a 50 centime, and 1½d. for an Imperial coupon.

* British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in these countries, see P. O. Guide, p. 100

INLAND MAILS.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

l.—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone Offices. *Ry. l.*—Railway Telegraph Offices.
All Offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed to those offices marked "*l.*", which are served by foot-couriers, are occasionally subject to delay.

Registered letters for offices for which the mail closes at 6.30 a.m. must be posted not later than 4 p.m. on the previous day.

Offices printed in SMALL CAPITALS are branches of the Government Savings Bank.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Close at G. P. O. Daily.		Arrive at D. P. O.	Leave D. P. O.	Arrive at G. P. O.	Routing (via)
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
Aberdeen, <i>l.</i>	St. Eliz.	81	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Siloah
Above Rocks, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Cath.	18	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Stony Hill
ADELPHI, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.20 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
Aeon Town	Clarendon	72	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Shooters Hill
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	7.40 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Brown's Town and Ewarton
Airy Castle	St. Thomas	42	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	
Albany, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Pt. Antonio (by van)
ALBERT TOWN, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	103	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	Balaclava
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Clarendon
ALEXANDRIA, <i>l.</i>	do.	76	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	6.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Shooters Hill
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Brown's Town and Ewarton
ALEX, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	..	10.50 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	May Pen
Alligator Pond, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	79	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.55 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Cross Keys
ALSTON, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	68	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Shooters Hill
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	8.15 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Brown's Town and Ewarton
ANCHOVY, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	105½	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.10 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	8.25 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	

ANNOTTO BAY, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	30	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 4.50 p.m.	10.50 a.m. 8.25 a.m.	Port Antonio (by van) Lucea Balacava Montego Bay and Ewarton Buff Bay Brown's Town and Ewarton Williamsfield Buff Bay Old Harbour Chapelton Whitehouse Highgate Old Harbour Kellits & Ewarton Claremont Montpelier Maggotty (daily) Williamsfield Linstead Sav-la-Mar and Montpelier Black River and Williamsfield
Aspenish, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Auchtembeddle	Manchester	..	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.35 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
BALACAVA, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.05 p.m.	9.50 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	10.10 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Balcarres, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	45	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	
Bamboo, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	59	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Banana Ground, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	574	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Bangor Ridge, <i>l.</i>	Portland	48	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	
Bartons, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath.	30	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
BATH, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	
Beckford Kraal, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	..	1.00 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Beeston Spring, <i>l.</i>	W'moreland	116	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
			M., W., & F.		T. Th. S.	T. Th. S.	M., W., F.	
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.†	11.10 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
			Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		M., W., F.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.	
BELFIELD, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	424	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
BELLAS GATE, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath.	34	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Bensonton, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	58	6.30 a.m.	..	4.20 p.m.	..	..
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
BETHEL TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	W'moreland	110	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.25 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
BLACK RIVER, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	98	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
		104	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.†	12.10 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
			Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		M., W., F.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.	
BLACKSTONEIDGE, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	40	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
Bluefields, <i>tel.</i>	W'moreland	118	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
			Mon., Wed. & Friday		T., Th. & S.	T., Th. & S.	M., W. & F.	
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.†	7.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
			Tues. Thurs. & Sat.		M., W. & F.	M., W. & F.	T., Th. & S.	
			6.30 a.m.	..	8.50 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
BOG WALK, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath.	204	..	..	..	9.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
Bonny Gate, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	55	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.55 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	
			

*Prints only.

†Parcel-post mail is not dispatched by this route. ‡Parcel-post mail closes at 9.45 a.m.

Office.	Pariah.	Miles from Kingston.	Close at G. P. O. Daily		Arrive at D. P. O.	Leave D. P. O.	Arrive at G. P. O.	Routing (via)
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
Border, <i>l.</i> BOROUGHBRIDGE, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	19	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Lawrence Tavern
	St. Ann	69	10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m.	9.45 a.m. 1.00 p.m.*	4.30 p.m. 8.00 a.m.	8.05 a.m. 4.35 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 9.10 a.m.	Shooters Hill Brown's Town and Ewarton
Boscobel, <i>l.</i> Bowden, <i>tel. l.</i> Bras River, <i>tel.</i> Brainerd, <i>tel. l.</i> Brighton, <i>l.</i> BROWN'S HALL, <i>tel. l.</i> BROWN'S TOWN, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	59	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.50 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Richmond
	St. Thomas	42	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Port Morant
	St. Elizabeth	77	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Balaclava
	St. Mary	35½	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Troja
	St. Elizabeth	106	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Newmarket
	St. Cath.	34	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Old Harbour
	St. Ann	67	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.40 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Shooters Hill
BUFF BAY, <i>l.</i>	Portland	40	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.25 p.m. 6.15 p.m.	12.05 a.m. 7.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m. 10.50 a.m.	Ewarton Port Antonio (by van)
	St. Andrew	10	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	7.57 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	Falmouth
Bull Bay <i>tel.</i> Bunker's Hill, <i>l.</i> Bushy Park, <i>Ry. l.</i>	Trelawny	20	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.20 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
	St. Cath.	20	6.30 a.m. 3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.40 a.m. 5.50 p.m.	7.25 a.m. 4.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m. 6.30 p.m.	
Calderwood, <i>tel. l.</i> Camberwell, <i>l.</i> CAMBRIDGE, <i>tel.</i>	St. Ann	81	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	4.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Alexandria
	St. Mary	56	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	Annotto Bay
	St. James	98	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	8.50 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
CARRON HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	41	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Guys Hill and Linstead
Cascade, <i>tel. l.</i> CASTLETON, <i>tel. l.</i>	Hanover	148	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Lucea
	St. Mary	19	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	4.35 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Stony Hill
CATADUPA, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. James	94	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Cavaliers, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	13	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Stony Hill

Cave, l.	W'moreland	132	Mon., Wed., 8 30 p.m.	9 45 a.m. Fri.	7 20 a.m. Tues., Thurs., 8 05 a.m.	4 00 p.m. Thurs., Sat. 2 30 p.m.	1 55 p.m. M., W., F. 9 10 a.m.	Sav.-la-Mar and Montpelier
CAVE VALLEY, tel.	St. Ann	94	Tues., Thurs., 10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m. Sat. †	5 10 p.m. Mon., Wed.	7 25 a.m. Wed., Fri.	1 55 p.m. T., Th., S.	Black River and Williamsfield
			1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	7 15 a.m.	5 20 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	Shooters Hill Brown's Town and Ewarton
CEDAR VALLEY, tel. l.	St. Thomas	23	1 00 p.m.	12 30 p.m.	7 05 p.m.	3 00 p.m.	8 25 a.m.	Trinity Ville
Cessnock, l.	Hanover	157	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	6 40 a.m.	4 10 p.m.	1 55 p.m.	Green Island
Chalky Hill, l.	St. Ann	62	1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	6 40 a.m.	5 00 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	St. Ann's Bay
CHAPELTON, l.	Clarendon	45	6 30 a.m.	3 00 p.m.	9 52 a.m.	5 57 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	
			3 30 p.m.	3 00 p.m.	7 13 p.m.	3 15 p.m.	6 30 p.m.	
Chester Castle, l.	Hanover	107	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	6 20 p.m.	6 30 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Montpelier
CHRISTIANA, l.	Manchester	64	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	9 15 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Shooters Hill
			1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.*	9 10 a.m.	3 25 p.m.	9 15 a.m.	Brown's Town and Ewarton
CLAREMONT, l.	St. Ann	47	1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	6 05 p.m.	3 40 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	Ewarton
CLARK'S TOWN, tel.	Trelawny	86	1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	1 25 a.m.	10 05 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	Ewarton
Clonmel, l. tel. l.	St. Mary	42	1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	6 40 p.m.	6 15 a.m.	10 50 a.m.	Richmond
COLEYVILLE, tel. l.	Manchester	67	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	4 20 p.m.	8 00 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Christiana
Colonel's Ridge, tel. l.	Clarendon	53	6 30 a.m.	3 00 p.m.	1 50 p.m.	3 50 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	Chapelton
Comfort Castle, tel. l.	Portland	80	1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	10 30 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	8 25 a.m.	Port Antonio
Comfort Hall, l.	Manchester	75	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	4 40 p.m.	8 00 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Balacava
Constant Spring, l.	St. Andrew	6	6 30 a.m.	See above	8 12 a.m.	8 15 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	
			10 00 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	12 12 p.m.	12 15 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	
			3 00 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	4 48 p.m.	4 51 p.m.	5 36 p.m.	
Cornwall Mountain l.	W'moreland	115	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	3 00 p.m.	1 55 p.m.	Ramble
Crofthead, tel. l.	Manchester	72	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	6 05 p.m.	6 15 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Coleyville
Crofts Hill, tel. l.	Clarendon	43	6 30 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	1 15 p.m.	5 20 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	Ewarton
CROOKED RIVER, tel.	do.	51	6 30 a.m.	3 00 a.m.	10 30 a.m.	5 42 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	
			3 30 p.m.	3 00 p.m.	7 45 p.m.	3 00 p.m.	6 30 p.m.	
CROSS KEYS, tel.	Manchester	70	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	4 00 p.m.	8 50 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Williamsfield
CROSS ROADS, t.	St. Andrew	2	6 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	7 40 a.m.	8 55 a.m.	9 20 a.m.	
			10 30 a.m.	12 30 p.m.	11 10 a.m.	12 50 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	
			1 00 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	1 35 p.m.	2 20 p.m.	2 50 p.m.	
			3 00 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	4 20 p.m.	5 19 p.m.	5 36 p.m.	
Dallas, l.	do.	10	3 00 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	6 50 p.m.	2 35 a.m.	9 15 a.m.	Liguanea

† Parcel-post mail closes at 9 45 a.m.

*Prints only.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Close at G. P. O. Daily		Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Routing (via)
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
Dalvey, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	48	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Golden Grove
DARLINGTON, <i>tel. l.</i>	W'moreland	136	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.40 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montpelier
DEESIDE, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	107	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Falmouth
Devon, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	67	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Mile Gully
Dry Harbour, <i>l. l.</i>	St. Ann	71	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	5.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	St. Ann's Bay
Duan Vale, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Clark's Town
DUNCANS, <i>l.</i>	do.	82	10.00 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.25 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay (rail)
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Ewarton
Elderslie, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Ipswich
Ellen Street <i>l.</i>	Manchester	68½	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Newport
ENFIELD, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	Annotto Bay
Epworth, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	56	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Claremont
EWARTON, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath.	29	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.25 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
						4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
Fairy Hill, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	71	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	7.17 p.m.	2.44 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	Montego Bay (rail)
FALMOUTH, <i>l.</i>	Trelawny	92	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.05 p.m.	8.25 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Ewarton
Fellowship <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	80	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Four Paths, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	37	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	5.05 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Port Antonio
			10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
FRANKFIELD, <i>l.</i>	do.	57	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.42 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
			6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.13 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Port Maria
Free Hill, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	55	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Sav-la-Mar
Friendship, <i>l.</i>	W'moreland	131	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Hope Bay
Fruitful Vale, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	56½	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.35 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	
Fyffes Pen, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	106	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Black River and
			{ Mon., Wed. and Friday		T., Th., S.	T., Th., S.	M., W., F.	Maggoty
			{ 3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.08 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Black River and
			{ Tues., Thurs., & Sat.		M., W., F.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.	Williamsfield

GAYLE, &c.	St. Mary	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.09 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Linstead
Georges Plain	W'moreland	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Sav.-la-Mar
Gibraiter, &c. l.	St. Ann	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Stewart Town
Giddy Hall, &c. l.	St. Elizabeth	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.50 p.m.	6.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Middle Qrs.
Ginger Hill, l.	do.	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Ipewich
Ginger Ridge, l.	St. Cath.	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	3.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Chapelton
GLENGOFFE, &c. l.	do.	10.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.25 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Stony Hill
Glenislay, l.	W'moreland	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Petersfield
GOLDEN GROVE, t.	St. Thomas	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	5.22 p.m.	4.48 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	
GORDON TOWN, &c. l.	St. Andrew	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Noon	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
		3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.16 p.m.			
GRANGE HILL, t.	W'moreland	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.20 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montpelier
Grantham, &c. l.	Clarendon	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Frankfield
GREAT VALLEY, &c. l.	Hanover	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Anchovy
Green Hill, l.	Portland	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Spring Hill
GREEN ISLAND, &c. l.	Hanover	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.18 p.m.	4.27 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Anchovy
Gregory Park, Ry. t.	St. Cath.	6.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
		10.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	11.50 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
		3.30 p.m.		5.10 p.m.	5.35 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
Guanaboa Vale, &c. l.	St. Cath.	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Spanish Town
Guy's Hill, t.	St. Mary	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Linstead
Hagley Gap, l.	St. Thomas	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	Gordon Town
HALFWAY TREE, t.	St. Andrew	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	
		10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	
		1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	
		3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	4.26 p.m.	5.12 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	
HAMPDEN, &c. l.	Trelawny	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Falmouth
HAMPSTEAD, &c. l.	St. Mary	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	10.50 p.m.	Richmond
Harewood, l.	St. Cath.	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.55 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Riversdale
Harker's Hall, &c. l.	do.	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Bog Walk
Harmans, l.	Manchester	6.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.25 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Porus
Harry Watch, l.	do.	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Mile Gully
Hartlands, Ry. t.	St. Cath.	6.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.26 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
		3.30 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
Hatfield	Manchester	Mon., Wed.	3.00 p.m.*	8.15 p.m.	8.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Balaclava.
		3.30 p.m.	Friday	M., W., F.	M., W., F.	Tu., Th., S.	Williamsfield.
		Mon., Wed.	3.00 p.m.*	8.40 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
		Tu., Th., and Sat.		T., Th., S.	Tu., Th., S.	M., W., F.	

*Parcel-post mail closes at 9.45 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Close at G. P. O. Daily		Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Routing (via)
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
Hayes, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	40	6.30 a.m.	..	10.05 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	May Pen
Hector's River, <i>tel.</i>	Portland	51	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	4.10 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	Richmond
HIGHGATE, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	38	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
HOPE BAY, <i>t.</i>	Portland	49	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
						5.50 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	P. Antonio (by van)
Hopeton, <i>t.</i>	St. James	130	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.55 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montego Bay
Hopewell, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	126	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Anchoy
Inverness	St. Ann	78	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Shooters Hill
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Brown's Town and Ewarton
Ipawich, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	86	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	9.30 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Islington, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	46	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Albany
Jackson Town, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	90	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	12.55 a.m.	10.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Ewarton
JAMES HILL, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	60	6.30 a.m.	..	12.40 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Frankfield
Jericho, <i>tel. l.</i>	Hanover	163	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	4.55 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Lucea
JOHNS HALL, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	123	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton.
JONES PEN, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	1	6.30 a.m.	..	8.35 a.m.	8.36 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	
			noon	noon	1.00 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	
			3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	
Junction, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	85	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Southfield
Kalorama, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	14	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	12.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Bull Bay
Keith, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	73	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Brown's Town
KELLERS, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Ewarton
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	..	..	..	Clarendon
Knockpatrick	Manchester	67	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Mandeville
Labyrinth, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	..	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Gayle
Lacovia, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	85	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Maggotty (daily)
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.†	11.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Williamsfield
			{ Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		T., Th., S.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.	

LAMB'S RIVER, <i>tel. l.</i> Lascelles, <i>l.</i>	103	10.00 a.m. 6.30 a.m. noon	9.45 a.m.	6.50 p.m. 8.25 a.m. 12.25 p.m.	5.50 a.m. 8.40 a.m. 12.46 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 8.45 a.m. 1.15 p.m.	Catadupa
LAUGHLANDS, <i>tel.</i> LAWRENCE TAVERN, <i>tel. l.</i>	61	10.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m. 9.45 a.m.	2.55 p.m. 6.30 a.m.	9.05 a.m. 3.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. 1.55 p.m.	St. Ann's Bay
LEAMINGTON, <i>l.</i> LIQUANEA, <i>tel.</i>	15 104 5	10.00 a.m. 6.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m.	9.45 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m. 8.25 a.m. 11.25 a.m.	3.00 p.m. 8.10 a.m. 12.10 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 8.30 a.m. 12.50 p.m.	Stony Hill Newmarket
LIME HALL, <i>tel.</i> LINCOLN, <i>l.</i>	53 70	10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. 9.45 a.m.	2.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. 3.05 a.m.	5.36 p.m. 9.10 a.m.	Ewarton
LINSTEAD, <i>l.</i>	26	10.00 a.m. 6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m. 9.45 a.m.	8.00 a.m. 3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m. T., Th., S.	1.55 p.m. M., W., F.	Spur Tree and Balacava Spur Tree and Williamsfield
LIONEL TOWN, <i>l.</i> LITTLE LONDON, <i>tel.</i> LITTLE RIVER, <i>tel.</i>	49 135 103	10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m. 9.45 a.m. 1.00 p.m.	8.50 p.m. 7.00 p.m. 4.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m. 4.35 a.m. 7.15 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 1.55 p.m. 9.10 a.m.	Hayes Montpelier Montego Bay (rail) Ewarton
LLANDEWEY, <i>tel. l.</i> LLUIDAS VALE, <i>tel.</i> LODGE, <i>tel. l.</i>	17 37 60	10.00 a.m. 6.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	5.25 p.m. 11.20 a.m. 8.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m. 4.00 a.m. 3.23 a.m.	8.25 a.m. 9.10 a.m. 9.10 a.m.	Bull Bay Ewarton Ocho Rios
LONG BAY, <i>tel.</i> LONG ROAD, <i>l.</i> LORIMER, <i>tel. l.</i>	68 56 70	10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	6.38 p.m. 9.00 a.m. 5.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m. 3.23 a.m. 6.30 a.m.	8.25 a.m. 9.10 a.m. 9.10 a.m.	Annotto Bay Coleyville M. Bay and Ewarton
LORRY, <i>tel. l.</i> LUCIA, <i>l.</i> LUCKY HILL, <i>tel.</i>	123 139 36	10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m. 9.45 a.m. 1.00 p.m.	10.20 a.m. 7.15 p.m. 5.56 p.m.	2.20 p.m. 5.25 a.m. 7.20 a.m.	1.55 p.m. 1.55 p.m. 10.50 a.m.	Anchovy Linthead
MAGGOTT, <i>tel.</i>	83	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.35 p.m. 10.00 a.m.	9.27 a.m. 2.15 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
MAIDSTONE, <i>l.</i> MALVERN, <i>l.</i> MANCHIONAL, <i>l.</i>	69 87 56	10.00 a.m. 10.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m.	9.55 a.m. 9.45 a.m. 12.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m. 5.50 p.m. 6.10 p.m.	7.40 a.m. 6.40 a.m. 3.51 a.m.	1.55 p.m. 1.55 p.m. 8.25 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton Mile Gully Balacava

*Prints only. †Parcel-post mail is not forwarded by this route. ‡Parcel-post mail closes at 9.45 a.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Close at G. P. O. Daily		Arrive at D. P. O.	Leave D. P. O.	Arrive at G. P. O.	Routing (via)
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
MANDEVILLE, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	58	10.00 a.m. 3.30 p.m.	9.45 a.m. 3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m. 8.10 p.m.	5.20 a.m. 10.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m. 1.55 p.m.	Williamsfield
March Town <i>l.</i>	Hanover	157	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Green Island
MARON TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	128½	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	1.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
Maryland, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	146	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Lucea
MAVIS BANK, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Andrew	14	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	9.16 a.m.	Gordon Town
MAY PEN, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	32½	6.30 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	9.05 a.m. 12.55 p.m.	7.00 a.m. Noon	9.10 a.m. 1.55 p.m.	
Middle Quarters, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	94	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	
MILE GULLY, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	{ 89	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Maggoty (daily)
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.†	7.40 a.m.	5.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Williamsfield
			Tues., Thurs., Sat.		M., W., F.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.	
			10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	11.20 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
Milk River, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	49	6.30 a.m.	...	11.50 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	May Pen
Mocho, <i>tel. l.</i>	do.	44	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Four Paths
MONAGUE, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	39	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Ewarton
MONTAGO BAY, <i>l.</i>	St. James	113	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.48 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	(Rail)
		117	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Ewarton
MONTPELIER, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	103	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.22 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	7.55 a.m.	
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	8.25 a.m.	4.07 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
Moore Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	86	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.25 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Port Antonio
MORANT BAY, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	31	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.48 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	
Moravia, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	67½	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Christiana
Mount Horeb, <i>l.</i>	St. James	102	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.10 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Cambridge
Mount James, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	14	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Stony Hill
Mount Peto, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	103	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Ramble
Mount Regale, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	41	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Richmond

MOUNTAINSIDE, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	106	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.35 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Lacovia and Maggotty Balacaya Santa Cruz
Munro College, <i>tel.</i> ..	do.	92	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.05 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Myersville, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	87	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Myers Wharf, <i>l.</i> ..	Kingston	1	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	9.35 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	
			10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	10.55 a.m.	
Myrtle Bank, <i>l.</i> ..	Kingston	..	noon	noon	12.20 a.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	
		..	3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	4.07 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	
		..	6.30 a.m.	..	8.30 a.m.	8.31 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	
Nain, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	74	3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	
NEGRUI, <i>tel.</i> ..	W'moreland	147	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.20 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Newport Sav.-la-Mar and Montpelier
		..	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.50 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
NEWCASTLE, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Andrew	14	3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	6.10 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	Middle Quarters and Maggotty
NEWMARKET, <i>tel.</i> ..	St. Elizabeth	100	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Williamsfield Richmond Mandeville
NEWPORT, <i>tel.</i> ..	Manchester	64	10.00 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.25 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Ocho Rios, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Ann	70	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.10 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Old England, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	Manchester	65	10.00 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
OLD HARBOUR, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Cath.	24	6.30 a.m.	..	8.35 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
		..	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	12.33 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Old Harbour Bay, <i>l.</i> ..	do.	27	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	5.06 p.m.	4.42 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Old Harbour Richmond
ORACABESSA, <i>l.</i> ..	St. Mary	57	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
Orange Bay, <i>Rtly. l.</i> ..	Portland	43	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
		..	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.07 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Port Antonio (by van)
		..	..	..	..	5.08 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	
Osborne Store, <i>tel.</i> ..	Clarendon	40½	6.30 a.m.	..	10.40 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Four Paths
PEAR TREE GROVE, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Troja
Pedro, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	St. Cath.	40	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Clarendon
Pedro Plains, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	St. Ann	53	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Lacovia and Maggotty
	St. Elizabeth	113	10.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	
PEMBROKE HALL, <i>tel. l.</i> ..	St. Mary	86	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Lucky Hill

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			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
Pepper, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	10.30 a.m. Mon., Wed., 3.30 p.m.	9.45 a.m. Wed., Fri. 3.00 p.m.	7.20 p.m. M., W., F. 9.35 p.m.	9.40 p.m. T., Th., S. 7.25 p.m.	1.55 p.m. M., W., F. 9.10 a.m.	Santa Cruz and Balacava Santa Cruz and Williamsfield
PETERSFIELD, <i>tel.</i> Point, <i>l.</i>	W'moreland St. James	129 127	10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m.	9.45 a.m. 1.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m. 10.00 a.m.	6.05 p.m. 2.15 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 9.10 a.m.	T., Th., S. Montpelier Montego Bay and Ewarton
POINT HILL, <i>tel. l.</i> PORT ANTONIO, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath. Portland	43 75	6.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	1.15 p.m. 7.07 p.m.	4.30 p.m. 5.35 a.m.	9.10 a.m. 10.50 a.m.	Laudas Vale (By Railway)
PORT MARIA, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	87 50	1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	7.46 p.m. 5.50 p.m.	2.15 a.m. 6.30 a.m.	8.25 a.m. 10.50 a.m.	(By motor van) Richmond St. Ann's Bay and Ewarton
PORT MORANT, <i>l.</i> PORT ROYAL, <i>l.</i> PORUS, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas Port Royal Manchester	39 6 47	1.00 p.m. 3.00 p.m. 6.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m. 2.30 p.m.	4.20 p.m. 5.00 p.m.	5.53 a.m. 10.30 a.m.	8.25 a.m. 11.30 a.m.	Newport
Pratville, <i>tel. l.</i> PRIESTMAN'S RIVER, <i>tel.</i>	do. Portland	73 65	3.30 p.m. 10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m. 9.45 a.m.	7.05 p.m. 6.10 p.m.	3.40 p.m. 6.30 p.m.	1.55 p.m. 1.55 p.m.	
Prior Park <i>l.</i> Race Course, <i>tel.</i> Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	do. Clarendon Hanover	46 50 100	1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 6.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	6.55 p.m. 10.05 a.m.	3.06 a.m. 3.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m. 10.50 a.m.	Buff Bay May Pen
Reading <i>tel.</i> Red Hills, <i>l.</i> Redwood, <i>tel. l.</i> RETREAT, <i>l.</i>	St. James St. Andrew St. Cath. St. Mary	132 10 31 69	10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.	9.45 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.00 p.m.	5.36 p.m. 7.00 p.m. 6.40 p.m.	7.00 a.m. 5.40 a.m. 6.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m. 1.55 p.m. 8.45 a.m.	Montpelier Anchovy Halfway Tree Linstead Linstead Ewarton
RICHMOND, <i>l.</i>	do.	36	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	Port Antonio (by van)

Richmond Park l.	52	6.30 a.m.	..	3.20 p.m.	9.55 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Forus
Rio Bueno, tel. l.	76	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Duncans
RIVERSDALE, Ry. l.	26½	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Pt. Antonio (by van)
RIVERSIDE, tel. l.	145	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Montpelier
Rock River, tel. l.	51	6.30 a.m.	..	12.25 p.m.	2.05 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Chapelton
Rose Hall, l.	45	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.45 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Munro
Rosewell, t. l. l.	..	6.30 a.m.	..	3.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	May Pen
Runaway Bay, tel.	67	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	St. Ann's Bay
St. ANN'S BAY, t.	57	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Ewarton
St. Leonards l.	106	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Catadupa
St. MARGARET'S BAY, Ry. l.	53	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.36 p.m.	6.25 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	Port Antonio (by van)
St. Peters, l.	18	3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	Newcastle
Salisbury, l.	69	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Ocho Rios
Salt River, tel. l.	56	6.30 a.m.	..	12.20 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Hayes
Sandy Bay, tel.	130	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	6.26 p.m.	6.14 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Archovy
Santa Cruz, t.	79	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	Balaclava (daily)
..	78	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.20 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Williamsfield
SAVANNA-LA-MAR, t.	128	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.25 p.m.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.	Montpelier (daily)
..	125	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Williamsfield
Sawyers, tel. l.	94	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	Jackson Town
SEAFORTH, tel.	37	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	Morant Bay
Sheffield, t. l.	143	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.30 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	Sav.-la-Mar
Sherwood Content, tel. l.	100	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.55 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Clark's Town
SHOOTERS HILL, tel.	55	6.30 a.m.	..	10.45 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	..
..	..	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.12 p.m.	10.32 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	..
Sign, l.	..	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.32 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton
..	..	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	..

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SILLOAH, <i>tel.</i> (Appel-ton)	St. Elizabeth	78	10 00 a.m. 1 30 p.m.	9 45 a.m. 1 00 p.m.* 1 00 p.m.	3 50 p.m. 10 10 a.m. 9 40 a.m.	9 10 a.m. 2 30 p.m. 3 20 p.m.	1 55 p.m. 9 10 a.m. 10 50 a.m.	Buff Bay Spanish Town
Skibo, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	46	1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	9 40 a.m.	3 20 p.m.	10 50 a.m.	
Sligoville, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath.	23	6 30 a.m.	..	12 55 p.m.	3 30 p.m.	9 10 a.m.	
SMITH'S VILLAGE, <i>tel. l.</i>	Kingston	1	6 30 a.m. noon	..	8 30 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	Four Paths Montego Bay and Ewarton
Smithville, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	51	3 00 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	12 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.	1 10 p.m.	
Somerton, <i>l.</i>	St. James	123	10 00 a.m. 1 30 p.m.	9 45 a.m. 1 00 p.m.	6 50 p.m. 12 30 p.m.	4 15 p.m. 5 10 a.m.	4 30 p.m. 1 55 p.m.	
Southfield, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	82	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	7 05 p.m.	5 35 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	Balacava Shooters Hill Brown's Town and Ewarton
SPALDINGS, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	62	1 00 a.m. 1 30 p.m.	9 45 a.m.* 1 00 p.m.*	3 45 p.m. 8 40 a.m.	8 50 a.m. 3 55 p.m.	1 55 p.m. 9 10 a.m.	
SPANISH TOWN, <i>l.</i>	St. Cath.	12	6 30 a.m. 10 00 a.m. 1 30 p.m.	..	8 00 a.m. noon 3 30 p.m.	8 15 a.m. 10 13 a.m. 1 35 p.m.	9 10 a.m. 10 50 a.m. 1 55 p.m.	
SPRINGFIELD, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	107	3 30 p.m.	3 00 p.m.	6 15 p.m.	6 30 a.m.	6 30 p.m.	Ipawich Morant Bay Buff Bay Balacava
Spring Garden <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	354	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	5 45 p.m.	2 15 p.m.	8 25 a.m.	
SPRING HILL, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	52	1 00 p.m.	12 30 a.m.	5 45 p.m.	2 15 p.m.	10 50 a.m.	
Spur Tree, <i>tel. l.</i>	Manchester	67	10 00 a.m. Mon., 3 30 p.m.	9 45 a.m. W. d., and Fri. 3 00 p.m.*	11 45 a.m. 7 55 p.m. M., W., F.	9 05 p.m. T., Th., S. 8 00 p.m.	1 55 p.m. M., W., F. 9 15 a.m.	Williamsfield and Santa Cruz
STEWART TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	85	1 30 p.m.	urs. & Sat. 1 00 p.m.	T., Th., S. 12 30 a.m.	M., W., F. 11 10 p.m.	T., Th., S. 9 10 a.m.	
Stonehenge	St. James	91	10 00 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	4 15 p.m.	8 17 a.m.	1 55 p.m.	
			1 30 p.m.	1 00 p.m.*	9 17 a.m.	3 17 a.m.	9 10 a.m.	Montego Bay and Ewarton

STONY HILL, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	91	10.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Sturge Town, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	84	3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	5.36 p.m.
Sunning Hill, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Thomas	44	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
SWIFT RIVER, <i>tel. l.</i>	Portland	52	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.
Thompson Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Clarendon	48	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.35 p.m.	4.10 a.m.	10.50 a.m.
Toll Gate, <i>l.</i>	do.	41	6.30 a.m.	..	11.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	1.55 p.m.
TRINITY VILLE, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	28	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
TROIA, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Cath.	31	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
			..	..	4.35 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	10.50 a.m.
			..	..	..	3.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.
Trout Hall, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	53	6.30 a.m.	..	10.25 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m.
Troy, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	79	3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.50 p.m.	3.05 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
ULSTER SPRING, <i>tel.</i>	do.	92	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	1.55 p.m.
		100	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.25 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.
UNION HILL, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Mary	86	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
Victoria Town, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	54	6.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	4.45 a.m.	10.50 a.m.
Vineyard Pen, <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	2	6.30 a.m.	..	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
			Noon	..	12.40 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
Wait-a-bit, <i>l.</i>	Trelawny	109	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
Wakefield, <i>tel. l.</i>	do.	105	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.55 p.m.
WALDERSTON, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	58	10.00 a.m.	9.45 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	1.55 p.m.
			1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.*	9.35 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
Walker's Wood, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	46	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
Warsop, <i>tel.</i>	Trelawny	82	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	8.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.
Watermount, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Cath.	27	6.30 a.m.	..	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
Watson's Hill, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	70	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	1.55 p.m.
WATT TOWN, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	94	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
Welcome Hall, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	126	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
White Horses	St. Thomas	25	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	6.57 a.m.	8.25 a.m.
WHITEHOUSE, <i>tel.</i>	W'moreland	110	10.00 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	1.55 p.m.
			Mon., Wed., and Friday	..	T., Th., S.	T., Th., S.	Mo., W., F.
			3.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	9.10 a.m.
			Tues., Thurs. & Sat.†	..	M., W., F.	M., W., F.	T., Th., S.

***Prints only.**

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Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Close at G. P. O. Daily		Arrive at D. P. O.	Leave D. P. O.	Arrive at G. P. O.	Routing (via)
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters, Prints and Parcel-post.				
Whitfield Pen, <i>tel.</i>	.. St. Andrew	3	6.30 a.m. noon	..	8.40 a.m. 12.40 p.m.	8.45 a.m. 12.45 p.m.	9.10 a.m. 1.10 p.m.	
White Sands Beach, <i>l.</i>	* St. James	115½	3.00 p.m. 10.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m. 9.45 a.m.	4.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m.	4.05 p.m. 6.45 a.m.	4.30 p.m. 1.55 p.m.	Montego Bay (rail) Do. and Ewarton
Wild Can., <i>l.</i>	.. St. Ann	73	1.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	Boro-bridge
WILLIAMSFIELD, <i>l.</i>	.. Manchester	53	6.30 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	1.55 p.m.	
			10.00 a.m.	..	10.20 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	
Windsor Castle	.. Portland	32½	3.30 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	Port Antonio (by van)
			1.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	7.25 p.m.	7.32 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	
			..	1.00 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	5.10 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	
Wilmington, <i>l.</i>	.. St. Thomas	36	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	Morant Bay
WINDWARD ROAD, <i>tel.</i>	.. Kingston	2	6.30 a.m. noon	..	8.35 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	
			3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	
Woodford, <i>l.</i>	.. St. Andrew	15	3.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	4.12 p.m.	4.22 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	Gordon Town
Woodhall, <i>l.</i>	.. Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	..	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	Chapelton
YALLAHS, <i>l.</i>	.. St. Thomas	19	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	
					3.02 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	

• Open during Tourist Season only.

MOTOR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

A motor mail and passenger service is maintained between the following places: Kingston and Port Antonio, via Morant Bay; Ewarton and Montego Bay; Anchovy and Lucea, Balaclava and Southfield, Balaclava and Ulster Spring, Maggotty and Black River, Montpelier and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Savanna-la-Mar, Williamsfield and Alligator Pond, Linstead and Retreat, Richmond and St. Ann's Bay, Shooter's Hill and Brown's Town, May Pen and Milk River, Morant Bay and Trinity Ville, Petersfield and Darliston, Savanna-la-Mar to Negril, Middle Quarters to Newmarket. The time of arrival and departure of the mail coaches may be ascertained by referring to the preceding Table.

The rates of passenger fares average 4d. to 5d. per mile.

OVERSEA MAILS

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

I. GREAT BRITAIN—Letter mail † to and from Great Britain and Europe is conveyed by every available opportunity via the United States, and by steamers of Elders and Fyffes, Jamaica Banana Producers Association, Ltd., and Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., via Liverpool, Bristol, Garston or Plymouth. The Department endeavours to forward letter mail for Europe by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel Post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) to and from the United States of America are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co. and Grace Line.

III. CANADA—Letter mail to and from the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. mail. Parcel post mail is, however, conveyed only in direct bottom by the steamers of the Canadian National Steamships trading between Montreal and Halifax and Jamaica once every week, the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax, N.S., and Jamaica, and United Fruit Company trading between St. John and Jamaica.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries (*except East Coast of Nicaragua and Venezuela*) is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Grace Line, and Canadian National Steamships, via Cristobal, Barranquilla, Limon, Belize, Barrios, etc.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS AND BRITISH GUIANA.—Letter mail to and from the West India Islands is exchanged by way of Trinidad and Barbados (fortnightly by Aluminum Line steamers) and also by way of Cristobal. Parcel-post mail is exchanged by the Aluminum Line steamers. The Grace Line maintains a weekly service with Haiti.

The Canadian National Steamships maintain a direct service between Jamaica, Bermuda and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN ISLANDS—A twice-a-month service is maintained by R.M.S. "Cimboco" and an irregular service by schooners.

VII. TURKS ISLANDS—A monthly mail service is maintained by the M.S. "Mayflower." Letter mail is also exchanged via New York.

REGISTRATION (OVERSEAS.)

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a *letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost whilst in his custody* the Postmaster undertakes to *pay an indemnity of 50 francs*, except in cases beyond control (*e.g.*, tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war.) *No compensation*, however, is payable *except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet*; and *no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted*.

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

If it is desired to obtain *compensation* in the case of *abstraction of contents* of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the *Insurance System*. See "Insurance" below.

† The term "letter mail" refers to letters and post cards, and packages of printed and commercial papers, samples and "small packets."

INSURANCE—OVERSEAS (*For Letters only.*)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—5d. for every £12 of value *in addition to the postage and registration fee.*

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance; post cards, printed papers, commercial papers or sample packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination cannot be sent by insured letter-post. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured parcels.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

PARCEL POST.

A parcel post exchange exists between Jamaica and most foreign countries.

The parcel mail for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Irish Free State, United States of America, Bermuda, British Honduras, Canal Zone, Canada, Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available *direct* opportunity. That for the majority of the W. I. Islands and British Guiana is sent and received via Trinidad and Barbados.

The parcel mail for Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama; and for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras via British Honduras.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via Great Britain.

Foreign (except to U. S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered, but they may be insured to certain countries.

For rates of postage, dimensions, weight, conditions of insurance, etc., etc., consult Post Office Guide, sold separately.

For information concerning the rates of duty levied on parcels received from abroad, reference should be made to the "Schedule of Import Duties," (vide "Revenue Department") in earlier pages of this Handbook.

A Customs clearance fee of 6d. will be collected on every parcel-post parcel (whether it contains dutiable matter or not), and on every package (other than parcel-post) which on examination is found to contain dutiable matter.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica.

There are 208 Postal Telegraph and Telephone Offices distributed throughout the Island connecting every town or village of importance.

In addition, the Jamaica Government Railway with a complement of 48 Telegraph Offices exchanges telegrams with the Postal Telegraph System.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid:—

At a rate of 6d. per mile (one way) counting from boundary of free delivery.

The above rates are maintained whenever practicable. If messengers cannot be obtained at these rates the Postmistress is authorised to make the most reasonable arrangement possible.

The charge for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island telegraph line has not been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

(a) If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be telegraphed to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

b. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the telegraph clerk at any station, the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by telegraph* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the department does not take any liability for miscarriage.

c. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Telegrams may be sent to any port for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "By Post" before addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"By Post" Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge the sender must also pay the postage fee. In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Public Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and Holiday services may be obtained at the following rates:—

a. After 6 a.m. until 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/- to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

b. After 8 p.m. until 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/- to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/- for the messenger.

c. The charges of 6d. and 1/-, respectively, for messengers refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

d. On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and telegrams are accepted at the *ordinary week day rates during these hours*.

A certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to the Postmaster for Jamaica on payment of a fee of 6d. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster for Jamaica at a cost of 5/- per annum, or upon payment of £2 for a permanent address.

Local telegrams from authorized Government officials, members of the Legislative Council and other authorized persons on public business are transmitted free of charge.

By courtesy of the West India and Panama Cable Company the following information concerning Overseas Cables is furnished.

CABLEGRAMS.—Cablegrams for all parts of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland charge in addition to the amount charged by the cable company in accordance with their Tariff.

Cablegrams addressed to Great Britain, Ireland and British Empire Countries will be routed "Via Imperial", unless otherwise marked by the sender.

This route offers the advantage of a direct, speedy and reliable service between Jamaica and those countries; it is entirely British owned and operated

Patrons are urged to mark all their cablegrams "Via Imperial," for which no charge is made.

The various classes of message available are:—

(a) **ORDINARY TELEGRAMS:** for immediate transmission, may be written in plain language, code or cypher. (Reduced rate for CDE telegrams, i.e., telegrams containing Code in which no code word exceeds five letters in length).

(b) **URGENT TELEGRAMS:** Urgent and Urgent Code (CDE) telegrams at double the Ordinary Rate and CDE Rate are accepted for transmission to all countries. The word Urgent must be inserted before the address and paid for as an extra word.

(c) **DEFERRED TELEGRAMS:** for non-urgent plain language messages only at reduced rates. Prefix "LC" before the address (counts as one word).

(d) **NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS:** for plain language messages only, subject to minimum charge as for 25 words. Prefix "NLT" before the address (counts as one word), for delivery on the morning following the date of filing. Subject to the same rule for counting as Deferred Telegrams.

(e) **REPLY PAID TELEGRAMS:** The indicator "RP", followed by the amount paid for the reply, is written before the address and counts as one word.

(f) **WIRELESS TELEGRAMS TO SHIPS:** for transmission through the West India & Panama Telegraph Co's. Wireless Station at Kingston to vessels within range at a rate of 10d. per word.

Vessels out of range may often be reached by relay through another ship and messages passed at an additional charge of 4d. per word.

The following are the rates for United States of America, Canada and Great Britain. For other countries apply at any Telegraph Office or at the office of the West India and Panama Cable Company.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Full rate 1/6 to 1/9; CDE, 11d to 1/1d; Deferred 9d. to 10½d a word according to destination; Night letter 12/6 to 14/7 minimum charge for 25 words according to destination.

CANADA: Full rate 1/3; CDE, 10d; Deferred 7½; Night Letter 10/5 plus 5d for each additional word.

GREAT BRITAIN: Full rate 1/3; CDE, 10d; Deferred 7½d a word; Night letter 10/5 plus 5d per for each additional word. Minimum for 25 words, 1/3.

A public telephone call office is established at Cross Roads Post Office. The fee is 2d for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

AIR MAIL SERVICES.

The following are the Schedules of the Air Mail Services maintained by Pan-American Airways Incorporated.

UNITED STATES—CUBA—JAMAICA—COLOMBIA—PANAMA.

(Read down).		(Read up).	
Tuesday and Thursday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Wednesday and Friday.
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m. leave Miami	arrive 5.10 p.m.	5.10 p.m.
9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m. arrive Cienfuegos	leave 3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m. leave Cienfuegos	arrive 3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m. arrive Kingston	leave 12.20 p.m.	12.20 p.m.
12.40 p.m.	12.40 p.m. leave Kingston	arrive noon	noon.
4.30 p.m.	arrive Barranquilla	leave	8.15 a.m.
	4.55 p.m. arrive Cristobal	leave 7.30 a.m.	

PUERTO RICO—HAITI—DOMINICANA—JAMAICA.

(Read down).		(Read up).	
Monday.		Tuesday.	
8.00 a.m.	leave San Juan	arrive 2.00 p.m.	
9.30 a.m.	arrive San Pedro	leave 12.20 p.m.	
9.50 a.m.	leave San Pedro	arrive 12.05 p.m.	
11.20 a.m.	arrive Port-au-Prince	leave 10.30 a.m.	
11.50 a.m.	leave Port-au-Prince	arrive 10.10 a.m.	
3.10 p.m.	arrive Kingston	leave 6.15 a.m.	

On pages 85-91 of the Post Office Guide a Schedule will be found showing the routes and times of arrival of air mails for the principal cities of United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies; also the air mail routes of the London-to-Continent services (and beyond) which are now in operation.

AIR MAIL FOR EUROPE AND AFRICA:—Letters are forwarded by air to New York City to connect with the trans-Atlantic steamers, affording an 7 to 11-day service to the United Kingdom and the Continent, depending upon the speed of the vessels by which forwarded and the timeliness of the connexion in New York.

AIR MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA, ETC.:—Letters for Australia, New Zealand, Japan, etc., are forwarded by air to U.S. Pacific exchange post office for transmission by steamer to destination; and for Australia by way also of the "England-India-Australia" Air Mail Service leaving London 3 times a week.

AIR MAIL FOR HONG KONG AND CHINA is forwarded by Air to San Francisco, and thence either by steamer to destinations, or by air to Hong Kong and thence to Canton, Shanghai, etc., by air. The latter provides a 9-day service to Hong Kong, 10-day to Canton, and 11-day to Shanghai.

Special attention is directed to the fact that the unit of weight for Air Mail letters is the half ounce and not the ounce as for steamer mail.

Letters intended for transmission by air must be fully prepaid to the extent of 25% of the air fee.

TRANSPORTATION.

AIR TRANSPORT

Directions regulating Air Navigation in Jamaica are published in the Jamaica Gazette dated 7th May and 28th May, 1931.

There is an Air Board comprised of:

The Collector General, Chairman; The Harbour Master, Registrar of Aircraft; the Postmaster for Jamaica, P. Martin Cooper, Inspector D. G. Neish, *Secretary*—A. V. L. Cummings, the Collector General's Office.

There is no approved landing ground for land machines, but the Pan-American Airway's base at Harbour Head is the approved Airport for seaplanes and a scale of charges therefor will be found in the Gazette dated 11th April, 1935.

There are no other approved airports in the Island at present.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS, INC.

GENERAL OFFICES—CRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY. KINGSTON OFFICE

105 HARBOUR ST., KGN., JAMAICA, B.W.I.

Regular thrice a week service to the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America. Weekly service to Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Leeward Islands.

Types of Aircraft—To Haiti: Sikorsky S-43, twin motor, 14 passenger amphibians. To the United States and Canal Zone: luxurious, ultra-modern, 19 ton four engine Clipper type flying boats, carrying 30 passengers and a crew of 7.

Passenger Rates—From Kingston to the following ports:

		Single.	Return.
Miami	.. ..	\$85.00 cts.	\$153.00 cts.
New York (air)	.. ..	156.75	282.20
Santiago, Cuba	.. ..	30.00	54.00
Port au Prince, Haiti	.. ..	50.00	90.00
Cristobal, C.Z.	.. ..	120.00	216.00
Barranquilla, Col.	.. ..	69.00	124.20

Duration of Voyage.—From Kingston to the following ports: Miami, 5 hrs.; New York, 18 hrs.; Chicago, 18 hrs.; Montreal, 22½ hrs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1½ hrs.; Havana 6 hrs; Barranquilla, Col., 3½ hrs., Puerto Rico 8½ hrs., Trinidad 29 hrs; Georgetown 44 hrs; and Cristobal 4 hrs.

Sailing Dates—Outbound: Tuesdays and Thursdays and Saturdays, South and Central American ports, Trinidad and Mexico; Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, United States

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and Cuba; Tuesdays, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Leeward and Windward Islands, South America.

Children under two years travel free when accompanied by parent or guardian; between ages of 2 and 12 at 50% of adult tariff. Trunks and heavy baggage will be forwarded for passengers by surface transportation.

Air Express (freight) rate to or from the United States, 39 cents per lb., rates to other ports correspondingly low.

Pan American Airways, first flight through Jamaica was on Dec. 10, 1930.

Head Office.—Pan American Airways, Inc., 135 East 42nd St., New York.

Agents in Jamaica.—Pan American Airways, Inc., 105 Harbour St., Kingston.

Capt. Walter E. Allen, Airport Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

COMMUNICATION between Kingston and the outports of the island and between the different outports, is maintained by two coastal steamers, operated by the Royal Mail Lines Ltd. and the United Fruit Company, and by sailing vessels which trade regularly around the Island, bringing up Island produce to Kingston for transhipment by ocean steamers to Europe, Canada, the United States and other parts of the world, and taking down goods intended for merchants, traders and others at the outports which have been landed in Kingston by Ocean Steamers.

In addition to these coastal steamers and sailing vessels, the Jamaica Banana Producers Steamship Co. Ltd., the Royal Mail Lines, United Fruit Co., and Aluminum Line frequently have cargo steamers which bring through freight from Great Britain, the United States and other parts of the world and land direct at certain outports. Local freight from Kingston is sometimes taken by these vessels to the outports.

A three weekly mail service is maintained with the Cayman Islands by the "Cimboco" of the Cayman Islands Motor Boat Company.

Communication with the Turks and Caicos Islands is infrequent and irregular and is conducted chiefly by sailing vessels with an occasional steamer of the Whitehall Steamship Co. calling there for salt for Canada, which takes mails and passengers from Kingston.

All facilities for bunkering steamers with coal and fuel oil can be obtained in Kingston.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LIMITED.

Head Offices—Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., London; Branch Offices in England—America House, 32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton; Royal Mail House, Cross St., Manchester; 112 Colmore Row, Birmingham. Royal Mail House, Bothwell St., Glasgow and P.S.N. Co., Goree Water Street, Liverpool. *Representative in Jamaica*—C. W. Varney, R.M. Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

West Indies Cargo Service—Cargo steamers leave Middlesbrough Hull and London every four weeks for Jamaica and Haiti via Bermuda and Nassau.

These steamers leave Jamaica every four weeks for Harve and London with transhipment to Continental ports.

Express Cargo Service—by R. M. L., Ltd. & Holland America Line—London, Bermuda to Kingston, and thence to Cristobal, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Astoria.

Jamaica Coastal Freight Service—By Motorship "Arun" sailing from Kingston to outports weekly.

Cruises from New York to Jamaica and other Caribbean Ports by the palatial Liners of the Holland America Line.

Monthly passenger service from England and to North Pacific ports.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Royal Charter dated 1840).

Local Agents: Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., 8 Port Royal Street.

Head Office: Goree, Water Street, Liverpool.

Passenger service to and from England by large luxurious liners accepting first, second and third class passengers. En route calling at Havana Nassau, Bermuda, La Rochelle Pallice, Plymouth and Liverpool.

Also Southbound to and from Panama, Peru and Chile.

ELDERS AND FYFFES, LIMITED.

Steamship Service.

WEEKLY sailings throughout the year between Kingston and Avonmouth (Bristol). Twin-screw steamers, 7,000 tons gross, specially constructed for tropical service, fully equipped with wireless. First class accommodation, suites, rooms with bath, single, double and three berth rooms, Sun Deck, Barber's Shop, Swimming Bath, excellent Cuisine. Rates and other particulars upon application.

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Head Offices—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32 Bow St., London, W.C.2.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Steamship Service.

FAST modern Passenger and Freight Turbo-Electric Liners of 11,000 tons displacement, constructed specially for tropical service, all outside staterooms, spacious promenade decks, partly glass enclosed, social saloons, open air swimming pools. Equipped with radio telegraph, bilge keels, Punkah Louvre ventilation and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Fully equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions including heavy lifts.

Weekly sailings to and from New York, Cristobal, Cartagena, and Puerto Colombia. Connections at Cristobal for Havana, Costa Rica and New Orleans. Regular Cargo service from New York, New Orleans and Saint John, N.B. to Kingston and Jamaica Outports.

Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transhipment at New York to Europe and via Cristobal to West Coast ports of North, Central and South America.

General cargo accepted for shipment from European ports for Jamaica via New York. Weekly cargo service maintained between Kingston and principal outports of the Island.

Office in Jamaica—40 Harbour Street, Kingston. Office in New York, Pier 3, North River.

General European Agents—Caribbean Steamship Agency, 69 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

JAMAICA BANANA PRODUCERS' STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

PASSENGER and Freight Service between Jamaica, England (London) and the Continent of Europe (Rotterdam).

Head Office—64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

STANDARD FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

A regular service is maintained between Jamaica and London, England by fast, modern, oil-burning steamers offering excellent first-class passenger accommodation.

All ships carry Doctor and 1 Stewardess. This service includes the steamers.

"Eros" (6,000 tons) "Erin" (6,000 tons) "Casanare" (5,500 tons).

HEAD OFFICE—Standard Fruit and Steamship Co., Ltd., 2 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

London Agents—Caribbean Steamship Agency, Ltd., Adelaide House, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.

Liverpool Agents—Maccabe, Hughes & Alexander Ltd., 19 James St., Liverpool.

STANDARD FRUIT AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A weekly passenger and freight service between New York, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston and La Ceiba (Spanish Honduras) by "Atlantida" (4,500 tons) and "Amalapa" (4,500 tons).

New York Office—21 West Street, New York City, N.Y.

Jamaica Agents—Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, Ltd., 2 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS.

REGULAR Weekly Freight and Fortnightly Passenger Service between Canada, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras.

Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

PICKFORD AND BLACK, LTD., (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd.—*Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

Santiago Terminal Co.—*Agents, Santiago de Cuba.*

H. D. M. Orrett—*General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.*

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR monthly Freight Service from Hamburg and Antwerp to Kingston, via Trujillo City. Sailing from here to Santiago de Cuba, Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien, Puerto Plata and Porto Rico. Loading homewards for Havre and Hamburg, with transshipment to all principal destinations in Europe and the Continent, at regular Conference rates.

Regular Passenger Service between Europe (Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, and Cherbourg) to the West Coast of South America, and *vice versa*, via Kingston and the Panama Canal, by the Luxurious Electro Motorship "Patria" of 15,000 tons Gross. Excellent First and Tourist Class Accommodation.

A series of special Cruises are maintained by the Palatial Cruising Liners "Reliance", "New York" and "Milwaukee" during the winter months from New York to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Head Offices—Hamburg 1, Germany; and 57 Broadway, New York City.

Representative for Jamaica—R. S. Gamble & Son, 134, Harbour Street, Kingston.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

A series of special Cruises are maintained by the Pleasure Cruiser and Luxe 32,565 tons Liner "Columbus", worthy companion of the liners "Bremen" and "Europa", during the fall and winter months, from New York to the West Indies and the Spanish Main.

Head Offices—Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen; and 57 Broadway, New York City.

Representative for Jamaica—R. S. Gamble & Son, 134 Harbour Street, Kingston.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR sailings from Jamaica to Hong Kong direct, subject to inducements offering, for Chinese Passengers in First, Second and Third Class accommodations.

Head Offices—Alfred Holt and Co., India Buildings, Liverpool.

New York Agents—Booth American Shipping Corporation, 17 Battery Place.

Agents for China and Japan—Butterfield and Swire, Hong Kong.

Agents in Jamaica—R. S. Gamble and Son, 134 Harbour Street, Kingston.

BLUE STAR LINE.

A SPECIAL Winter Sunshine Holiday Cruise is maintained by the World's most delightful cruising Liner "Arandora Star," 15,500 tons Gross, during January to March each year, from Southampton to the West Indies, Panama, Mexico, Cuba, Florida, Puerto Rico, Barbados and the Canary Islands. Steaming distance over 13,000 miles.

Head Office—3 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Representative for Jamaica—R. S. Gamble & Son, 134 Harbour Street, Kingston.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

THE Tourist Class Steamer "Tainui" of this Line calls at Jamaica approximately every five months en route between New Zealand and Southampton, England, offering excellent accommodation and service at very attractive single and return rates.

Head Offices—New Zealand Chambers, 34 Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 3.

New Zealand Offices—Levin and Co., Limited, Wellington.

Agents in Jamaica—R. S. Gamble and Son, 134 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS Company was formed in September, 1919, with a local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

Managing Directors—Captain S. D. List, C. E. Johnston.

Secretary and Accountant—H. B. Edwards, Grace Building, 64 Harbour Street, Kingston.

HARRISON DIRECT LINE.

HEAD OFFICE—Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool.

Agents in Jamaica—Arnold I. Malabre & Co., Orange Street.

Regular fortnightly sailings are maintained between Liverpool and Kingston by fast modern cargo vessels. The only direct line of cargo steamers between the United Kingdom and Jamaica.

After leaving Kingston the steamers proceed to Cristobal, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, Belize, Vera Cruz and Tampico.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

STEAMERS of the Line visit Jamaica with tourists during the winter months.

Agents in Kingston.—George & Branday.

H. C. HORN STEAMSHIP LINE.

THIS Company maintains a regular fortnightly passenger, freight and mail service between Hamburg and Antwerp and Porto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Santo Domingo and Curacao, returning by the same route and calling at Havre and Hamburg.

Head Office—Hamburg, Germany.

London Agents—H. MacLaine and Co., Ltd., 83-84 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Hamburg Agents—Knohr and Burchard Nf. Neptunhaus, Hamburg, Germany.

Agent for Jamaica—George & Branday, 54 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

ALUMINUM LINE.

THIS Company conducts a passenger and cargo service from New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa, Fla., U.S.A., to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands, and from Demerara, Dutch Guiana, and Trinidad to Kingston and New Orleans.

The services to and from Kingston are fortnightly, and the ships sail from Trinidad direct to Kingston and from Kingston direct to New Orleans.

Head Offices—New Orleans, La.

Representative in Jamaica—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Grace Building, 64 Harbour St., Kingston.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

THE Company maintains a regular monthly service of 11,000 ton fast passenger, refrigerator and freight motor vessels between Copenhagen, Southampton, St. Thomas, V.I., Kingston, Cristobal through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Vancouver, B.C.; returning via Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cristobal, Kingston, St. Thomas, V.I., London, Rotterdam to Copenhagen.

Kingston to Southampton 15 days. Kingston to Vancouver 16 days.

Head Office—East Asiatic Co., Ltd., 2 Holbergsgade, Copenhagen, K.

Agents in United Kingdom—Escombe McGrath, 13 Fenchurch Ave., London E.C. 3.

Agents for Jamaica—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., 64 Harbour Street.

CAYMAN ISLANDS MOTOR BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THERE are Regular Fortnightly Mail, Passenger and Freight Service by M.S. "Cimboco" between Kingston, Jamaica and Grand Cayman calling at Cayman Brac both ways.

Agents—B. L. Williams, & Co., 12 Port Royal Street, Kingston, Jamaica, Telephone 2948.

W. L. Foster, Eastern District, Cayman Brac.

Florida forwarding Agency, 610½ Florida Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

General Office—Georgetown, Grand Cayman.

GRACE LINE.

Passenger Service, First Class and Steerage.

WEEKLY sailings from Kingston to New York via Cap Haitien, and from Curacao, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama Canal to Kingston, by the new luxurious 15,000 ton "Santa" Steamers. All rooms are outside, and have private bath and running hot and cold fresh water. Dining room has a sliding roof and casement windows opening on to the wide promenade deck. Spacious public rooms. Large open air swimming pool, gymnasium, etc.

General Office—Grace Line, 10 Hanover Square, New York.

Representative in Jamaica—United Fruit Co., 40 Harbour Street, Kingston.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica, it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arnully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—	210	Gross Expenditure	£270,744
Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	£3,956,627	Net Loss	6,495
Particulars for the year—1935-1936		Interest and Sinking Fund	90,564
Gross Revenue	264,249	Deficit	97,059
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue			102.45
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue			91.42

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for		£	£	£
Repairs and improvements				
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879)				
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)				
(" 17 of 1884)				
(" 14 of 1886)				
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock	(31 Dec)			
Railway sold to a Company. 1st January, 1890 for c. £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Govt. d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Rlwy. in '98.	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
	1894-95	£80,791	£56,493	£42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company which was afterwards sold to the Government for £18,500.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Anl. Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889 for Redemption of Railway Bonds £1,493,600 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
Law 33, 94 and 11, 1915 £45,000 0 0	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
Chapelton Extn. Law 3 of 1912 86,055 0 0	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,680
	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,695
Borrowed under Law 33 of 1919 for additional Rolling Stock	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
and under Law 5 of 1920 120,000 0 0	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,801
Under Law 18 of 1922 for Railway Capital Works including cost of issue and for Railway Extension to Frankfield including cost of issue	1912-13	183,279	95,157	117,737
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,694
	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,081
	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,909
	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,965
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,957
	1918-19	174,044	173,399	122,366
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	138,577
For further expenses	1921-22	351,557	345,136	161,413
Chapelton Frankfield extension Law 2 of 1927. 12,742 0 0	1922-23	342,333	306,571	159,967
For Relaying Track, Law 28 of 1927. 216,015 0 0	1923-24	293,398	262,635	169,017
Rebuilding No. 1 Pier, Law 13 of 1930 including cost of issue. 86,505 0 0	1924-25	274,701	254,217	185,866
Further Relaying of Railway Track, Law 20 of 1930 34,237 0 0	1925-26	321,814	270,257	189,093
Length of Line—210 miles	1926-27	355,951	297,961	189,198
Law 17 of 1933. The Public & Municipal Works Loan Law, Sundry Works and cost of issue (i) 100,485 0 0	1927-28	391,399	334,658	186,343
	1928-29	319,592	183,414	186,440
	1929-30	375,457	326,058	187,683
	1930-31	395,421	302,194	183,529
	1931-32	365,846	279,310	157,621
	1932-33	322,223	244,869	164,221
	1933-34	224,987	265,083	156,924
	1934-35	293,767	262,996	108,637
	1935-36	264,249	270,744	90,564
	1936-37	279,384	274,839	90,144
	1937-38	338,500	275,420	89,341

£1,462,000

e Loan exclusive of £38,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company

£6,400

“

Government

200

£6,600

£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906).

e Under Inscribed Stock Law 35 of 1933, the sum of £337,143 was raised to pay off the balance of Loan due under this Law.

f In addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Stores, £15,097

g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2

Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

- i The sum of £48,224 was raised for repaying the Treasury, moneys advanced for repayment of balance of the Imperial Treasury Loan 5%, Law 3 of 1912, completion and equipment of Chapelton Extension and is included in this sum.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton, (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April, 1921, a further length of line of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Linstead to New Works was opened to traffic, and on March 18th, 1925, the extension from Chapelton to Frankfield, a distance of 10 miles.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In force on and from 6th December, 1937, and until further notice.

THE Times shown in this Time Table are those at which the Trains are intended to arrive and depart from the various Stations, but the Government does not guarantee that these Times nor that the connections between the Sections will be maintained nor will be responsible for any loss, inconvenience or injury which may arise from delay or detention. The Jamaica Government Railway reserves the right to vary this Time Table as circumstances may require.

KINGSTON-MONTEGO BAY SECTION.

Station.	Miles from Kingston	Cheap Single Fares from Kingston.		Cheap Return Fares from Kingston.		Daily except Sundays.			
		1st s. d.	2nd s. d.	1st s. d.	2nd A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Kingston (D)						7.25	11.25	4.50	
Gregory Park	6½	1 2	0 7	1 6	0 9	7.40	11.38	5.05	
Grange Lane	9	1 6	0 9	1 11	0 11	7.47	11.44	5.12	
Spanish Town	11½	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 3	7.57	11.52	5.22	
Hartlands	15	2 6	1 3	2 8	1 4	8.09	12.01P	5.33	
Bushy Park	20	3 4	1 8	3 8	1 10	8.21	12.12	5.45	
Old Harbour	22½	3 10	1 11	4 4	2 2	8.30	12.19	5.54	
Inverness Sdg.	27½	4 8	2 4	5 4	2 8		12.33		
May Pen	32½	5 6	2 9	6 4	3 2	8.59	12.45	6.19	
Four Paths	37	6 2	3 1	7 2	3 7	9.11	12.56	6.31	
Clarendon Park	42½	7 2	3 7	8 6	4 3	9.28	1.11	6.48	
Porus	46½	7 10	3 11	9 4	4 8	9.43	1.21	7.01	
Williamsfield	53	8 10	4 5	10 6	5 3	10.13	1.44	7.28	
Kendal	54½	9 2	4 7	11 0	5 6	10.20	1.52	7.35	
Greenvale	61	10 2	5 1	12 2	6 1		2.11		
Balaclava	70½	11 8	5 10	14 4	7 2		2.45	Wed.	
Appleton	76½	12 10	6 5	15 6	7 9		3.06	days	
Maggotty	80	13 4	6 8	16 2	8 1		3.16	and	
Ipswich	85½	14 4	7 2	17 6	8 9		3.34	Sat's.	
								only	
Stonehenge	90½	15 2	7 7	18 6	9 3		3.52	A.M.	
Catadupa	94	15 8	7 10	19 2	9 7		4.04	8.25	
Cambridge	97½	16 4	8 2	20 0	10 0		4.17	8.45	
Montpelier	103	17 2	8 7	21 0	10 6		4.35	9.05	
Anchovy	105½	17 8	8 10	21 8	10 10		4.46	9.17	
Montego Bay (arr.)	112½	18 10	9 5	23 0	11 6		5.06	9.40	

Station	Cheap Single Fares from Montego Bay.		Cheap Return Fares from Montego Bay.		Daily except Sundays.			Wed.'s and Sat's.
	1st s. d.	2nd s. d.	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Montego Bay						7.50		4.20
Anchovy	1 2	0 7	1 6	0 9		8.14		4.47
Montpelier	1 8	0 10	2 2	1 1		8.26		5.02
Cambridge	2 6	1 3	3 2	1 7		8.44		5.21
Catadupa	3 2	1 7	4 0	2 0		8.59		5.35
Stonehenge	3 8	1 10	4 8	2 4		9.10		
Ipswich	4 6	2 3	5 8	2 10		9.28		

KINGSTON-MONTEGO BAY, *contd.*

Station.	Cheap Single Fares from Port Antonio		Cheap Return Fares from Port Antonio.		Daily except Sundays.		Wed.'s and Sat's.	
	1st s. d.	2nd s. d.	1st s. d.	2nd r. d.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Maggotty ..	5 6	2 9	6 10	3 5	..	9.47	..	..
Appleton ..	6 0	3 0	7 6	3 9	..	9.59	..	..
Balaclava ..	7 2	3 7	8 10	4 5	..	10.19	..	..
Greenvale ..	8 8	4 4	10 10	5 5	..	10.54	..	..
Kendal (Dep.) ..	9 8	4 10	12 2	6 1	6.10	11.15	3.25	..
Williamsfield ..	10 0	5 0	12 6	6 3	6.18	11.22	3.36	..
Porus ..	11 0	5 6	13 10	6 11	6.40	11.44	4.00	..
Clarendon Park ..	11 8	5 10	14 8	7 4	6.55	11.57	4.16	..
Four Paths ..	12 8	6 4	15 10	7 11	7.08	12.09p	4.30	..
May Pen ..	13 4	6 8	16 8	8 4	7.23	12.21	4.46	..
Inverness Sdg. ..	14 2	7 1	17 8	8 10	..	12.35	..	..
Old Harbour ..	15 0	7 6	18 10	9 5	7.49	12.46	5.11	..
Bushy Park ..	15 6	7 9	19 4	9 8	7.57	12.53	5.19	..
Hartlands ..	16 4	8 2	20 6	10 3	8.10	1.04	5.32	..
Spanish Town ..	16 10	8 5	21 0	10 6	8.25	1.14	5.46	..
Grange Lane ..	17 4	8 8	21 6	10 9	8.34	1.21	5.54	..
Gregory Park ..	17 8	8 10	21 10	10 11	8.41	1.27	6.01	..
Kingston (arr.) ..	18.10	9 5	23 0	11 6	8.55	1.40	6.15	..

KINGSTON-MAY PEN-FRANKFIELD SECTION.

Station.	Miles from Kingston	Cheap Single Fares from Kingston.		Cheap Return Fares from Kingston		Daily except Sundays.	
		1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	A.M.	P.M.
Kingston (D) ..	..	1 2	0 7	1 6	0 9	7.25	4.50
Gregory Park ..	6½	1 6	0 9	1 11	0 11	7.40	5.05
Grange Lane ..	9	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 3	7.47	5.12
Spanish Town ..	11½	2 6	1 3	2 8	1 4	7.57	5.22
Hartlands ..	15	3 4	1 8	3 8	1 10	8.09	5.33
Bushy Park ..	20	3 10	1 11	4 4	2 2	8.21	5.45
Old Harbour ..	22½	4 8	2 4	5 4	2 8	8.30	5.54
Inverness Sdg. ..	27½	5 6	2 9	6 4	3 2	9.05	6.25
May Pen ..	32½	7 2	3 7	8 6	4 3	9.44	7.03
Suttons ..	42½	7 8	3 10	9 2	4 7	9.51	7.10
Ivy Store Halt ..	44½	7 8	3 10	9 2	4 7	10.00	7.19
Chapelton ..	45½	8 2	4 1	9 9	4 10	10.12	7.31
Morgan's Pass ..	48½	8 8	4 4	10 4	5 2	10.24	7.43
Crooked River ..	51½	8 10	4 5	10 6	5 3	10.31	7.50
Trout Hall ..	53	9 4	4 8	11 2	5 7	10.40	8.00
Frankfield (arr.) ..	55½	..	..	..	..	..	..

KINGSTON-MAY PEN-FRANKFIELD SECTION.

Station.	Cheap Single Fares from Frankfield		Cheap Return Fares from Frankfield		Daily except Sundays.			
	1st s. d.	2nd. s. d.	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	A.M.	P.M.		
Frankfield					5.40	3.00		
Trout Hall	0 8	0 4	1 0	0 6	5.52	3.12		
Crooked River	0 8	0 4	1 0	0 6	5.59	3.19		
Morgan's Pass	1 2	0 7	1 6	0 9	6.11	3.31		
Chapelton	1 8	0 10	2 2	1 1	6.25	3.45		
Ivy Store Halt	2 2	1 1	3 0	1 6	6.30	3.50		
Suttons	2 2	1 1	3 0	1 6	6.41	4.01		
May Pen	3 10	1 11	5 0	2 6	7.23	4.46		
Inverness Sdg.	4 8	2 4	6 0	3 0				
Old Harbour	5 6	2 9	6 10	3 5	7.49	5.11		
Bushy Park	6 0	3 0	7 6	3 9	7.57	5.19		
Hartlands	6 10	3 5	8 6	4 3	8.10	5.32		
Spanish Town	7 4	3 8	9 2	4 7	8.25	5.46		
Grange Lane	7 10	3 11	9 8	4 10	8.34	5.54		
Gregory Park	8 2	4 1	10 0	5 0	8.41	6.01		
Kingston (arr.)	9 4	4 8	11 2	5 7	8.55	6.15		

KINGSTON-PORT ANTONIO SECTION.

Station.	Miles from Kingston	Cheap Single Fares from Kingston,		Cheap Return Fares from Kingston.		Daily ex- cept Sun- days.	Sun- days only.	Satur- days only.
		1st s. d.	2nd s. d.	1st s. d.	2nd. s. d.			
Kingston (D)						2.55	7.00	
Gregory Park	6½	1 2	0 7	1 6	0 9	3.08	7.15	
Grange Lane	9	1 6	0 9	1 11	0 11	3.14	7.22	
Spanish Town	11½	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 3	3.22	7.31	
Bog Walk	20½	3 6	1 9	3 10	1 11	3.45	7.57	
Riversdale	26½	4 6	2 3	5 2	2 7	4.01	8.13	
*Harewood Halt	28½	5 2	2 7	6 0	3 0			
Troja	31	5 2	2 7	6 0	3 0	4.17	8.29	
Richmond	36	6 0	3 0	7 0	3 6	4.37	8.48	
Highgate	38	6 4	3 2	7 6	3 9	4.47	8.58	
Albany	42½	7 2	3 7	8 6	4 3	5.02	9.13	
*Bellefield Sdg.	46	8 4	4 2	10 0	5 0			
*Gray's Inn Sdg.	48	8 4	4 2	10 0	5 0			
Annotto Bay	50	8 4	4 2	10 0	5 0	5.26	9.35	
Windsor Castle	54½	9 2	4 7	11 0	5 6	5.40	9.49	
Buff Bay	58½	9 10	4 11	11 10	5 11	5.52	10.00	A.M.
Orange Bay	61½	10 4	5 2	12 6	6 3	6.01	10.09	8.26
Hope Bay	66½	11 0	5 6	13 6	6 9	6.15	10.23	8.42
St. Margt's Bay	69½	11 8	5 10	14 2	7 1	6.25	10.23	8.53
Pt. Antonio (arr.)	75	12 6	6 3	15 2	7 7	6.43	10.50	9.10

KINGSTON-PORT ANTONIO SECTION, *contd.*

Station.	Cheap Single Fares from Port Antonio.		Cheap Return Fares from Port Antonio.		Daily except Sundays.	Sundays only.	Saturdays only.	
	1st s. d.	2nd. s. d.	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.				
Port Antonio ..					A.M. 6.40	P.M. 3.00	P.M. 4.30	..
St. Margt's. Bay ..	0 10	0 5	1 4	0 8	6.58	3.18	4.50	..
Hope Bay ..	1 6	0 9	1 10	0 11	7.08	3.27	5.01	..
Orange Bay ..	2 2	1 1	3 0	1 6	7.22	3.41	5.17	..
Buff Bay ..	2 8	1 4	3 6	1 9	7.32	3.50	5.25	..
Windsor Castle ..	3 4	1 8	4 4	2 2	7.43	4.01	..	..
Annotto Bay ..	4 2	2 1	5 2	2 7	7.58	4.15	..	..
Gray's Inn Siding ..	5 4	2 8	6 10	3 5	..	..	..	..
Bellefield Siding ..	5 4	2 8	6 10	3 5	..	..	..	..
Albany ..	5 4	2 8	6 10	3 5	8.20	4.37	..	..
Highgate ..	6 2	3 1	7 8	3 10	8.38	4.53	..	..
Richmond ..	6 6	3 3	8 2	4 1	8.52	5.06	..	..
Troja ..	7 4	3 8	9 2	4 7	9.11	5.25	..	..
Harewood Halt ..	8 0	4 0	10 0	5 0	..	..	..	..
Riversdale ..	8 0	4 0	10 0	5 0	9.27	5.41	..	..
Bog Walk ..	9 0	4 6	11 6	5 9	9.45	5.57	..	..
Spanish Town ..	10 6	5 3	13 2	6 7	10.07	6.21	..	..
Grange Lane ..	11 0	5 6	13 8	6 10	10.15	6.29	..	..
Gregory Park ..	11 4	5 8	14 0	7 0	10.22	6.36	..	..
Kingston (arr.) ..	12 6	6 3	15 2	7 7	10.35	6.50	..	..

KINGSTON-EWARTON SECTION.

Station.	Cheap Single Fares from Ewarton.		Cheap Return Fares from Ewarton.		Daily except Sundays.			
	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	A. M.	A.M.	P.M.	
Ewarton (D) ..					6.40	9.15	4.25	..
Linstead ..	0 10	0 5	1 0	0 6	7.00	9.29	4.38	..
Bog Walk ..	1 4	0 8	1 10	0 11	7.15	9.45	4.50	..
Spanish Town ..	2 10	1 5	3 6	1 9	8.25	10.07	5.46	..
Grange Lane ..	3 4	1 8	4 0	2 0	8.34	10.15	5.54	..
Gregory Park ..	3 8	1 10	4 4	2 2	8.41	10.22	6.01	..
Kingston (arr.) ..	4 10	2 5	5 6	2 9	8.55	10.35	6.15	..

Station.	Miles from Kingston.	Cheap Single Fares from Kingston.		Cheap Return Fares from Kingston.		Daily except Sundays.			
		1st s. d.	2nd s. d.	1st. s. d.	2nd. s. d.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
Kingston (D) ..						7.25	2.55	4.50	..
Gregory Park ..	6½	1 2	0 7	1 6	0 9	7.40	3.08	5.05	..
Grange Lane ..	9	1 6	0 9	1 11	0 11	7.47	3.14	5.12	..
Spanish Town ..	11½	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 3	8.05	3.22	5.50	..
Bog Walk ..	20½	3 6	1 9	3 10	1 11	8.31	3.48	6.21	..
Linstead ..	23½	4 0	2 0	4 6	2 3	8.42	3.57	6.38	..
Ewarton (arr.) ..	29	4 10	2 5	5 6	2 9	8.55	4.09	6.48	..

Note.—Trains will stop at Inverness Siding, Rock Halt, Siloah Halt, Ramble Crossing, Bryan's Hill Crossing, Byndloss Crossing, New Hall Crossing, Harewood Halt, Bellefield Siding, Gray's Inn Siding, Fort Stewart Crossing, and Spring Garden Halt, only when the Guard or Station Master (where the latter is available) is notified of the desire of passengers to detrain or entrain at these places.

The Fares quoted above are the CHEAP FARES from termini only.

Return CHEAP FARE Tickets are available for, one calendar month including the date of issue.

Tickets are issued also at ORDINARY FARES as shewn on the Fare Lists exhibited at all Station.

Conditions of Issue of Passenger Tickets.

Passengers will be Booked and Carried subject to the Laws of Jamaica, the Railway Bye-Laws and the conditions printed on Tickets and exhibited at Stations.

CONDITIONS of ISSUE of TICKETS issued at FARES LESS than ORDINARY FARES. Cheap Fare Tickets, Cheap Fare Market Tickets, Excursion and Pleasure Party Cheap Fare Tickets, School Teachers and School Children's Cheap Fare Tickets, Concessionary Cheap Fare Tickets of all descriptions and any other Tickets issued at fares less than ordinary fares, or Tickets issued without charge are issued subject to the Conditions of issue of ordinary Passenger Tickets, where applicable, and also to the following conditions:—

Neither the holder nor any other person shall have any right of action against the Director of the Jamaica Government Railway or the Government of Jamaica or any of its Officers in respect of (a) injury (fatal or otherwise) loss, damage, or delay however caused or (b) loss of or damage or delay to property however caused.

CHEAP FARE TICKETS and CHEAP FARE MARKET TICKETS are issued by ordinary trains. OTHER CHEAP FARE and CONCESSIONARY TICKETS are available only by the trains and on the days specified in the Railway Tariff, Advertisement, or other publications.

The Government reserves the right to decline to make any refund to passengers in respect of value of lost, mislaid or unused Tickets.

All Lines Cheap Tickets.

All Lines Cheap Tickets (First Class) available for one calendar month by all Regular Passenger Trains at any time over any part of the System are issued at an inclusive charge of Three Pounds (£3) at the Booking Office, Kingston, Spanish Town, Williamsfield, Montego Bay, or on application to the Chief Accountant, Kingston Station. These Tickets may be used as often as desired during the period of availability and they offer an excellent opportunity to make an inexpensive tour of the Island.

Refreshments.

Refreshments are obtainable on the Trains between Kingston and Montego Bay and Kingston and Port Antonio.

Director's Office, Kingston.
26th October, 1937.

H. C. POWELL,
Director, Jamaica Government
Railway.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

THE use of Motor Vehicles in Jamaica is regulated by Law 41 of 1937, the Road Traffic Law, 1937 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make Regulations for their control. These Regulations have the force of Law.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under this Law were published in the Gazette of 17th March, 1938, and copies containing these Regulations may be obtained from the Government Printing Office.

"Motor Tractors" are defined as motor vehicles which are not constructed themselves to carry any load other than the following articles, that is to say, water, fuel, accumulators and other equipment used for the purpose of propulsion, loose tools and loose equipment.

"Trucks" are defined as motor vehicles which are constructed themselves to carry a load or passengers or both.

"Motor Cars" are defined as motor vehicles which are:—

(1) constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects, and

(2) adapted to carry not more than seven passengers, exclusive of the driver.

"Motor Cycles" are defined as motor vehicles with less than four wheels and the unladen weight of which does not exceed eight hundred-weight.

"Invalid Carriages" are defined as motor vehicles the weight of which unladen does not exceed five hundred-weight, and which are specially designed and constructed, and not merely adapted, for the use of persons suffering from some physical defect or disability and are solely used by such persons.

"Trailers" are defined as vehicles without motive power designed or used for carrying goods or freight or persons wholly on their own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

The Law and the Regulations provide for the Island being divided into 13 Traffic Areas and 5 Licensing Areas.

All motor vehicles must be registered with the Licensing Authority and have the Registration number on two Plates, one on the front and one on the back of the vehicle. The Plates are supplied by the Licensing Authority through the Collector of Taxes, as well as a Licence Disc to be carried on the inside of the wind-screen. Registration Plates cost 5/- per pair.

Each motor vehicle must be examined and a Certificate issued by the Examiner of the Traffic Area Authority before it is licensed.

Drivers of motor vehicles also must be examined by the Examiner of the Traffic Area Authority. The fee for a Licence is 10/- and the duration is from 1st April to 31st March.

Forging or altering a Licence or allowing it to be used by any other than the Licensee is an offence.

Dangerous and careless driving are offences under the Law.

Lamps and warning devices must be carried on vehicles.

Spot Lights are prohibited, and so are cut-outs.

All accidents must be reported to the nearest Police Station within 24 hours.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

TAXES.

Motor Cars	£5 10 0
<i>Motor Trucks</i> are taxed according to their weight:—	
Not exceeding 20 cwt	5 10 0
Exceeding 20 cwt. and not exceeding 40 cwt.	6 0 0
Exceeding 40 cwt. and not exceeding 50 cwt.	7 10 0
Exceeding 50 cwt.	12 10 0

Vehicles using uncustomed spirits (Diesel) for fuel are liable to additional Duty at the following rate:—

Not exceeding 30 cwt	28 0 0
Exceeding 30 and not exceeding 40 cwt	32 0 0
Exceeding 40 and not exceeding 50 cwt	36 0 0
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding 60 cwt.	42 0 0
Exceeding 60	48 0 0

Motor Cycles and Invalid Carriages:—

Not exceeding 3 cwt.	1 0 0
Exceeding 3 cwt.	1 10 0

Trailers 2/- per cwt.

Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers for reward are liable to an additional Tax for Road Licence.

Speed limits in the various parishes will be found published in the Jamaica Gazette Extraordinary of the 17th December, 1938.

ISLAND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY (OFFICES: CORNER OF DUKE AND PORT ROYAL STREETS).

UNDER Law 41 of 1937 the control of traffic in the Colony is vested in the Island Traffic Authority, with subordinate local Traffic Area Authorities in each parish. The Island Traffic Authority consists of the Hon. Major H. Simms, O.B.E., M.V.O., Director of Public Works (*Chairman*), the Inspector General of Police and Mr. W. B. Powell. The Law

also provides for the appointment of a Supervisor of Traffic and Transport, and Motor Engineers, Examiners and Mechanics.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Post.	Name.	Salary.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Supervisor of Traffic and Transport	J. B. L. Taylor, Grad. Inst. of Transport	500	0	0	1st April, '38
Second Class Clerk	A. D. Walker	200	0	0	1st April, '38
Assistant	L. F. Collymore	100	0	0	1st April, '39
Ditto	O. E. Rutherford	100	0	0	1st April, '38
Typist and Stenographer	Miss L. Cox	156	0	0	1st April, '38
Motor Engineer	C. A. Cover	350	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	G. O. L. Farquharson	350	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	H. A. Muschett	350	0	0	1st April, '38
Motor Examiner	E. M. Byles	250	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	R. S. Dickenson	250	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	E. A. Marshall	250	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	R. O. N. Constantine	250	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	K. R. Soares	250	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	E. C. Bubb-Clark	250	0	0	1st April, '38
Mechanic	O. V. Brown	150	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	V. Codrington	150	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	E. Plummer	150	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	J. Silvera	150	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	R. Wisdom	150	0	0	1st April, '38
Ditto	H. R. Hitchins	150	0	0	1st Nov., '38

PUBLIC PARKING PLACES.

The following public parking places have been established in Kingston:

1. South Parade from the kerb to the West of Queen Victoria Statue to West Parade.
2. East Parade, opposite Coke Chapel.
3. Old Wolmers Yard, Corner South Parade and Laws Street.
4. Duke Street, west side from Port Royal Street to the Sea.

The following is a list of places where parking is prohibited.

1. East Queen Street between East Street and Johns Lane, south side.
2. East Street between Laws Street and East Queen Street, west side.
3. Hanover Street between Tower Street and Harbour Street, west side.
4. King Street between Water Lane and Harbour Street, eastern side and western side.
5. Tower Street between King Street and Temple Lane, north side.
6. Harbour Street between Temple Lane and Peters Lane, both sides.
7. West Parade between West Queen Street and South Parade, both sides.
8. Victoria Avenue, between South Camp Road and Blake Road, both sides.
9. On the north side of East Queen Street between Johns Lane and Duke Street
10. Church Street from Harbour Street to Laws Street, eastern side.
11. Camp Road, Woodford Park opposite Camp Dene on the western side.
12. Spanish Town Road from West Street to Chapel Lane, both sides.
13. Spanish Town Road from Chapel Lane to Darling Street, northern side.
14. Oxford Street from Spanish Town Road to North Street, western side.
15. Bond Street from Spanish Town Road to North Street, western side.
16. North Street on the southern side (in front of the Public Hospital) from Rose Lane to Princess Street.
17. Port Royal Street from West Street, to little Pechon Street, both sides.
18. Port Royal Street from East Street to Duke Street, both sides.

19. Port Royal Street from Duke Street to West Street on alternate sides on alternata blocks.
20. Princess Street from West Queen Street to Beeston Street, eastern side.
21. Heywood Street from Orange Street to Rose Lane, southern side.
22. East Parade from West Queen Street to South Parade, both sides.
23. Church Street, between Harbour Street and Port Royal Street, both sides.
24. Water Lane from Gold Street to West Street on both sides.
25. Temple Lane from South Parade to Barry Street and from Tower Street to Port Royal Street on both sides.
26. Peters Lane from South Parade to Barry Street and from Tower Street to Port Royal Street on both sides.
27. Portions of Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
28. Within 20ft. of the intersections when marked by white lines.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS.

(for Hackney Carriages only)

No. 1 District.

A.—Animal Drawn:

No. of
Vehicles

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Duke Street between Harbour and Port Royal Streets, in the forenoon on the east side, in the afternoon on the west side | 4 |
| 2. King Street parallel to the Victoria Market, east side | 8 |
| 3. Elletson Road north of Victoria Avenue, east side | 4 |
| 4. Regent Street north of North Street, west side | 4 |
| 5. Drummond Street, north side | 4 |
| 6. Port Royal Street between Pechon and West Streets, south side | 8 |
| 7. Rum Lane between Harbour and Tower Streets, east side | 6 |
| 8. Heywood Street between King and Orange Streets, south side | 6 |
| 9. Barry Street west of the Railway Station, south side | 15 |
| 10. Clovelly Road, east side | 6 |
| 11. Hanover Street between Laws and Barry Streets, west side | 6 |
| 12. Orange Street from Port Royal Street to South Street, west side | 4 |
| B.—Mechanically Propelled: | |
| 1. Barry Street between King and Church Streets, south side | 8 |
| 2. Tower Street between Temple and Mark Lanes, north side | 8 |
| 3. Tower Street between King and Orange Streets, north side | 10 |
| 4. South Parade between King Street and Peter's Lane, south side | 6 |
| 5. Barry Street in front of the Railway Station, north side | 12 |
| 6. Duke Street below Port Royal Street, east side | 6 |
| 7. Church Street below Port Royal Street, west side | 6 |
| 8. King Street between Beeston and Charles Streets, east side | 8 |
| 9. Beeston Street between East Street and George's Lane, south side | 4 |
| 10. Victoria Avenue east of South Camp Road, south side | 8 |
| 11. South Camp Road north of East Queen Street, east side | 10 |
| 12. East Street between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side | 6 |
| 13. North Street between Orange Street and Chancery Lane, south side | 4 |
| 14. Pechon Street north of Harbour Street, west side | 8 |
| 15. Duke Street between East Queen and Sutton Streets, east side | 6 |
| 16. North Parade between Orange and King Streets, south side | 4 |
| 17. Princess Street south of Port Royal Street, east side | 6 |
| 18. Orange Street from Port Royal Street to South Street, west side | 4 |
| 19. Hanover Street between Harbour Street and the sea, west side | 10 |
| 20. King Street parallel to the Victoria Market, west side | 8 |

No. 2 District—Cross Roads.

B.—Mechanically propelled:

21. On the southern side of Market Square.

Torrington Bridge.

B.—Mechanically propelled:

22. On the road east of the bridge and 50 feet from the bridge, north side .. 3

HH

Halfway Tree.

B.—Mechanically propelled:	No. of Vehicles.
23. On the Constant Spring Road north of the market gate, east side	3
24. On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, south-east side	2
A.—Animal Drawn:	
13. On Deanery Road at its junction with South Camp Road, south-east side	2

Provided that no Hackney Carriage shall stand or park at any part of any thoroughfare within 40 feet of any street intersection or at which signs prohibiting parking may be exhibited.

The following Streets were declared one-way streets and approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 14th August, 1928.

First Column. Name of The Thoroughfare.	Second Column. Portion of Thoroughfare.	Third Column. Direction in which Vehicles are to be driven or operated.
1 Barry Street	Hanover-st to West-st	East to West
2 Tower Street	Pechon-st to Hanover-st	West to East
3 Water Lane (already one-way)	Hanover-st to Pechon-st	East to West
4 George's Lane	East Queen-st to Harbour-st	North to South
5 John's Lane	Port Royal-st to East Queen-st	South to North
6 Mark Lane	East Queen-st to Port Royal-st	North to South
7 Temple Lane	Port Royal-st to Tower-st and from Barry-st to South Parade	South to North
8 Peter's Lane	South Parade to Barry-st and from Tower-st to Port Royal-st	North to south
9 Luke Lane	Port Royal-st to Heywood-st	South to North
10 Matthew's Lane	Heywood-st to Port Royal-st	North to South

Approved by Governor in Privy Council, 6th May, 1929.

11 Port Royal-st	Pechon-st to West end of Port Royal-st	East to West
12 Little Pechon-st	Port Royal-st to Harbour-st	South to North
13 Taylor's Lane	South Camp Road to Emmaville Avenue	West to East

Approved by Governor in Privy Council, 17th Sept., 1935.

14 Robert-st	Throughout	West to East
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Approved by Governor in Privy Council, 7th February, 1936.

15 Foster Lane	Tower-st to Harbour-st	North to South
16 Orange St.	Beckford to Port Royal Streets	North to South
17 Princess St.	Port Royal to Beckford Streets	South to North
18 Thompson Alley	—	North to South

STAGE CARRIAGE SERVICES.

KINGSTON AND LOWER ST. ANDREW.

Constant Spring Route.

Constant Spring-South Parade (at Peter's Lane) via Constant Spring Road, Halfway Tree Road, Slipe Road, Torrington Road, West Race Course, Upper King Street, North Parade, East Parade, South Parade to Peter's Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

East Race Course-Hopefield Avenue Route.

Duke and Port Royal Streets-Junction Hopefield Avenue and Seymour Avenue, via Duke Street, Manchester Square, South Race Course, East Race Course, Marescaux Road, Caledonia Crescent, Caledonia Bye-Pass, Slipe Road, Cross Roads, Old Hope Road, Lady Musgrave Road, Seaview Avenue, Seymour Avenue to Hopefield Avenue.

Inward: Returning via Hopefield Avenue, Lady Musgrave Road Old Hope Road and thence over the same Route.

Fernandez Avenue Route.

Fernandez Avenue and Jackson Road—South Parade and Peter's Lane, via Jackson Road, Giltress Street, Portland Road, Lincoln Road, Cumberland Lane, Elletson Road, Glenmore Road, South Camp Road, North Street, Princess Street, Beckford Street, South Parade to Peter's Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

Jones Pen Route.

West Queen and Orange Streets—Penn Street (Admiral Pen) via West Queen Street, Princess Street, Studley Park Road, Livingston Street, Asquith Street, Price Street to Penn Street.

Inward: via Penn Street, Baker Street, Slipe Pen Road, Princess Street, West Queen Street to Orange Street.

Molynes Road Route.

Peter's Lane and South Parade to Junction of Molynes and Waltham Park Roads via Beckford Street, Princess Street, Slipe Pen Road, Brentford Road, Elgin Road, Lyndhurst Road, South Road, Central Road, Grove Road, Kew Road, Maxfield Avenue and Molynes Road to Waltham Park Road.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Papine—Old Hope Road Route.

Papine—South Parade (at Peter's Lane) via Hope Road, Old Hope Road, Cross Roads, Slipe Road, Torrington Road, West Race Course, Upper King Street, North Parade, East Parade, South Parade to Peter's Lane.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

Maxfield Avenue Route.

West Queen Street and West Parade to Robinson Road and Omara Road, via Orange Street, Beckford Street, Princess Street, West Queen Street, Spanish Town Road, Maxfield Avenue, Chisholm Avenue, Omara Road

Inward: Returning over the same Route to West Queen Street and thence along through to Terminus at West Parade.

Rockfort Route.

White House (near Rockfort Gardens)—Olivier Place via Windward Road, Victoria Avenue, East Queen Street, Hanover Street, Barry Street, Olivier Place.

Outward: via Tower Street, Highholborn Street, East Queen Street, Victoria Avenue, Windward Road to White House.

Rollington Pen Route.

Waterloo and Langston Roads—Olivier Place via Langston Road, Deanery Road, Albert Street, Victoria Street, Cambridge Street, Cumberland Lane, Elletson Road, Tower Street, up Hanover Street, along Barry Street, down Olivier Place.

Outward: via Tower Street, Elletson Road, and from there over the same Route as inward.

South Camp Road Route.

Church and Port Royal Streets—Beechwood and Park Avenues via Church Street, East Queen Street, South Camp Road, Caledonia Road, Lyndhurst Road, Beechwood Avenue to Park Avenue.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Vineyard Pen Route.

Deanery Road (by residence No. 63)—Church and Little Port Royal Streets via Deanery Road, Merrion Road, Deanery Road, across South Camp Road, along Woodford Street, Hampton Street, Campbell Street, East Avenue Kingston Gardens, South Avenue Kingston Gardens, Central Avenue Kingston Gardens, North Street, and Church Street to Little Port Royal Street

Returning over the same Route to Merrion Road, whence by Waverley Road along Grafton Road and Deanery Road as far as residence No. 63.

Waltham Park Road Route.

West Queen and Orange Streets—Seaward Pen and Molynes Road via West Queen Street, Spanish Town Road, Waltham Park Road to Molynes and Seaward Pen Roads.

Inward: Returning over the same Route.

Arnold Road Route.

Arnold Road (Four Balls) to South Parade—via Arnold Road, Hitchin Street, Great George Street, North Avenue Kingston Gardens, Central Avenue Kingston Gardens, North Street, Wildman Street, East Queen Street, East Parade to South Parade.

Outward: Returning over the same Route.

Spanish Town Road and Hagley Park Road Route.

Halfway Tree and Hagley Park Roads to South Parade (at Peter's Lane) via Hagley Park Road, Spanish Town Road, West Queen Street, Princess Street, and Beckford Street, to South Parade.

Outward: via Orange Street, West Queen Street, and from thence on over the same route to Halfway Tree.

Long Mountain Road Route.

Olivier Place to Deanery Road (by Antrim Gully) via Tower Street, Highholborn Street, East Queen Street, Victoria Avenue, Windward Road, up Long Mountain Road, along Deanery Road, to Antrim Gully.

Inward: Along Deanery Road, down Long Mountain Road to Windward Road, Victoria Avenue, East Queen Street, Hanover Street, Barry Street to Olivier Place.

Port Royal Route.

Princess Street and Port Royal Street to Port Royal, via Princess Street, Beckford Street, South Parade, East Parade, East Queen Street, Victoria Avenue, Windward Road, Palisadoes Road.

Returning over the same Route to Beckford Street and Orange Street, down Orange Street, along Port Royal Street to Princess Street.

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &C., FOR 1939-40.

Kingston	..	..	X	Hanover	..	D
St. Andrew	..	..	E	Westmoreland	..	H
St. Thomas	..	..	V	St. Elizabeth	..	C
Portland	..	..	T	Manchester	..	M
St. Mary	..	..	B	Clarendon	..	P
St. Ann	..	..	S	St. Catherine	..	L
Trelawny	..	..	A	Port Royal	..	G
St. James	..	..	K			

LETTERS APPORTIONED TO EACH PARISH FOR REGISTRATION PURPOSES UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAW.*

Kingston	..	..	A	St. James	..	..	L
St. Andrew	..	..	B	Hanover	..	..	M
St. Thomas	..	..	C	Westmoreland	..	..	P
Portland	..	..	D	St. Elizabeth	..	..	S
St. Mary	..	..	E	Manchester	..	..	T
St. Ann	..	..	G	Clarendon	..	..	U
Trelawny	..	..	H	St. Catherine	..	..	X

*Letters are not changed yearly as above.

GARAGES IN KINGSTON.

United Motors	..	..	..	..	East Parade
Motor Car and Supplies	..	..	..	..	10½ Hanover Street
General Auto Supply Co.	..	..	..	..	47 Orange Street
Penso's Carriage and Auto Supply Co.	..	..	..	..	89-92 Orange Street
E. M. Martin's Garages	..	..	..	..	76 Harbour Street
John Crook	..	..	..	..	7-11 Hanover Street
B.S.A. Agency Ltd.	..	..	..	..	9 King Street
G. W. Serrant	..	..	..	..	17, 19, 21 Luke Lane
Electrical Repair Shop	..	..	..	..	Harbour Street
Kingston Industrial Garage	..	..	..	..	34-38 Church Street
A. C. Garage	..	..	..	..	60½ East Queen Street
H. E. Bolton	..	..	..	..	34 Duke Street
E. C. Motta	..	..	..	..	2a Gold Street
Efficient Garage	..	..	..	..	136n Orange Street
Francis Garage	..	..	..	..	68 West Street
Rapid Vulcanising Co.	..	..	..	..	82 Harbour Street
Standard Garage	..	..	..	..	59 Harbour Street
Theatre Garage	..	..	..	..	32 Sutton Street
Commercial Garage	..	..	..	..	60a East Queen Street
Eveready Garage	..	..	..	..	75 Harbour Street

GARAGES IN KINGSTON, *Contd.*

Frank Abrahams	27 West Street
M. C. Garage	8 West Street
Jamaica Motor Repairs and Agencies	22 West Street
Rockford Garage	71 West Street
Parade Motor Repairs	20 North Parade
Lane Garage	103 Water Lane
Vaz Transportation Service	46 Hanover Street
Clifford Rae	36 East Street
Waddington Garage	162 Harbour Street
deCordova Agencies	164 Harbour Street
Jno. Rae	176-178 Harbour Street

JAMAICA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded in December, 1924, is federated with the Automobile Association and affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club. It takes the place of the Jamaica Motor Club which has ceased to exist.

The principal objects of the Association are: (i) to amalgamate Motorists with a common interest for the mutual benefit of themselves and the general public; (ii) to afford protection to Motorists, by advising as a body on Bills introduced in the Legislative Council and Local By-Laws; (iii) to negotiate and combine with the Local Authorities for the improvement of roads, the removal of dangerous corners; (iv) to combine with the Local Authorities in the control of inconsiderate and dangerous driving; (v) to investigate and deal with cases of misconduct of chauffeurs and others with a view to the further protection of owners of Motor Vehicles and the public; (vi) to supply Motorists with full information on general subjects connected with Motoring; (vii) to foster a feeling of camaraderie and esprit de corps amongst Motorists for the welfare and progress of automobilism, and for the good of the general community.

There are 1,313 members. Cables and Telegrams. "JAUTO." Jamaica. *Patron*—His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G. *President*—W. B. Powell.

Vice-President—F. V. Lumb.

Executive Committee—D. N. Barr, H. E. Bolton, F. E. Lyons, Captain M. H. Hawkes, Dr. Chas. Levy, Dr. S. A. Maitland, Major A. S. Parkin, L. V. D. Samuel, W. J. Masterton.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Monica Nixon, Address: 80 Harbour Street, Kingston. Telephone 3006 and 3009.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

KINGSTON.

*Myrtle Bank Hotel	United Fruit Co.
*South Camp Road Hotel	Capt. H. W. Salter
*Grenville Hotel, 112 East Street	Miss L. Farquharson
*Melrose House Hotel, 117 Duke Street	R. Watson Fraser
Regent House, 12a South Camp Road	Mrs. R. E. Tomlinson
Birnamwood, 43 South Camp Road	Mrs. R. E. Collins
*4 Rosedale Avenue	Mrs. Latreille
*Collingwood House, 49a South Camp Road	Mrs. J. Stockhausen
*106 East Street	Miss McDougal
Wexford House, 124 King Street	Mrs. H. DuQuesney
Arlington House, 60 East Queen Street	R. W. Lindsay
Metropolitan Hotel, 97 King Street	A. S. Staple
Portland House Annex, 73 East Street	Miss V. Lodge
Ella Villa (59 East Street)	Mrs. C. Bodden
Clarendon Hotel, 98 Orange Street	J. Myrie
Washington Hotel, 69 Orange Street	R. M. Ritchie
Hotel Union, 67 Orange Street	Mrs. I. Shirley

*These Hotels and Boarding houses have been registered at the Tourist Bureau.

KINGSTON, *Contd.*

15 East Street	Miss M. Hill
*Warden Court, 47b South Camp Road ..	Mrs. Newton
Rostrevor House, 89 East St.	Mrs. E. McIntosh
13 North Street	Miss B. L. McLean
Corner House Hotel, 60b East Queen St. ..	A. A. Brown
*Wynswood Guest House, 41 South Camp Road ..	—
*Cardiff House, 98 Duke Street	Mrs. L. A. Prendergast
Salvation Army Hotel, 98 Orange Street ..	Major Robinson
*Strathmore Hotel, 98 Duke Street, ..	Mrs. E. Corinaldi
Doric Guest House, 94 East Street	Mrs. E. A. Quello

ST. ANDREW.

*The Grange Guest House, No. 68 Arnold Road	Mrs. L. M. Georges
*Manor House Hotel, Constant Spring	Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Rutty
*Mona Great House Hotel, Liguanea	
*Roslyn Hall Guest House, Old Hope Road	Mrs. B. E. Branch
*Doric Hotel, Camperdown, Halfway Tree	Miss M. B. D. Mair
*Flamstead, Gordon Town	Mrs. A. E. Dicks
*Green Hill, Newcastle	Miss A. Paine
*Maryfield, Hope Road	Mrs. J. Tapley
*Constant Spring Hotel	H. Mollison (Manager)
*Richmond Park Guest House, Halfway Tree Road	Mrs. H. R. Muschett
*Mt. Mansfield Guest House, Gordon Tn.	Miss Nellie Jones
*Reka Dom Guest House, Halfway Tree	Mrs. M. I. Finzi
*Abbey Court Guest House, Halfway Tree	Mrs. J. Edwards
*Derrymore Guest House, Halfway Tree	Mrs. R. K. McDermott
*Sulgrave Manor Residential Hotel, Hope Road, Halfway Tree	Mrs. A. H. Jones
*Mrs. Corkas Guest House, No. 6 Leinster Road, Cross Roads	Mrs. A. Corkas
*Torre Garda	Miss G. L. Stedman

ST. THOMAS.

*Bath	Bath of St. Thomas, Mrs. Leigh
*Morant Bay	Summit House Hotel, Miss I. Bartlett
*Cedar Valley	Moy Hall, Miss Isaacs.

PORTLAND.

*Port Antonio	Titchfield Hotel
* "	Waverly Hotel, Mrs. Lawton
* "	DeMontevin Lodge, Mrs. D. E. Gideon
"	Mrs. Emily Gale, Queen Street
"	Mrs. Eugene Scott
"	Miss C. V. DaCosta

ST. MARY.

*Port Maria	Palm Beach Hotel, Mrs. S. C. Barham
"	Mannings Hotel, Mr. R. S. Belnavis
*Annotto Bay	Savoy Hotel, Mrs. F. Pottinger

*These Hotels and Boarding houses have been registered at the Tourist Bureau.

St. Ann (near Ocho Rios)**St. Ann's Bay*****St. Ann's Bay*****Moneague****Brown's Town**

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***Runaway Bay**

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Ocho Rios

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ST. ANN.

.. Shaw Park Hotel

.. Hotel Osborne, H. Stephenson

.. Windsor Hotel, A. C. Goffe

.. Moneague Hotel, C. Alexander

.. Miss Lanaman

.. Norman House Lodgings, Miss Eva C. Brown

.. The Gaiety Lodgings, Mrs. B. Wilson

.. Agin Court Lodgings, Mrs. A. Alexander

.. Mrs. E. B. Skerrett

.. Eaton Hall Hotel, Miss Ethel Douet

.. Mt. Pleasant Lodgings, S. M. Fisher, Esq.

.. Sylvia Lawn Guest House, Mrs. A. E. Silvera

.. Dunn's River House, Mrs. K. Tapley

TRELAWNY.***Falmouth****Warsop*****Duncans*****Falmouth*****Good Hope, Falmouth P.O.**

.. Miss Broderick

.. Belle Vue, Mrs. Brissett

.. Eldon Villa, Mrs. E. L. Strudwick

.. Old Club House, Mrs. G. R. Quin

.. J. H. Thompson & Son

ST. JAMES.**Montego Bay**

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.. *Ethelhart Hotel, Miss Ethel M. Hart

.. *Casa Blanca, Mrs. M. B. Ewen

.. *Beach View Hotel, Mrs. Edwards

.. *Richmond Hill Inn, Mr G. G. Hussey

.. *Staffordshire Hotel, Mr. H. Browne

.. *Chatham Hotel, Mr. Stanley Foster

.. Mrs. Nella Davidson—Harbour Street Strand Hotel

.. *Coral Cliff, Dr. J. H. Clarke

.. *Sewell's Guest Home, Miss E. Sewell

.. *Glancarryl—Mrs. Rerrie—Union Street and East Street

.. *Inca Lodge, Mrs. C. E. Morales

.. *Mar Vista, Mrs. M. Ayres

.. Mrs. A. Alberga—Market Street

.. Miss Emily Payne—Union Street

.. Mrs. O. R. G. Webster—St. James Street and Church Lane

.. Mrs. H. A. Smith, 39 Market Street

.. *Avalon Guest House, Mrs. V. Mortlocke

.. *Mrs. H. M. Willoughby, Union Street

.. Mrs. W. S. Bell, No. 1 East Street

.. Mrs. E. L. Welds, 32 Church Street

ST. ELIZABETH.**Balaclava**

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Malvern

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Black River

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Calabash Bay, Pedro

.. Balaclava Private Hotel, Miss R. G. Roberts

.. The Woodlands, Mrs. M. Roberts

.. The Hut, Mrs. A. Melville

.. Vy Villa, Mrs. Edith Thompson

.. *Retirement Guest House

.. Waverloo, Mrs. E. V. Levy

.. Holy Rood, Mrs. T. P. Gooden

.. *Treasure Beach, Mr. E. Deckee

* These Hotels and Boarding Houses have been registered at the Tourist Bureau.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville	..	..	..	*Mandeville Hotel, Edwin H. Bell
"	..	..	..	Newleigh Hotel, Miss J. M. Evelyn
"	..	..	..	*Hotel Manchester, H. A. Evelyn
"	..	..	..	*Bloomfield, Private Hotel, Mrs. G. W. Harris
"	..	..	..	Clifton Hill, Misses K. and L. Fisher
"	..	..	..	Balingavar, Miss A. Wheatle
"	..	..	..	The Lane, Mrs. C. J. Mullings
Christiana	..	..	..	*Savoy Hotel, Mr D. P. Steers
"	..	..	..	Miss Matilda Johnson's Lodging
"	..	..	..	Mrs. Ellen Somerville's Lodging
"	..	..	..	*Ambrook, Mrs. J. E. Feurtado
"	..	..	..	*Providence, Miss Miller
"	..	..	..	White Gate, Mrs. Maria Davies
Mandeville	..	..	..	*Arlington, Miss E. Lewis
"	..	..	..	*La Harve, Mrs. M. Henriques
Devon	..	..	..	*Devon Guest House, Mrs. Whyte

CLARENDON.

May Pen	..	..	..	Shelvin Hotel, Miss G. Smith
Milk River	..	..	..	*Milk River Bath, Mr. R. W. P. Richards
Chapelton	..	..	..	Mrs. C. Honey, Roslyn

ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town	Marble Hall Hotel, 14 Martin Street, Mrs. J. H. Stewart.
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CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL.

The Hotel is operated by Government, Mr F. H. Robertson being Government Agent for the Hotel. The following Committee has been appointed to advise Government in regard to the operation of the Hotel:—Hon. A. H. Hodges, C.M.G., (*Chairman*), Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E., Messrs. P. Martin Cooper O.B.E., F. H. Robertson, W. D. Bruce.

* These Hotels and Boarding houses have been registered at the Tourist Bureau

PART XV.

MARITIME.

MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 36 of 1903, takes the place of the several pile and harbour boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board has all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

It has power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as it may think fit.

It has power to order the survey of any ship if it has reason to believe that she is in any way defective and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

It can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also has the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD—the Hon. Captain M. H. Hawkes, Collector General, *President*; Mr. V. C. Alexander, J.P.; Mr. S. W. Sharp; Capt. H. deB. Tupper, R.N., Harbour Master; Lieut. Commander W. deM. Clark, R.N., Capt. F. Sutton; Mr. H. V. Alexander, *Secretary*; A. G. Turner (*Acting*).

Marine Board Surveyors of Ships and Engineer Surveyors—Edgar Watson, P. M. McKay.

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE. *First Class Ports.* Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

<i>Registered Gross Tonnage.</i>				<i>Fees payable.</i>		
Up to 200 tons	..	..	..	£1	10	0
Above “ “ and not exceeding	300 tons			1	16	0
“ 300 “ “ “	400 “			2	2	0
“ 400 “ “ “	500 “			2	6	0
“ 500 “ “ “	600 “			2	10	0
“ 600 “ “ “	800 “			2	14	0
“ 800 “ “ “	1,000 “			2	18	0
“ 1,000 “ “ “	1,200 “			3	1	0
“ 1,200 “ “ “	1,400 “			3	4	0
“ 1,400 “ “ “	1,600 “			3	7	0
“ 1,600 “ “ “	1,800 “			3	10	0
“ 1,800 “ “ “	2,000 “			2	12	0
“ 2,000 “ “ “	3,000 “			4	5	0
“ 3,000 “ “ “	4,000 “			5	0	0
“ 4,000 “ “ “	5,000 “			5	15	0
“ 5,000 “ “ “	6,000 “			6	10	0
“ 6,000 “ “ “	7,000 “			7	5	0
“ 7,000 “ “ “	8,000 “			8	0	0
“ 8,000 “ “ “	9,000 “			8	15	0
“ 9,000 “ “ “	10,000 “			9	10	0
Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.						

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fee above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

Second Class Ports.

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two-thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

The following are Licensed Pilots for the ports named:—

7. F. V. Tilley, Kingston, Salt River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Alligator Pond, Black River, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay, Manchioneal, Lucea, Green Island.
8. I. M. E. McCalla, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Rio Bueno, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea.
11. Gilbert Stanton McLaughlin, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Green Island, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Kingston, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
14. Frank Heaver Chevannes, Kingston, Salt River.
16. Edw. Spencer Grossett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Salt River.
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Port Maria.
22. Leonard Allsford Marshall, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Black River, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Manchioneal, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, Salt River.
23. Charles Nathaniel McGregor, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
25. Basil Henry Pickering, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, Annotto Bay.
26. Frank Albert Davis, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Kingston, Falmouth, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River.
27. F. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
29. Harold Mortimer Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Rio Bueno.
30. S. H. A. King, Kingston.
31. R. I. Francis, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Black River, Morant Bay, Montego Bay.
32. John Morton, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.
34. R. T. A. Logan, Port Antonio.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno.
36. L. T. Forsyth, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Kingston.
38. H. W. Myers, Kingston.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.

41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Morant Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Rio Bueno, Salt River.
42. Vincent A. Kensington, Kingston.
45. Herbert V. Hayden, Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Port Antonio, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Black River, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay.
47. A. W. Jones, Kingston,
48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Morant Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Manchioneal, Salt River, Oracabessa.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Salt River.
50. G. C. Alveranga, Kingston.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston passing through the Ship Channel which has a least width of 500 feet and least depth of 36 feet and is marked by light beacons on each side, the centre of the channel being midway between the Beacons. The whole channel from Port Royal to the anchorage abreast the wharves at Kingston is well marked and lit, the least depth being 36 feet.

The A. G. A. Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st July, 1929.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A flashing white light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Rackum Cay Light—A flashing red light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water painted red. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackum Cay. Its position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 0'

Beacon Shoal Light—A flashing white light, upon 4 piles will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—An occulting red light upon a pile, in 18 feet of water, will show 18 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plum Point Light House and Parish Church	36° 10'
Plum Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sister's Light—A flashing white light 18 feet above water on Two Sister's Beacon. Previous Position:

	Angles.
Plum Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plum Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

Moved in 1937, 144 feet 167° 15' from previous position.

St. Alban's Light—A flashing red light in 18 feet of water, 18 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

Mamee Light—A flashing white light in 18 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—An occulting white light in 20 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A flashing red light in 24 feet of water, 18 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plum Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	80° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and name of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Albans," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes marked upon the Chart and the Angles between the different points are as follows:—

	Angles.
<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and South end	67° 47' 0"
Gun Cay	83° 50' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	Angles.
<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plum Point Light House and	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower, Port Royal	62° 23' 0"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N Tangent, Fort Augusta, and	29° 0' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson	21° 56' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 42' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta	
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

No Vessel is allowed to anchor in the harbour in such a position that any part of her shall be within a distance of 400 yards from any pier or wharf at any time.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

Ballast is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/- a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Kingston	Captain H. deB. Tupper, R.N. Marine Sup, and Harbour Master	£ s. d. 800 0 0
Morant Bay	F. C. Lofthouse	20 0 0
Port Morant	E. Thompson	15 0 0
Port Antonio	J. McNeil Smith	25 0 0
Manchioneal	I. A. Wallace	6 0 0
Port Maria	A. H. C. Parker	20 0 0
Annotto Bay	H. E. Hitchens	20 0 0
St. Ann's Bay (1)	H. C. Stedman	32 0 0
Falmouth (2)	J. A. P. McLaughlin	21 0 0
Montego Bay	C. St. L. Hogarth	12 0 0
Lucea	H. L. Murray	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	J. A. Binns	15 0 0
Black River	L. L. Ingram	12 0 0

(1) Ocho Rios and Dry Harbour included in St. Ann's Bay survey.

(2) Rio Bueno included in Falmouth survey.

RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25 having been found insufficient to protect the interest of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.

Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.

Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.

Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.

Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.

Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.

St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.

Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.

Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western Side of Long Bay.

Montego Bay—Western Side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.

Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.

Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.

Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.

Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

Kingston	..	..	..	K. V. Samuel
Morant Bay	..	..	..	F. C. Lofthouse
Port Morant	..	..	..	E. Thompson
Port Antonio	..	..	..	J. McNeil Smith
Port Maria	..	..	..	A. H. C. Packer
Annotto Bay	..	..	..	H. E. Hitchens
St. Ann's Bay	..	..	..	H. C. Stedman
Dry Harbour	..	..	..	—
Falmouth	..	..	..	J. A. P. McLaughlin
Montego Bay	..	..	..	C. St. L. Hogarth
Lucea	..	..	..	H. L. Murray
Savanna-la-Mar	..	..	..	J. A. Binns
Black River	..	..	..	L. L. Ingram
Milk River	..	..	..	G. R. Simpson (Actg).

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follows:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding £1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents

For every report required to be sent by the receiver to the Governor the sum of 0 10 0

For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody, a percentage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a percentage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.

LIGHT DUES AND HARBOUR FEES.

Light Dues: Law 31 of 1926-- 1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter any port of the Island. Such Dues in respect of Droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island or trading within the tropics shall be demandable not oftener than once within a period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Fixed by the Governor in Privy Council on 25th April, 1927.

Harbour Fees: Law 31 of 1926.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within	Beyond
		Tropics.	Tropics.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	70 tons and under 160	0 7 6	10 15 0
	160 " " 350	0 10 0	1 0 0
	350 " " 850	0 15 0	1 10 0
	850 " " upwards	0 17 6	1 5 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons	1 0 0	2 0 0
	160 tons and upwards	0 5 0	0 10 0
		0 10 0	1 0 0

Droghers.

Kingston—Once in every period of 3 months 8/-

All other Ports— " " " 1/-

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance, and vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness, would not render a vessel liable for payment of dues.

LIGHT HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light houses are by Law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

Morant Point—This light house is situated at the extreme east end of the island and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holop hotal light, revolving once in eight minutes and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

On February 1st, 1933, the intensity of the light was increased by the installation of an incandescent petroleum vapour lamp in place of the old wick lamp.

The position of the light house is in latitude 17° 55' north, and longitude 76° 12' west.

Plum Point.—This light house, built in the year 1853 stands on the Palisadoes, at Great Plum Point, at the entrance to Kingston Harbour. The tower, 70 feet in height, is built of stone and cast iron and carries a third order dioptric light. The illuminating apparatus is of the dissolved acetylene system and the character of the light is single flashing giving a flash of 1½ seconds duration followed by 7½ seconds darkness. It is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light house is in latitude 17° 56' north, longitude 76° 47' 30" west.

Folly Point Port Antonio.—This light house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which

gives a flash of two seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 183° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 11'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 27'$ west.

Negril Point.—A light house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July, 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dipotric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light house is in latitude $18^{\circ} 15'$ north, longitude $78^{\circ} 23'$ west.

Galina Point, near (Port Maria).—This light is placed on a concrete tower 44 feet above high water in approximately lat. $18^{\circ} 25'$ north and long. $76^{\circ} 55'$ west, and is an Automatic acetylene light giving a white flash of $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds duration visible at a distance of 12 miles, followed by $7\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness.

Portland Point.—This Light-house is situated in latitude $17^{\circ} 44' 9''$ North Longitude, $77^{\circ} 9' 58''$ West on the summit of the Portland Ridge near the southernmost point of the Island.

Character of light—White, revolving, giving two flashes in quick succession every 15 seconds, visible all round horizon (with the exception of an obscured patch in shore near Rocky Point). Height above sea 665 feet.

The tower is an open framed steel structure 132 feet high.

The light is automatic and unattended. Illuminant, compressed Acetylene.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Morant Point.</i> Superintendent	C. Durrant	250 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Folly Point.</i> Keeper	C. Phillips	97 10 0	29th May, '21
<i>Negril Point.</i> Superintendent	J. S. Brownhill	250 0 0	29th April, '95

LLOYD'S AGENTS FOR JAMAICA.

For the Island—R. S. Gamble and Son, Kingston. *Sub-Agents*—Port Antonio, V. S. Corbett; St. Ann's Bay, Anthony Rerrie; Port Maria, H. W. Osmond; Black River, W. G. Hendriks; Alligator Pond, E. E. Sampson; Sav-la-Mar, B. A. Kirkham; Falmouth and Rio Bueno, P. E. F. Robertson, (Falmouth); Montego Bay, S. P. Davidson; Lucea and Green Island, L. Sanftleben & Sons.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND COMPANIES.

R. S. Gamble & Son—Salvage Association, London.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.

R. S. Gamble & Son—Board of Underwriters of New York. Insurance Company of North America, Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, International Union of Marine Insurance, Berlin.

George & Branday—Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa; Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Maritime, of Genoa, Comite des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles; Italia Societa D'Assicurazioni Marittimes Fluvial, i & Terrestri, Genoa; La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain; La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain; La Union y el Fenix of Madrid, Spain; English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris; Lloyd of France, Paris; Compagnie D'Assurance Paris; La Baloise of Basle.

PART XVI.

LITERATURE, ARTS, ETC.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

East Street.

THE General Library is open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the Members Room, the West India Reference Library (open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.) and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Natural History Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes, and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. In 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members, (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum, to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art, to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £3,081. The law above mentioned, transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. An amending Law was passed in 1909 and a consolidating Law in 1930.

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site, of re-inforced bricks and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange Street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East Street, the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

In 1938, a Bill was passed to provide means for the extension of the Institute buildings. It is intended that the additional accommodation that the Institute has been so long applying for, will enable a development on more educational lines, especially in connection with an Art Gallery and Museum. It is hoped that this Museum will become a centre for the distribution of a wide survey of knowledge of the people, especially in connection with immediate problems of practical importance—particularly Health and Agriculture.

The Reference Collections will, of course, be maintained, and it is hoped considerably enlarged and continued.

The New Building should allow provision for an Art Gallery with furnished rooms, for a Scientific Museum on the lines indicated, and for an adequate and properly ventilated Exhibition Hall.

LIBRARY—The books, newspapers, manuscripts and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 40,188 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

In the General Library.—West India, 686; Theology and Philosophy, 1,155; History, 2,702; Biography, 2,798; Travel, 1,421; Law, Politics and Sociology, 856; Education, 583; Art, 1,082; Science and Natural History, 2,419; Poetry and the Drama, 1,004; Prose Fiction, 7,642; Miscellaneous, 1,887; Works of Reference, 1,228; Publications of Societies, 1,251; Juvenile, 1,282; with a total of 28,017.

In the West India Reference Library.—Jamaica Books and Pamphlets, 3,969; Jamaica Newspapers, 728; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 4,553; West Africa, 442; with a total of 9,692; Manuscripts, 1,732; Maps and Plans, 747.

THE EXISTING MUSEUM COLLECTIONS.—The Reference collections at present in existence aim at representing as far as possible the fauna and flora of the Island along with its geology.

The ornithological and etymological collections, though needing considerable replacement, are fairly full. Particularly noteworthy is the valuable Vendryes collection of land and fresh water shells of Jamaica.

The mineralogical and palaeontological specimens include the collections formed by Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860-1866.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants, are mostly confined to the stone implements and a limited amount of pottery, etc., mostly from the numerous kitchen middens which have been opened in the Island.

In the grounds is a small Vivarium.

HISTORY GALLERY—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island to the number of 614 paintings and engravings, including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkly, to the number of 369, Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable," a contemporary oil painting of the Battle of the Saints, two water-colour drawings by Pocock, and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet, and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art, as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a Shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy," at Kingston, in 1799, and the two silver gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. A carved tortoise shell comb and case of the year 1671.

In the Vestibule downstairs, is a small War Memorial Collection: upstairs is a portion of the frieze from the West Indies Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art, or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

Subscribing Members have the right of borrowing two books and one periodical, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for Juveniles between the ages of 13 and 16 who support their application with a suitable Guarantor.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute. Visitors to the Library deposit £1 and pay, for three months, two shillings, for the right to borrow two books and one magazine. In 1937 there were honorary members, complimentary members, corresponding members, life members, subscribing members and affiliated members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, with 31 depositors to the Library and 102 Juvenile borrowers in the Free Lending Department, making total of 3,334.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions, or these institutions may borrow a box of 50 books free in lieu of individual borrowing.

Associations affiliated to the Institute.—The following is a list of the Societies affiliated with the Institute at the present time:—Kingston: St. Matthews Art Guild, Readers and Writers Club; St. Andrew: Kencot Citizen's Associations; St. Ann: Claremont Social Club, Alexandria Social and Literary Club; Hanover: Gurney's Mount Literary Society; St. Elizabeth: Brompton Literary and Improvement Society, Black River Literary and Debating Society; Clarendon: Four Paths Cricket and Social Club.

Kingston: Kingston Athenæum, Wolmer's Old Boys, Wolmer's Old Girls, Young Men's Christian Association, Musical Society of Jamaica, Mico Old Students' Association, Women Teachers Fellowship, St. Matthews' Young Men's Club, St. Andrew's Kirk Literary and Debating Society, Christ Church Literary and Debating Society (Jones Pen) the Kingston Police Library, The Machado Book Club, Duke Street Christian Church Young People's Society; St. Andrew: Stony Hill Citizens Association, Liguanea Agricultural Society; St. Thomas: Seaforth Social and Literary Club, Hagley Gap Literary and Social Club; Portland: East Portland Social and Literary Club, Swift River Literary and Debating Society, Upper St. George's Literary and Social Club, Portland Subscription Library; St. Mary: Belfield Social and Literary Club, Highgate Social and Literary Club; St. Ann: Brown's Town Y.W.C.A., Gibraltar Literary and Social Club, St. Mark's Guild of Fellowship; Trelawny: Jackson Town Social and Literary Club, Stewart Town Social and Literary Club; St. James: Montego Bay, Young Men's Guild, Cambridge Social and Literary Society; Hanover: Lucea Men's Club; Westmoreland: Bluefield's Progressive Society, Sav-la-Mar, Y.W.C.A.; Manchester: Spaldings Literary and Social Club, Christiana Social and Literary Club; Clarendon: Frankfield Shakespearean Club; St. Catherine: Spanish Town Guild of Fellowship.

Teachers' Libraries.—The following Teachers' Libraries are affiliated to the Institute:—St. Thomas: South-eastern St. Thomas, Eastern St. Thomas, Bath; Portland: East Portland, Port Antonio; St. Mary: Central St. Mary, Western St. Mary, Glengoffe, St. Ann: Cave Valley, Brown's Town, Claremont; Trelawny: Upper Trelawny, St. George's Falmouth; Clarendon: Chapelton, Frankfield; St. Catherine: North-west St. Catherine Linstead; St. James: Montego Bay, Central Cornwall; St. Elizabeth: Balaclava, North St. Elizabeth, Springfield; Westmoreland: Darliston Mountains.

LECTURES—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS—Some of the publications of the Institute are: "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "Mineral Resources of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1913); "Some Recent Contributions to the Geology of Jamaica" by C. A. Matley, D.Sc. (1923); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica" by J. C. Philippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica, by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "A List of the Birds of Jamaica," by O. Bangs and F. Kennard (1920); The following publications were by Frank Cundall—"A Classified List of the Books in the General Library of the Institute" (1923); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis. Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900). "Bibliographia Jamaicensis" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica," 1909; "Biographical Annals of

Jamaica," 1904; "Jamaica Place Names," (1909); "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914); "Historic Jamaica" (1915); "Jamaica in 1928;" "Jamaica's Part in the great War," 1924, Lady Nugent's Journal (1907) and a revised Edition (1934) by the Secretary; "Jamaica under the Spaniards" (1919) by Frank Cundall and Mr. J. L. Pietersz; "Jamaica Negro Proverbs and Sayings," (1927) by the late Dr. Isett Anderson and Frank Cundall the Secretary, Brief Account of Kings House, Spanish Town, (1929) a Brief Guide to the Library, the Museum and History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica (1929), "A Brief History of the Parish Church of St. Andrew" (1931), and The Aborigines of Jamaica (1934). History of Printing in Jamaica from 1717 to 1834 (1935). The Governors of Jamaica in the 17th Century, (1936). The Governors of Jamaica in the first half of the 18th Century, (1937). Letters to Jane from Jamaica 1788-1796; Edited by Geraldine Mozley, (1938).

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November—1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers were read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions were held from time to time until they were relinquished owing to the lack of a suitable hall in which to hold them. Exhibitions have since been held in the Rooms of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society kindly lent for the purpose.

Prizes are given in connection with Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music Examinations of the Associated Board.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1885; London, 1882; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901; Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905; British Empire Exhibition, 1924.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS:—*Nominated by the Governor*—Robert B. Barker, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; Miss M. Cowper, M.A., Cambridge Tripos, Hon. J. A. G. Smith, K.C., Hon. E. A. McNeil, Hon. R. H. Ehrenstein, R. E. H. Melhado, Ansell Hart.

Elected by Members of the Institute—J. L. Pietersz, *Chairman*; Hon. N. B. Livingston, *Secretary and Librarian*—P. M. Sherlock, B.A.; *Assistant Librarian*—Miss H. W. Morris; *West India Reference Library Assistants*—Miss V. Nash, Miss C. Nash; *Clerical Assistant*—Miss B. Fletcher; *Accountant and Library Superintendent*—Miss V. Hill; *Loan Library Assistants*—Miss M. Campbell, Miss S. Fletcher, Miss M. Anderson; *Museum Assistant*—Miss A. Gunter.

KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society keeps its library on the upper floor of 7 Church Street, Kingston. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. except on Public Holidays. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the closing hour is 2.30 p.m. Books contained in Library, 11,504. There are 634 members. A reading table with the latest magazines is provided in the library. Books dealing with the West Indies, have recently been added. A Juvenile Section has also been started.

Payment of subscriptions in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is twelve shillings per annum payable monthly.

Hon. President, His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G.; *President*, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Vice-President*, J. L. Pietersz and J. V. Kibe, *Secretary*.

Treasurer, Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Committee*, J. A. Miller, G. W. Butler, M. Levy, Miss L. L. Marshall, Miss Iris Morais, Miss Enid Murray, Father Leo T. Butler. *Librarian*, Miss G. Morais.

THE PHOENIX LIBRARY.

THE Phoenix library was founded in January, 1933, for the purpose of making modern literature available to members. Members join by subscription. All classes of current literature are available including Books of the Month and the selections of all the principal Book Clubs. Other departments include importation and sale of new books, magazines and periodicals, and the distribution of Penguin Books throughout the West Indies. Librarian and Proprietor: Miss D. H. White.

MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY, (MANDEVILLE).

Re-opened May 1938—F. M. Goldsworthy, (Hon. Secretary).

READERS' AND WRITERS' CLUB.

4 Central Avenue, Kgn. Gardens.

THE Readers and Writers Club was founded in August, 1937, to encourage serious reading, provide a meeting place for authors and journalists in the island, and to assist those with literary ability by candid criticism of manuscripts. Affiliated with the Club are the Poetry League of Jamaica and the Kingston Dramatic Club.

A Club Room and Library are provided at No. 4 Central Avenue, Kingston Gardens, where weekly meetings are held for literary discussions, book reviews and lectures. The Annual Subscription is twelve shillings.

Council.—*President:* J. E. Clare MacFarlane; *Vice-Presidents:* Henry Ogle, F.L.A.; P. M. Sherlock, B.A.; Una Marson. *Treasurer:* Hector McD. White. *Secretary:* Aimee Webster.

Poetry League Delegate: J. Clare MacFarlane. *Kingston Dramatic Club Delegates:* Frank A. Hill, A. E. T. Henry and H. P. Jacobs, B.A.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE POETRY LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Poetry League, founded in 1917, was inaugurated in September, 1923. The objects of the League, which have been adapted by the various centres to meet local needs and conditions, may be stated generally as follows:—(i) To bring the various literary centres throughout the Empire into closer touch with one another and to develop mutual knowledge of the contemporary poetry which is published not only in Great Britain but in the Dominions and Colonies also; (ii) To promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members; (iii) To hold lectures and meetings for the discussion of poetic, literary and allied subjects; (iv) To give guidance and encouragement to young and inexperienced writers; (v) To encourage and foster the teaching of poetry in schools.

The subscription of £1 1s. per annum, includes a supply of "Poetry and the Play," a quarterly magazine of verse, comment and criticism, and containing news of the activities of the various centres throughout the Empire. Full membership without the magazine may be had at 10/6 per annum and associate membership of 5/- per annum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sir William Morrison, *President*; Astley Clerk, Hon. Noel B. Livingston, Rev. Walter Brown; *Vice-Presidents:* J. E. Clare MacFarlane, F.R.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, c/o Island Treasury, Kingston; Miss A. B. Bailey, *Hon. Treasurer*; Mrs. M. L. Knibb, *Chairman of the Schools Work Committee*; Mr. V. L. Virtue, *Hon. Assistant Secretary and Librarian*.

JAMAICA ARTS SOCIETY.

THE Society was founded in 1929 under the name "Kingston and St. Andrew Literary and Debating Association". Its chief functions then were the promotion of Debating Competitions among Literary Bodies in Jamaica and the holding of annual All-Island Elocution Contests, with a view to developing the art of public speaking.

Silver cups for Elocution have been donated by Mr. E. B. Hopkins, the Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, Lieutenant C. Vincent Hall and Mr. James Richards.

In April, 1938, the Association embarked upon a new field of activity and sponsored an All-Jamaica Art Exhibition, the first of its kind in Jamaica.

The success of the Exhibition suggested an expansion of the Association's activities. This was decided on at the annual meeting in July, 1938, when it assumed its present name.

It now aims at the development of all the Arts in Jamaica and has as its main purpose the cultural advancement of the Island. Its policy is one of co-operation with all existing bodies which foster the development of any of the Arts while specialising in those branches of Art which have hitherto been neglected in Jamaica.

An Art Class under the direction of Miss Lorna Nichol is now held at the headquarters of the Kingston Dramatic Club (by kind permission of the latter).

The late Governor, Sir Edward Denham, donated a Shield for annual Art Competition among the Secondary Schools in Jamaica. It was won in 1938, its first year of competition, by the St. Hilda's Diocesan School.

The Society's plans include the holding of All-Jamaica Art Exhibitions bi-annually.

The Society has two types of membership. For individual membership, the subscription is 2/6d. per annum and honorary members subscribe any amount not less than 5/- per annum. Honorary and individual memberships are entirely optional, honorary membership being intended for those who are able and would like to help the Society financially. Affiliated Societies pay an annual subscription of 5/-.

The Society organises Musical Evenings, when Lectures on various subjects are also given. The public is invited free of charge.

The Society has now included Dramatic Productions in its activities.

Patron:—Mrs. N. W. Manley, Miss May Farquharson, Messrs. Claude McKay, Lindsay Downer, and Clare McFarlane.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

C. G. X. Henriques, L.L.B. *President*; G. R. Bowen, 1st *Vice-President*; Morris Cargill, 2nd *Vice-President*; Leacroft Robinson, *Hon. Secretary*; C. A. Bowen, *Hon. Assistant Secretary*; J. A. Clarke, *Hon. Treasurer*; K. G. Hill, D. Hardy, T. E. Sealy, S. O. D. Hill, and I. E. Davis.

MUSICAL SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

Objects—The objects of the Society which was founded in 1926 shall be to provide members with opportunities for hearing good music and for general improvement of their knowledge and appreciation of the art of music and to encourage generally the practice of the art in Jamaica.

Membership—Anyone interested may become a member. There are Town, Country and Junior members; the subscription being as follows:—

Town Members 6/- per annum; Country Members 4/- per annum; Junior Members 3/- per annum.

Patrons, Lady Richards, Lady Denham, Lady Stubbs, The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Sir William Morrison, Lady Morrison; Mr. Michael Head; *President*, Sir Arthur Farquharson; *Vice-Presidents*, Mrs. Bodker, Mrs. Ludlow Moody, Mrs. Grace Isaacs, Miss Elsie Bórough;

Executive Committee—H. A. Lake, *Chairman*; George Goode, *Vice-Chairman*; Ruby Delgado, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, 9 Waterloo Road, Halfway Tree.

Members of Committee—Mrs. Stansfeld, Mrs. Packer, Lieutenant Jones, Mr. W. Spooner, Rev. J. M. Hunt, Mr. Easton Soutar.

MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVAL OF JAMAICA

AFFILIATED WITH THE BRITISH FEDERATION OF MUSICAL COMPETITION FESTIVALS, LONDON.

Representative: Mrs. Ena Bodker. L.R.A.M.

Founded 1929. Biennial festivals are held in Kingston, and the syllabus includes vocal, choral and instrumental solos and ensembles, as also sight reading, dancing, verse speaking, original compositions, etc.

These festivals had their origin in the enthusiastic effort of Mr. George Goode, Mrs. Ena Bodker, Miss E. Bórough, Mrs. L. M. Moody, Mrs. Grace Isaacs, Miss V. M. Mills and the late Mr. J. M. Nethersole have also contributed largely to their development. There are now over a hundred classes of competition; and in 1935 more than a thousand entries and three thousand competitors.

The Executive Council of the Festivals consists of:—*Chairman*: Mr. H. A. Lake; *Vice-Chairman*: Mr. George Goode; *Hon. Treasurer*: G. V. Rennie; *Hon. Secretary*: George H. R. Clough. B.A., L.R.S.M.

These Festivals were originally sponsored by the Musical Society of Jamaica, and have been under the distinguished patronage of the Governors of Jamaica, and their wives, and of Mr. Michael Head. They have been made financially possible through the voluntary contributions of many music lovers in the Island, and through the wholehearted support of a great many private and public organisations. The standard of Musical appreciation and performance has improved, and an ever-widening circle of musical culture has been the result of the Festivals' successes.

EXAMINATIONS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

In March, 1935, the holding of the Trinity College Examinations in Jamaica was founded. The first Examination was held by Sir Granville Bantock, M.A. MUS. DOC., F.T.C.L., F.R.A.M., at the "Brenda Smyth School of Music and Languages." The number of candidates was 31.

In June, 1936, there were 86 candidates—29 Theory and 57 Practical. The Examinations were conducted by Sir Granville Bantock, M.A., MUS., DOC., F.T.C.L., F.R.A.M., and W. Greenhouse, ALTT. MUS. DOC., F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.

COMMITTEE:—Miss Brenda Smyth, F.T.C.L., M.R.S.T., (London), *Chairman*; Miss V. Mills, L.R.A.M., Miss S. Foster-Davis, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mrs. A. H. Packer, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mrs. O. H. A. Nash, *Secretary*.

DIOCESAN FESTIVAL CHOIR.

This Choir was organised by the Diocesan Music Committee in the year 1924, the Choir's first performance in that year being part of the celebrations in honour of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Diocese of Jamaica.

The object of the Choir is to assist the Diocesan Music Committee in its efforts for the promotion of the cause of music, by undertaking the study and performance of such choral works as the Committee of Management may from time to time select.

The Choir aims at giving biennial performances, and such performances have been given in December, 1926, December, 1928, February, 1931, February 1933, February, 1935, and February 1937.

The present membership is approximately 160.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Rev. G. Lovell, *Chairman*; W. G. Heaver, *Treasurer*; Rev. Canon H. W. Cope, Rev. Canon R. L. Reid, George D. Goode, *Conductor*; T. Isaac Gregory, S. M. Kitchin, Miss M. Speid, Miss E. Marson, Hope Gardens, Kingston, P.O., *Secretary*; P. Goldson, *Librarian*.

KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

The Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September, 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part music. The season is from October to June and the Society aims at giving at least one public concert each season. The subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor—George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston: *Secretary*—S. M. Kitchin, 60 Duke Street, Kingston.

QUADRANGLE CLUB.

THE main objects of the club which was founded in August, 1938, are to afford persons resident in Jamaica who practise the arts the opportunity to meet in suitable premises. To perform plays, organise art exhibitions, arrange concerts, promote literary competitions, encourage native arts and crafts, and in other ways promote and support the growth of an interest in and the practise of the arts in Jamaica. To arrange lectures, debates, play-readings, gramophone and other musical evenings in order to afford its members

entertainment of an intellectual nature. To entertain and afford members the opportunity of meeting visiting artists of established reputation.

The entrance fee is One Guinea, and the annual subscription One Guinea, entitling members to all privileges of membership, including the use of the Club premises, which we intend to secure at the earliest possible moment.

There will be three other classes of members:—Country members, who will pay an entrance fee of 15/- and an annual subscription of 15/-; Associate Members, whose entrance fee and subscription is 10/6 in each case; and Special Members (wives or husbands of members) who pay the same amount as Associate Members.

President; Mrs. Esther Chapman: *Hon. Treasurer*; Mr. Burnett Webster: *Hon. Secretary*: Mrs. M. N. Thwaites. There is a Management Committee of 12 persons, the President of which is the President of the Club.

SALPING LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.

THE Club was formed in July, 1915, with the object of providing a place where the inhabitants of the township could meet periodically for healthy and instructive recreation by debates, lectures, addresses and discussions and by games, concerts and other convenient forms of entertainment.

Office Bearers—*President*—N. A. L. Campbell; *Vice-President*—W. E. Morris; *Treasurer*—J. D. Pilliner; *Secretary*—W. Hyde Macaulay; *Asst. Secretary*—Miss R. M. Hanson; *Librarian*.—Miss D. E. Easy. 1938-1939.

President—D. E. Grant; *Vice-President*—J. D. Pilliner; *Secretary*—W. Hyde Macaulay; *Asst. Secretary*—W. B. Sadler; *Treasurer*—B. A. Wallace; *Librarian*—Miss Rose Tapper.

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Jamaica Standard	G. V. Barton	"	"	1938
The Jamaica Gazette	W. J. Makin	Weekly	"	1845
The Police Gazette	The Govt. Printer	"	"	about 1880
The Jamaica Times	—	"	"	1898
The Northern Weekly News	F. Casserly	"	Montego Bay	1908
Sunday Messenger	H. Harding	"	Kingston	1933
The Presbyterian	Rev. R. C. Young	Monthly	"	1889
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. I. Chambers	"	"	—
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. J. J. Moriarty, S. J.	"	"	1896
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	A. Thelwell	"	"	1897
The War Cry	Adj. L. Frances Piercy	"	"	1925
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Rev. Canon L. E. P. Frith, M.A.	"	"	1917
J. U. T. Magazine	T. E. Simpson	6 times a yr.	"	1928
West India Review	Mrs. Chapman	Monthly	"	1934
The New Sporting Life	W. A. S. Hardy	Monthly	"	1934
Police Magazine	Inspector C. A. Smith	Quarterly	"	1935
Plain Talk	A. A. Mends	Weekly	"	1935
Public Opinion	H. P. Jacobs	"	"	1937
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PART XVII.

SPORT, SPORTING CLUBS AND INSTITUTIONS.

CRICKET.

CRICKET is played during the Season all over the Island, and marked strides in the game both as regards keenness and actual playing, is noticeable in all the country parishes particularly St. Mary, St. Catherine, Portland and St. James.

The principal Clubs in Kingston are the Kingston C.C. established in 1863, with their ground at Sabina Park, the Garrison C.C. who play at Up-Park Camp; the Melbourne C.C., who also have a social branch attached to their Club at Melbourne Park, the Kensington C.C., who play at Kensington Park on the Windward Road, the Unifruitco C.C., who play at Unifruitco Park, and the Lucas C.C., at Nelson Oval. All of these Clubs take part in the Senior Competition and either the Junior Competition or the Minor Cup Competition, as also do the St. Catherine C.C., who have their ground at Spanish Town. All the grounds have improved considerably as to condition, and particularly the pitch. The climate and nature of the wicket tend to make very fast pitches.

The principal Clubs outside of Kingston are the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. of St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C., the Brown's Town C.C., the Montego Bay C.C., the Port Maria C.C., the St. George's C.C. of Buff Bay and the newly formed St. Andrew C.C.

Cricket is played at all the Secondary Schools.

The Jamaica Cricket Association was formed in 1925 to govern Cricket in Jamaica, and all the principal Clubs in the Island are affiliated to it. It is governed by a Board of Control which has assumed the duties formerly carried out by the Jamaica Cricket Council and the Managing Committees of the several Cup Competitions.

Keen rivalry is shown in the competitions, the principal one being the Senior Cup Competition, which was won in 1937 by the Railway C.C.

The M.C.C. Team, which toured in the West Indies the winter of 1925-26, and visited Jamaica in March, was captained by the Honourable F. S. G. Calthorpe and was probably the strongest side which has ever visited the West Indies. Three matches were played, the first was won by the visitors and the other two were drawn. A team captained by the Hon. L. Tennyson visited the Island early in 1927. All the matches were drawn. In February, 1928, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson again brought out a team and of the three matches played, two were won by Jamaica and the other drawn.

In February, 1929, Mr. (now Sir) Julien Cahn brought out a very strong team. The Tour proved in every respect most successful. Four matches were played in Kingston, one against a Next XV two against Jamaica and one against a West Indian XI in which players from some of the other West Indian Islands took part. Of the four matches played two were won, one by Jamaica and the other by the West Indian XI. The other two matches were drawn.

An M.C.C. Team under the captaincy of the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, toured the West Indies in the Winter of 1929-30 and visited Jamaica in March, 1930.

For the first time on record official Test Matches were arranged and of the four played the West Indies won one and England one, the other two were drawn.

The West Indies Cricket Board of Control met in Jamaica in April, 1930, and selected a West Indies Team which toured Australia in the winter of 1930-31. The Team included four Jamaicans.

In February, 1932, Lord Tennyson brought out a Team which included several All England players, of the four matches played three were won by Jamaica and the other drawn.

In 1933 a West Indies Cricket Team which included five Jamaicans toured England.

A strong M.C.C. Team under the Captaincy of Mr. R. E. S. Wyatt toured the West Indies in the Winter of 1934-35 and visited Jamaica in March 1935. Three matches were played, two against the Colony's full strength and one against the West Indies in an official Test Match (the final of a series of four). The two Colony Matches were drawn but the Test Match resulted in a victory for the West Indies who for the first time on record, won the "rubber."

Of the four Test Matches played, the West Indies won two, and the other two were drawn.

The Yorkshire County Cricket Team (Champion County of England) visited Jamaica in February, 1936. Five matches were played, one against the Schoolboys XV one against the Next XII, and three against Jamaica. All the matches were drawn, with the exception of the first Colony match, which was won by the Yorkshire Team, this being the first defeat sustained by the Colony during the past 10 years from a visiting team.

The Board of Control consists of:—

Sir William Morrison, *President*; C. H. Burton, and R. K. Nunes, *Vice-Presidents*; R. H. Fletcher, *Hon. Treasurer*; D. P. Lacy, *Hon. Secretary*; F. V. Lacy, *Asst. Hon. Secty.*; Major G. S. Cox, *m.c.*, L. V. D. Samuel, V. C. McCormack, L. H. Caryll, W. Gordon-Hilton, Dr. F. A. Norton, N. N. Nethersole, F. R. Martin, E. M. DaCosta.

FOOTBALL.

The official season covers the period 1st September to 31st March, though in recent years it has been concluded in early February to make way for Cricket.

The first Civilian Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893, and played for some years against Military Teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

Five years later, the Jamaica Football Association Challenge Shield Competition (Senior League) was inaugurated, and for many years the Military teams proved too strong for the Civilians.

In 1906, therefore, the Frederick N. Martinez Cup Competition was started, being exclusively for Civilian Clubs of which by that time there were several in Kingston. That Trophy was won outright by the Kingston C.C. in 1913-14, replaced by Mr. F. N. Martinez and the latter trophy won out-right by the Melbourne C.C. 1929-30. Messrs. Edwin Charley donated a Cup in succession, which was competed for on the same terms.

In addition to the above two competitions, the Senior Knock Out Trophy, presented by Mr. Frederick N. Martinez is competed for by Military and Civilian Teams since 1922-23, on the same lines as the English Cup.

The All Island Trophy presented by Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, is competed for by the leading Kingston Team, and one team from each section of the Island, Portland, St. Ann, St. James, Manchester and St. Catherine.

The Junior League Trophy presented by Messrs. Wilson & Co., Chicago, was first competed for in 1920, open to Civilian Clubs of the second grade.

The Junior Knock Out Trophy presented by Mr. Ronald McDonald is conducted on the same lines as the Senior Knock Out and was first competed for in 1929-30.

In 1933-34, The Senior League, Edwin Charley and Junior League Competitions were abolished and the Jamaica Football League, played in three divisions with promotion and relegation on the system of the English Football League, instituted.

The winners for the season 1937-38 were—

Jamaica Football League-Division 1—Kingston C.C

Jamaica Football League-Division 2—Sherwood Foresters

Jamaica Football League-Division 3—Lucas C.C.

Senior Knock Out—Sherwood Foresters.

Junior Knock Out—Sherwood Foresters

All Island Championship—County of Cornwall.

In order to make provision for a competition for Business Houses, the League Competition have been further revised for the coming season.

The year 1932-33, marked the inauguration of a Competition for Elementary Schools. Unfortunately the Competition fell through in 1933-34.

The Manning Cup, presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition by Secondary Schools in and around Kingston, was won by Jamaica College in 1933-34.

In 1909, Sir Sydney Olivier, then Governor of Jamaica, presented a Shield for Competition by Secondary Schools throughout the Island. This trophy was won by Munro College in 1933-34.

The Jamaica Football Association, founded in 1913, and affiliated to the English Football Association controls the interests of the game, and consists of the Officers and eight other members elected annually.

The personnel of the Council for 1938-39 is as follows:—

President, D. J. Judah; *1st Vice-President*, G. M. DaCosta; *2nd Vice-President*, Fr. Leo Butler, S.J.; *Treasurer*, R. W. Campbell; *Secretary*, H. N. Walker; *Past President*, C. Guy Campbell; *Other Members*, W. J. Palmer, J. B. L. Taylor, S. R. Braithwaite, A. D. Soutar, F. N. Barrow, C. C. Passailaigue, H. A. D. Noad and Dr. G. E. Valentine.

AFFILIATED CLUBS AND MINOR ASSOCIATIONS

Garden Raiders (St. Ann.), Gleaner, Govt. Farm School, Govt. Printing Office, Haslingden, Jamaica Public Service Athletic Club, Kensington C. C., Kingston C. C., Kingston Police, Lucas C. C., Machado, Mandeville, Medical Laboratory, Melbourne, Metropolitan, Mico, Middlesex, Railway, St. Ann's Bay, St. Georges Old Boys, Sherwood Forresters Staff and Command Troops, Unifruitco, Wembley, Y.M.C.A. County of Cornwall F.B., Interscholastic F.A., Kingston Boy Scouts, Portland F.A., St Catherine F. A., and St. Thomas' F. A.

In December, 1935, the Trinidad Football Association sent a Team to Jamaica. Six matches were played in Kingston and one in Montego Bay. This was the first visit from an English speaking country. Although Jamaica was beaten in three colony games, the tour created great interest and was a financial success.

In August, 1937, the Corinthians, the famous English Amateur Football Club, combined with the Casuals, visited the island. Jamaica was again beaten in the representative games but the visit created greater interest than that of the Trinidadians.

In August, 1938, a combination from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge visited the island at the invitation of the Kingston Cricket Club in connection with the celebration of their 75th anniversary. Jamaica was again unsuccessful, losing two of the three representative games.

In March, 1938, Jamaica visited Haiti playing five matches of which one was won, one drawn and three lost.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association (affiliated to the English Lawn Tennis Association) is composed of the following Clubs:—Liguanea, Garrison, St. Andrew, Kingston, Melbourne, Unifruitco, Jamshipco, Wembley, St. Catherine and Prisons, Manchester, St. James Country, Port Antonio, St. Thomas Country and Morant Bay.

All these Clubs with the exception of the Manchester Club, possess excellent Grass Courts. The Manchester Club uses hard Courts entirely.

The general business of the Association is run by a Council elected by the Association.

COUNCIL—*President*—Hon. S. R. Cargill; *1st Vice-President*—H. V. Alexander; *2nd Vice-President*—H. A. Lake; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—H. C. Nunes. *Councillors*—O. F. Wright, C. G. Campbell, W. H. Coke, H. O. A. Dayes, H. G. MacDonald and G. M. DaCosta.

INTER CLUB COMPETITIONS.

Inter Club Competitions are held annually, the winner for each year being entitled to hold the Cup so won for one year. There are four such competitions namely:—The Senior, Minor, Mixed, and Ladies.

TOURNAMENTS.

An all Island championship Tournament (referred to as the "All Jamaica Championship") is conducted annually, by the Association and has been played for the past 30 years on the Courts of St. Andrew Club.

Visitors to the Island are allowed to compete in this tournament.

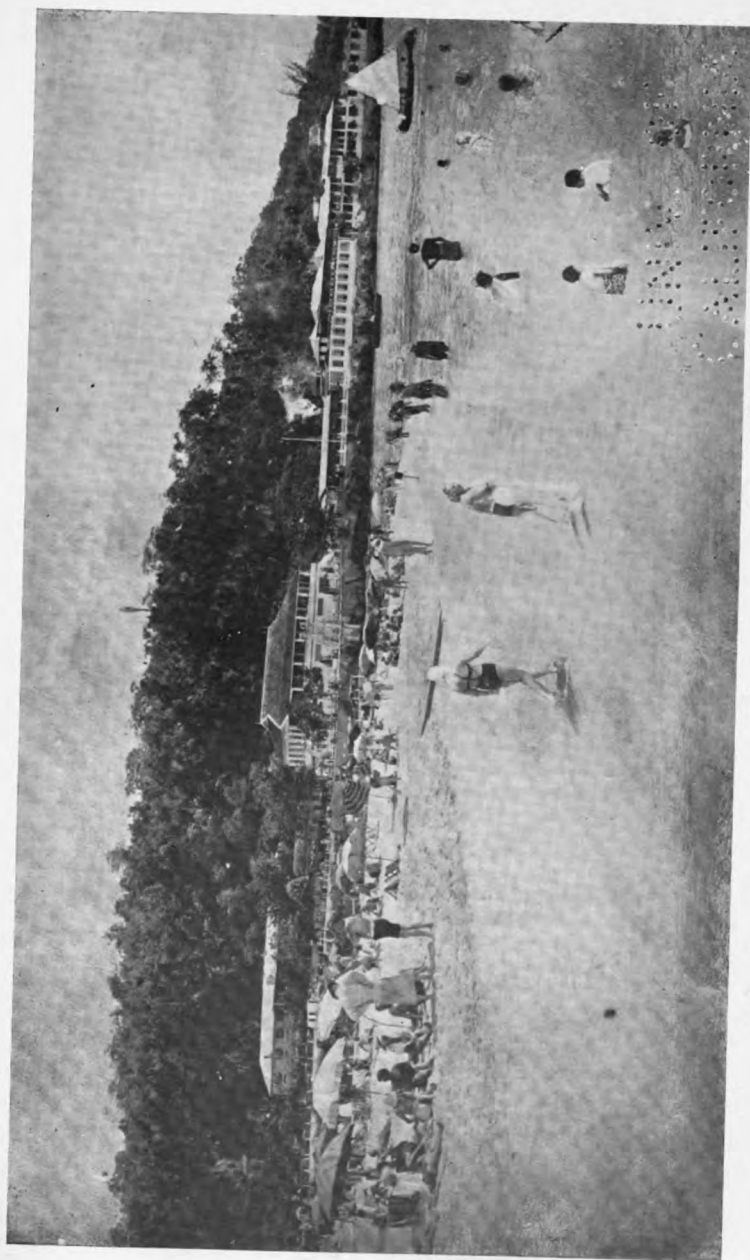
Nearly all the Clubs in Kingston and St. Andrew, and some of those in the Country hold annual tournaments, in which are included events open to members of affiliated Clubs as well as events confined to its members.

The Manchester Club holds an annual open tournament in Mandeville for Hard Courts Championships of the Island usually in August, in which the events are open to visitors to the Island.

FOREIGN VISITING TEAMS.

In an endeavour to raise the standard of play throughout the Island, the Association has from time to time invited down prominent players from England, the United States and Canada.

In February, 1924, a team was invited from the United States, the Star players being Vincent Richards, Harold Throckmorton, and Carl Fisher. In 1925 another team from the United States was brought down, including Vincent Richards and T. Harada.



"WHITE SANDS," MONTEGO BAY.

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In 1932 an English team was brought down, consisting of F. Perry, G. P. Hughes, H. G. Lee, H. K. Lester, Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuttall; also a Canadian team of four men and two ladies, which included Marcel Rainville.

The Association again brought down prominent players in 1934 from England, Canada and U.S.A.

The English players consisted of Misses Dorothy Round, Kay Stammers, Freda James and Mary Heeley, while the United State players were Misses Helen Jacobs and Virginia Rice, and Messrs., George Lott, and Gilbert Hall, with Mr. Marcel Rainville of Canada.

The visits of these teams have done a great deal to improve the standard of play and stimulate interest in the game.

Great enthusiasm was evinced locally and abroad in 1934, when Miss Dorothy Round of England and Miss Helen Jacobs, both then No. 1 ranking in their respective countries met in the final of the Ladies Singles. These two ladies had met one another twice before, once at Wimbledon, England, when Miss Round won and once at Forest Hills, U.S.A., when Miss Jacobs prevailed, and this match being played on "neutral" ground was regarded as the "decider" and won by Miss Jacobs.

COACHING.

Since 1927, the Association has on several occasions brought out coaches, the first of whom Mr. A. E. Bramish, visited the Island on three occasions. For the past two years, Mr. Ray McLeod of U.S.A., has coached, and great advance in the game locally have resulted from their lessons.

GOLF.

GOLF was first introduced into Jamaica at Mandeville in 1891, when six holes were laid out at "Brumalia," the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has since been extended to nine holes.

In 1896, the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club was formed. Their course was situated at Solomon's Pen now known as Retreat. In 1902, the club transferred its home to the Constant Spring Hotel Grounds, and in 1908 changed its name to the Jamaica Golf Club. Subsequently, the name was again changed to the Constant Spring Golf Club.

Courses of varying characters are found throughout the island. The Constant Spring Golf Club, situated at Constant Spring, near Kingston, boasts of the only 18 hole course in Jamaica, while Liguanea Club also near Kingston has 12 good holes. Nine hole courses are situated at Moneague (Moneague Golf Club), Annotto Bay (St. Mary Country Club), Montego Bay (St. James Country Club), Savanna-la-Mar (Westmoreland Country Club), Malvern (Malvern Golf Club), Mandeville (Manchester Club) and Morant Bay (St. Thomas Country Club).

In 1925, the Jamaica Golf Association was formed with the object of fostering the progress of the game in the island, and to centralise its control. The principal golfing fixtures in the colony are run under the auspices of the Association. Officers of the Association:—

President—Mr. F. V. Lumb; *Hon. Secretary*—Mr. F. W. Fraser; *Executive Committee*:—The President, Hon. Secretary, Messrs. J. Findlay, W. B. Powell and O. V. A. Lindo.

Professional Services—Lou Cumming, well known pro at Toronto Golf Club, Toronto, officiates at Constant Spring during the winter months, while Gordon Brydson of Mississauga Golf Club, Toronto, divides his time between Liguanea Club and several of the Country Clubs.

POLO.

Polo has been played in Jamaica for many years and, as is the case in most other Colonies, was first introduced by the Officers of His Majesty's Army. The Garrison Polo Club was originally the only Polo Club in the island, and, when this was so, civilians were elected as honorary members and allowed to use the Club. The game, however, rapidly became popular and after a few years the Kingston Polo Club was formed; subsequently the game spread to the country parishes and clubs were formed in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine and St. James.

When war broke out in 1914, seven Polo Clubs were in existence in Jamaica, but they all, with the exception of the St. Ann Club, went out of existence as a great majority of the members proceeded overseas to serve in His Majesty's Forces. No Polo was played in Jamaica between the years 1915 and 1919. The Garrison Polo Club re-started in January, 1920, and the Kingston Club in April of the same year. There are now four Polo Clubs in existence:—The Garrison, Kingston, St. Ann, and St. Elizabeth.

The All Jamaica Polo Association was formed in 1906, it went out of existence in 1915, and was resuscitated in 1921. The Association is the controlling body for polo and polo pony racing in the Colony. A bi-annual Tournament is held under its auspices each June and December when a "Senior" and a "Junior" Cup are competed for by all the clubs affiliated to the Association.

In 1923, Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., presented a cup to be competed for by teams of young players who are members of recognized polo clubs, and this cup is competed for once a month between October and July.

The Captain and Officers of H.M.S. "Constance" have presented a cup to the Garrison and Kingston Clubs and this Cup is competed for by teams composed of members of these clubs.

In December, 1927, Mrs. Marescaux presented the Jamaica Polo Championship Cup in memory of her husband the late Col. O. H. S. Marescaux, and this cup is played for twice a year in June and December.

Polo teams from Jamaica have on several occasions visited the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica and a team representing the U.S.A. Army in Haiti have visited Jamaica.

In 1935, the Island was honoured with a visit from H.R.H., the Duke of Gloucester and he took part in polo arranged in his honour by the Kingston and St. Ann Clubs. He also rode in a polo pony race at Knutsford Park.

In February, 1938, Hurlingham sent out a team of six players and twenty-two ponies under the Captaincy of Captain, Lord Louis Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., A.D.C., R.N. This team played a series of four matches against Jamaica. The team presented to the All Jamaica Polo Association a Cup known as the "Hurlingham Team Cup" to be competed for by the Senior teams of Clubs. In addition to the Cups already mentioned, the "Keeling" Cup for low-handicap teams, presented by the Association in 1936, in memory of the late Mr. A. L. Keeling, for many years its President, is also played for at the bi-annual Tournaments.

BOXING.

THE Jamaica Boxing Board of Control is the executive body of the Jamaica Boxing Association, which body was formed in the early spring of 1928. Its objects are (a) To raise the standard of Professional and Amateur Boxing, (b) To encourage Boxing in Jamaica; (c) To control all Professional and Amateur Boxing in Jamaica in accordance with rules made by the Board of Control; (d) To act as a central Board of Appeal.

Accordingly, rules were framed, based on those adopted by the National Sporting Club, the Imperial Service Boxing Association but adapted to local conditions.

Since the Spring of 1933, up to the end of 1938, the island has had considerable success in the sport both at home, and through its representatives, in England Santo Domingo, Haiti, British Honduras, the Olympic Games in Panama, in February, 1938, and in far away Australia. Several boxers from abroad have come here and tried conclusions with the local men and Jamaica's representatives have consistently maintained a very high standard of boxing, Juan Herrera, the Heavyweight Champion of the Island having had but one decision against him over a period of 4 years.

Inter-Scholastic Boxing Championships have been held annually since 1932, and have been successfully carried through at the Rose Gardens Stadium.

The last Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Boxing Association was held in March, 1938, at which the following were elected the Jamaica Boxing Board of Control for 1938:

Officers—N. W. Manley, K.C., B.A., B.C.L., *President*; Owen L. Samuel, F. G. Joy, *Vice-Presidents*; Martin G. Smith, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

Members—Mrs. N. W. Manley, Dr. E. E. Branstorff, W. E. Foster-Davis, Leslie R. Mordecai, Eustace Myers, Audley Morais, Herbert MacDonald, A. S. Lyon, Gilbert Aarons, R. A. March, and Donald Fitz-Ritson.

SWIMMING SPORTS.

The official season covers the period from March 1st to Sept. 30th. Swimming, Diving and Water Polo is controlled by the Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica founded April 4, 1935 (Sponsors Messrs. Edgar B. Hallet & Walter Lowi) affiliated to the International Swimming Federation.

OFFICERS: Capt. George Lindsay, *President*; Leslie R. Mordecai, *Vice-President*; D. Tomlinson, *Hon. Treasurer*; Walter Lowi, *Hon. Secretary*; Edgar B. Hallet, *Chairman*.

The Annual Secondary Schools Swimming Championships were held for the first time on July 7, 1934 and Calabar High School is winner of the Simpson Shield for 1934 and 1935. This Competition will take place on July 4 of the current year. Schools swimming is controlled by the Secondary Schools' Swimming Association. (Chairman: E. B. Hallet, Hon. Secretary: J. Waterhouse).

The Annual A. S. A. Water Polo League was commenced in 1935, with 10 entries, and, competed for the Lowrie Cup, donors, Messrs. W. P. Lowrie & Coy., Ltd., London and Glasgow, presented by Leslie R. Mordecai, Esq., Hon. Vice-President of the A.S.A. Winners Kingston S. C., (A team).

The Squadron League is run in conjunction with the Water Polo League, competing for the Lindsay Cup, presented by Captain George Lindsay, winner 1935, Jamaica Amateur S. C.—record: 14 races—13 victories.

The first Annual Amateur Swimming Association Championship of Jamaica were held on the 23rd of November, 1935 (101 competitors on the start), Champion 1935: Keith Melhado, Jamaica Amateur S. C.—100 Metres Free Style and 100 Metres Medley, Patrick Silvera, Kingston S. C.—200 Metres Free Style, V. C. Crawford, Kingston S. C. 662/3 Metres Free Style. The dates for the Championship Gala for 1936 are 6th of June and Sept. 19.

Other Swimming trophies vested in the Amateur Swimming Association of Jamaica:—Desnoes Cup, presented by Eugene Desnoes, Defender 1934-35, Keith Melhado, Jamaica Amateur S. C. Issa Cup for Junior Swimming Teams. Presented by Joseph Issa: Defender 1935, Kingston Swimming Club.

The A. S. A. of Jamaica was composed of the following:—Jamaica Amateurs Schools, Kingston S. C., Penguin S. C., Public Works S. C., Y.M.C.A. S. C., First Jamaica Sea Rovers, Y.M.C.A. Sea Rovers, Manchester Regiment, Port Royal Garrison Sports Club, Secondary Schools Swimming Association, Private individuals.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guianas and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H. M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are not eligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Bieleys.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets status of range officer and other details. The following competitions have been held:

1911—winners: Barbados Volunteers; 1912—British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club; 1913—Barbados Volunteers; 1914—British Guiana; 1922—Barbados Volunteers; 1923—Trinidad Local Forces; 1924—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1925—British Guiana Local Forces Rifle Club; 1926—Jamaica Local Forces, 1927—Trinidad Local Forces; 1928—Trinidad Local Forces, 1929—British Guiana Local Forces, 1930—Trinidad Local Forces. 1931—All Jamaica Rifle Team. 1932—Trinidad Local Forces. 1933—Trinidad Local Forces. 1934—Trinidad Local Forces. 1935—Trinidad Local Forces 1936—British Guiana Local Forces. 1937—Barbadoes Rifle Association.

Hon. Secretary—Capt. F. F. C. Messum.

SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana, for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1923, 1931, 1934, 1935.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1927.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919, 1929, 1933.

British Guiana, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1937.

The highest team score recorded is 778 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Jamaica in 1925. The highest individual score is that of Sgt. L. Hyman, W.I.R., of the Jamaica Team, who in 1925 made 101 points out of a possible 105.

No names of Officers available as the Competition is managed by Barbados.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition; this trophy has been won twelve times by Jamaica College, nine times by Munro College, six times by Wolmer's School, and three times by Titchfield School.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1937, the Shield was won by Wolmer's School and the Henderson Medal awarded to N. R. Gauntlett of Wolmer's School.

Towards the end of 1930, the late Bishop deCarteret presented a Shield for competition among the Junior boys of the Secondary Schools.

The Shield is shot for annually and only boys under 14 years of age are eligible to shoot. The Shield was won in 1937 by Munro College.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION—Dr. L. M. Moody, *President*; A. R. Simpson, *Vice-President*; H. C. Chambers, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

RIDING

JAMAICA has always been notable for its horses and its horsemen until the advent of the motor car. Interest in hacking was revived in Jamaica by Miss G. L. Stedman who, in July, 1932, formed The Riding Circle of Jamaica with her own saddle horses as the nucleus of a stable of schooled horses. This Club owned and run by Miss Steadman and Mr. M. J. Allgrove, offers 1st class hacks and schooled polo ponies for hire, organises Gymkhana Sports, rides into the hills, and is particularly keen on exploring the trails in the Blue Mountains. The Club, also specialises in Riding Tuition.

The Riding Circle has its quarters at the Constant Spring Stables in St. Andrew it takes horses at livery, breaks and schools horses to saddle and for polo. For information, Tourist Guide and Riding Circle, 66 Harbour St

THE RIDING CIRCLE

A HACKING Club, Head Quarters, Constant Spring, office 66 Harbour Street. horses for hire. Members £2 2/- per annum.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

TRAP shooting events are held regularly at Rockfort Gardens by the Rockfort Skeet and Trap Shoop Club. Shooting is held at night. There are many interesting events and trophies, the latter being keenly contested for.

CYCLING

CYCLING in Jamaica is governed by the Jamaica Cycling Board of Control, the President of which is Mr. C. R. Crosswell. There are many Cycling Clubs, the chief of which are the Jamaica Cycle Racing Association (Kensington Park) and the Bowl Cycle Club (Unifruiteo Park).

FISHING

ANGLING Association of Jamaica Dr. J. G. Moseley *President*; O. L. Samuel, *Vice-President*, W.H.B. Cathcart, *Hon. Treas.*; A. R. Facey, *Hon. Secretary*,

- Fish Conservation Committee (adopted by Govt. to make recommendations for the Conservation of fish in the waters of the Colony and for their protection from undue destruction).

(*Chairman*) Mr. F.E.V. Smith, (*Chairman*); Dr. J. G. Moseley, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. Noel Hughes, Mr. Lionel Densham, Capt. Archie DePass, Major E. Dalziel.

THE JAMAICA OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Olympic Association is comprised of representatives of recognised Associations of Amateur Sport in Jamaica, and its Dependencies, which become affiliated to it.

Its Objects are to encourage, manage and control Jamaica's representation in Olympic Games; to foster, encourage and stimulate the holding of Inter-Colonial and Inter-National Games; and to work along with other Bodies, promoting Olympic Games, either in the Empire or elsewhere.

The present Body is successor in a reorganised form to a body of similar name formed in 1936. It has received official recognition from the International Olympic Committee.

Jamaica's representation at the Central American and Caribbean Games held in Panama in February 1938, marks the first big venture of this kind undertaken by the Association.

A team numbering 51 competitors, with Mr. H. V. Alexander as General Manager, and representing Track Athletics, Boxing, Swimming, Lawn Tennis, Weight Lifting and Golf, competed at Panama. They returned bringing back 23 Gold, 5 Silver, 12 Bronze Medals—a total of 40 Medals in all.

Financing the venture cost approximately £1,329, and was raised through donations from Affiliated Associations; a generous grant from Government and a whole hearted response from the Public.

The Association's Headquarters are at 21 Duke Street, Kingston.

Patron

Officers:—N. W. Manley, K.C., *President*; H. V. Myers, M.B.E. and H. O. A. Dayes, *Vice-Presidents*; H. C. Nunes, *Hon. Treasurer*; F. A. L. Laing (c/o Prison Department), *Hon. Secretary*.

THE JAMAICA AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THIS Organisation governs all Amateur Athletics in Jamaica and had a varied career since the days when it included a Cycling Association also. Early records of its existence gives evidence of an Executive Body functioning on 11th June, 1928.

This Association under reorganised leadership sponsored Jamaica's representatives to the Central American Olympic Games, held in Havana in 1930.

A period of inactivity in the Association's efforts followed, and it was not until the inauguration of the present Body, that a new era in Athletics could be said to have begun. Cycling, however, is no longer controlled by the J.A.A.A.

The efforts of the Jamaica Amateur Athletic Association are directed towards improving Athletic Programmes, the maintaining of the Amateur Status and the widening of the

field of competition, so as to afford the Island's Youth a better chance of displaying its athletic ability in more events than have hitherto been possible.

The first major athletic venture undertaken by the Association was that at Panama in the current year, where after a strenuous period of preparation under its control, a team of 22 athletes were selected to represent Jamaica. The performance of this small contingent created athletic history, and earned for the Association, the award of the magnificent "Esso Trophy" donated by the West India Oil Co. to the Jamaica Olympic Association, for them to present to the Branch of Sport which in their opinion most merited it as a result of the efforts made in the Panama Games.

The following Challenge Trophys have been generously given for awards annually:

			Challenge Trophy
100 Metres	—	G. M. daCosta's	
400 "	—	The Noel B. Livingston's	" "
1,500 "	—	The Dr. E. Gideon's	" "
Champion Athlete	—	The Joseph Issa's	" "
" Club	—	The Horace Myers'	" "

Outstanding Athlete for the year Esso Trophy.

This last Trophy is not the same as that which the Jamaica Olympic Association awarded to the J.A.A.A., but is a separate and distinct donation.

Officers—A. G. McDonald, *President*; G. M. daCosta, Rev. Fr. Leo Butler, S.J., Dr. E. D. Gideon, E. H. Robertson, *Vice-Presidents*; Ken Crooks, *Treasurer*; F. A. Laing, *Secretary*.

Committee—Eugene Martinez, P. M. Sherlock, J. Waterhouse, H. O. A. Dayes, G. St. C. Scotter, A. F. Thelwell, A. W. Jones.

JAMAICA CLUB.

The Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1818 in North Street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872, and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover Street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 16th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover Street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidates' book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £2 2s. and the annual subscription is £6 6s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £3 3s. 0d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from this introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21s. monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may

not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

President, Lionel deMercado. *Vice-President*, Hon. Sir Alfred H. D'Costa.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE—Leonard J. Stone, Lionel DeMercado, Hon. Sir Alfred H. D'Costa, C. S. Morrison, Percy Lindo, Dr. Chas. Levy, Lindsay P. Downer, Lewis Ashenheim, Capt. S. D. List, Hon. Ellis Levy, Dr. J. G. Moseley, K. M. Pringle, H. V. Alexander, A. R. McGrath, Capt. A. dePass, T. P. Evelyn, D. W. Kyle, W. Torrie, Hon. N. B. Livingston and M. A. B. ranger.

Secretary, E. A. Poole.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms, a reading room, a committee room and a ladies' room with verandahs. The grounds afford space for seven tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s., and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, £1 1s. entrance fee, and £1 1s. subscription for country members, and £1 1s. entrance fee and £1 1s. subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of £1 1s. 0d.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member and also life membership any members of the Club who have rendered useful and distinguished services to the Club.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Dr. E. Sturridge; *President*, H. V. Alexander, A. K. Butler, S. Bateman, W. C. Buie, V. A. Desnoes, T. P. Evelyn, V. L. Georg, Aston Levy, A. C. Mais, S. C. McCutchin, F. Ogle, H. C. Powell, C. A. Squire, L. V. D. Samuel, O. L. Samuel.

Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Dignum; *Asst. Secretary*, C. L. C. Gruchy.

LIGUANEA CLUB.

This proprietary Club, formed in the early part of the year 1910, is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of Saint Andrew, and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms, lounge accommodation for residential members, and grounds are laid out with seven tennis courts, and twelve-hole golf course. The entrance fee is £3 3s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies, £2 2s.; those residing outside the radius of 14 miles, £1 1s. No entrance fee.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom shall be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—Mr. L. J. Stone, *President*; Mr. F. V. Lumb, *Vice-President*; Messrs. H. A. Alexander, L. P. Alberga, L. E. Ashenheim, W. Bourke, A. W. Bourko, P. M. Cooper, K. M. Cocking, G. J. D. Cordova, C. Hart, A. O. Morais, A. A. Nathan, F. Victor Nunes, A. M. Pawsey, H. A. Robinson, L. V. D. Samuel, J. B. Stiven, S. W. P. Foster Sutton, Dr. C. I. Levy and Hon. Ellis Levy.

Secretary and Treasurer, Captain A. S. Phillips.

KINGSTON CRICKET CLUB.

THE Club was founded in 1863 and is situated at Sabina Park, on the South Camp Road. There is a Club House, Pavilion, and spacious grounds and facilities are provided for Cricket, Football, Tennis and Billiards.

President: Mr. Charles Morrison.

Secretary: Mr. S. R. Braithwaite.

MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB.

THE Club was founded in May, 1892. The Club Grounds and Pavilion are situated at Melbourne Park, Elletson Road, Kingston. The principal games are Cricket, Tennis and Football. Provision is also made for Hockey, Base Ball, Physical Culture and Boxing, all of which have been indulged in by the Members of the Club from time to time.

Ladies are admitted to Membership.

A Social Hall is included in the Pavilion and facilities for Billiards and cards are provided for Members.

The Officers of the Club for 1938 are:—*President*—Horace V. Myers, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.; *Vice-President*—Hon. Major H. Simms, M.V.O., O.B.E.; *Captain*—Major G. S. Cox, M.C.; *Hon. Treasurer*—R. H. Fletcher, I.S.O., J.P.; *Hon. Secretary*—Alan C. L. Delgado.

KENSINGTON CRICKET CLUB.

FOUNDED in 1879. Participate in the Cricket and Football Competitions played in Kingston. Won the Minor Cricket Cup in 1936 and the Senior Trophy in 1937. Its members also indulge in Tennis, Billiards and other Indoor games. Kensington possesses the only Banked Cycling Track in Jamaica, on which Cycle Sports are promoted by the J.C.R.A.

Officers:—C. H. Burton, Esq., *President*; Dr. F. L. Aris, *Captain*; W. A. Thwaites, Esq., *Treasurer*; J. G. Fyfe, Esq., *Secretary*.

LUCAS CRICKET CLUB.

THE Lucas Cricket Club was founded by David Ellington in the year 1898 and named after Mr. Slad Lucas, whose Cricket Team visited Jamaica in 1895.

The object of the Club is to provide its members with opportunities for playing Cricket, Football, Tennis and other indoor games approved by the Management.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot and must be proposed by two members who must vouch for the candidate from their personal knowledge.

The Club awards Exhibitions to promising boys with the object of encouraging and developing their Cricket talent.

The principal officers of the Club are:—R. E. H. Nelson, J.P., *President*; R. N. Vaz and G. Headly, *Vice-Presidents*; J. A. Lloyd, *Treasurer*; C. A. Reid, *Secretary*; H. R. Demetrius, *Asst. Secretary*.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Y.M.C.A. House, 76, Hanover Street, Kingston is the home of the Young Men's Christian Association in Jamaica. It is a fine commodious building, standing in its own grounds, with a large Al Fresco Lounge and Hostel Accommodation for 20 men. It was opened in 1920 by Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. Considerable extension has been carried out including a fine detached Billiard Hall. There is an open air Gymnasium, Badminton Court, Basket Ball Court, and Miniature Rifle Range. An all around pro-

programme of varied activities is run and the Association has been very successful in promoting literary and educational interests and in developing athletics. Its total membership, including the Student branch, Women's Auxiliary and Sea Scouts, at 31.12.37 was 763.

ANNUAL Y.M.C.A. SUBSCRIPTION:—Hony. £1 1s. 0d. per annum upwards; Active or Associate £1 1s. 0d. per annum or 6/ per quarter; Country 10/6 per annum or 3/ per quarter upwards.

OFFICER: *Patron*, H. E. the Governor, *President*, the Hon. Sir Chas. Doorly, Kt., C.B.E.; *Vice-President*, R. H. Fletcher; *Hon. Vice-Presidents*: Sir Arthur W. Farquharson, W. J. Palmer, E. B. Hopkins, Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison, Hon. S. R. Cargill, Hon. Sir Henry Brown, K.C.; *Hon. Treasurer*: R. W. Youngman; *Hon. Recording Secretary*: D. S. Fitzritson; *General Secretary*: E. B. Hallet, Sconded for welfare work.

Harry Edwards, Board of Directors: Rt. Rev. Bishop W. Hardie, M.A., D.D. Rev. Frank Nichol, Rev. J. B. Poxon, B.A., Rev. Walter L. Brown, F. V. Nunes, A. V. Vaz, C. B. Facey, A. V. Kingdon, W. A. Logan, A. D. Soutar, O. D. Sanguinetti, D. T. Girvan and P. M. Sherlock, B.A.

WEMBLEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

Dunoon Park, Dunoon Road, Windward Road P.O.

THE Club was founded on the 3rd of September, 1924, by a small but energetic band of athletes of the Scots' Church Sunday School for the purpose of developing the physique of the youths. In course of time this small band developed into a virile Club, and to-day is numbered amongst the leading clubs of the island. The Club offers facilities for Cricket, Football, Tennis, Dancing and other entertainments.

The principal officers of the Club are:—A. C. Campbell, *President*; Rev. J. M. Hunt, *Hon. President*; E. L. Morris, *Capt. of the Club*; C. W. Campbell, *Hon. Secretary*; F. McIntosh, *Hon. Treasurer*.

The emblem of the Club is the Wembley Exhibition Lion, and the colours, Navy Blue and Gold. The membership is approximately 150 including about 20 Ladies.

UNIFRUITCO CLUB.

FOUNDED in 1928. Its purpose is to provide healthy recreation for its members—primarily employees of the United Fruit Company. The present membership is 315 of whom 80 are lady members.

Activities:—Cricket, Tennis, Football, Hockey, Baseball, Billiards, Table Tennis, etc.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS—T. Bradshaw, *President*; C. N. Hislop, *First Vice-President*; Dr. I. W. McLean, *Second Vice-President*; F. R. Martin, *Captain*; C. G. Campbell, *Secretary*; A. H. Moss-Solomon, *Treasurer*.

CHINESE ATHLETIC CLUB.

3 Deanery Road.

THE Club was founded in November, 1937, for the purpose of recreation for the Chinese community in Jamaica and has a membership of about 140. Tennis, Football, Cricket and Basketball are the chief games played. The Basketball Team was the champion team in Jamaica for 1938. The President of the Club is Mr. Albert Chang and the principal officers are Messrs. Donald Leihong, Horace Chang, B. Leahong, A. Tie Ten Quee, V. Cheong and H. C. Tai Tenque.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 200 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and two guineas entrance fee and £1 1s.

per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats which are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

Commodore—His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards K.C.M.G., *Vice-Commodore*—Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Rear Commodore*—S. W. Sharp; *2nd Rear Commodore*—Major W. A. Turner; *Secretary and Treasurer*—W. L. Levy; *Measurers*—J. A. B. Clarke, F. C. Valencia; *Trustees*—R. P. Simmonds, J. A. Burger, Eugene Desnoes.

Management Committee:—A. O. Ritchie, T. H. Geddes, E. W. Elliott, F. C. Valencia, E. R. Hanna, L. Cathcart, V. C. Alexander, I. Shirley, W. G. Parkinson, Major G. S. Cox.

WEST INDIAN CLUB GOLFING SOCIETY.

FORMED in December, 1928, and open to all members of The West Indian Club, 4 Whitehall Court, London. S. W. 1. who are members of a recognized Golf or Golfing Society in the British Isles. Entrance fee £1 1s. Annual Subscription 5/.

OFFICERS.

Captain—W. W. Arnott

Committee—The Captain, Messrs. W. F. Clatworthy, H. L. Q. Henriques, W. P. Whitelock, G. J. Dent, (*Asst. Hon. Secretary*) and W. Arnott (*Hon. Secretary*.)

CHALLENGE CUP WINNERS.

Spring.	Autumn.	Foursomes.
1938— W. D. Bates	1937—W. W. Arnott	1937— W. W. Arnott and F. D. Rowstone

AFFILIATED CLUBS.

The Liguanea Club	..	Jamaica.
Demerara Golf Club	..	British Guiana.

JOCKEY CLUB OF JAMAICA.

In 1926, the Jamaica Jockey Club Ltd. ceased to exist as a racing association and became The Jockey Club of Jamaica and assumed control of all racing in the Island.

This Club is under affiliation with the Jockey Club of England, and is the organised body for controlling and regulating all legalised racing in Jamaica.

Among other dates race meetings are held yearly under the License of the Jockey Club of Jamaica by the following Racing Associations on the undermentioned public holidays.

Knutsford Park—New Years Day, Ash Wednesday, Easter Monday, Emancipation Day, Peacemaker's Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Jamaica Turf Club—Empire Day.

Some English owners ship their horses out to trainers in Jamaica and race here during the December and January Carnival.

Since the passing of the Sweepstake Law of 1936, the value of The Jamaica Two Year Old Stakes in December, The Jamaica Guineas in Easter, The Jamaica Derby in August have been increased and are now £500 each. These races are confined to native bred two and three year olds. Some English Jockeys come out for the December and January Racing Season and they go home to take part in the Spring Races in England.

Eleven Stewards are elected from the members of the Club—the Steward being the governing body. The membership of the Club is restricted to 100. The entrance fee is £5 5s. The subscription £5 5s. per annum.

Stewards.—H. E. Bolton, *President*; K. M. Pringle, A. R. McGrath, C. C. Calder, H. V. Alexander, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, R. K. Nunes, C. M. daCosta, Dr. Chas. Levy, B. C. Oliphant.

Secretary—Hon. G. Seymour Seymour; *Auditor*—W. D. B. Bruce; *Bankers*—Bank of Nova Scotia.

JAMAICA RIFLE CLUB.

THE Jamaica Rifle Club was founded in December, 1934, for the encouragement of civilian rifle shooting and to form a training ground for future Jamaica Rifle Eighters. The scheme immediately met with enthusiastic response, and under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Brigadier-General Langhorne the club has made excellent progress.

In 1937 with the sanction of the Government members of the club were accorded military status by ineorporation in the Jamaica Rifle Corps as a unit of the Local Defence Forces, which gave the qualification to compete at Bisley.

Eight members were selected to represent the Colony, to compete for the Junior Kolapore and Junior McKinnon, among other Competitions at Bisley, and although the team was unsuccessful that year, in 1938 the Junior Kolapore Cup was won by Jamaica—Messrs. H. E. Vendryes, K. D. DeCasseres, Dr. L. M. Moody, and A. D. Walker being the Island's representatives.

The team also were placed third in the "Junior McKinnon".

Subscriptions of 2/- per month have been specially arranged at a low figure to enable all lovers of the sport to indulge therein at the minimum of expense, and the Club now has P. 14 Rifles available for the use of members. As a result, full bore shooting, once the luxury of the favoured few, has been brought within the reach of enthusiasts who now number over forty. Among the foundation members are some of the finest shots in the island who are always ready to place their knowledge and experience at the service of Tyros to whom special attention is always given.

The club is affiliated to the National Rifle Association, and among the several important privileges that this affiliation confers it enables members to shoot for the "Rifleman's" and "Skilled Shot" certificates as issued by the N.R.A. As a bequest from the Old Peters Rifle Club, members are also able to compete annually for the magnificent Sydney Cup presented in 1916 by the Rifle Club of H.M.A.S. "Sydney" to commemorate the sinking of the German cruiser "Emden."

Patrons—His Excellency the Governor, and Brigadier H. Howlett M.C., D.S.O., the Officer Commanding the Troops in Jamaica.

Officers: President—Lewis Ashenheim, *Vice-Presidents*: The Venerable Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A. Dr. L. M. Moody, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. F. L. Brown, O.B.E., F. V. Lumb, A. C. Lopez, H. V. Myers, and A. P. Ross.

Committee of Management—H. C. Chambers, H. Vendryes, K. D. DeCasseres, A. R. Simpson.

Captain—Major F. L. Patterson.

Vice-Captain—G. E. Waddington.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—A. D. Walker c/o Island Traffic Authority Office Kingston.

Hon. Asst. Secretary—K. D. DeCasseres.

Captain Min. Rifle Section—Roy Lyons.

ST. THOMAS COUNTRY CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in December, 1929, and superseded the former Saint Thomas Tennis Club, which Club originated in 1915.

The Club premises are in Morant Bay. There is a suitable and airy Club House and four grass Tennis Courts with Golf Branch, the Nine Hole Course being at Red Hill, about a mile to the west of the Town.

Membership at present is approximately 100. Election is by Ballot. Provision is made for temporary membership and for Junior Members, also for introduction of visitors. Subscription, ordinary £1 10/-, Tennis and Golf extra. Country (non-Parish) £1.1/-, Juniors 10/- per annum.

OFFICERS—*President*, Dr. F. A. Norton, J.P.; *Vice-President*, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, J.P., M.L.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. D. V. Silvera; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. C. L. Flemming; *Tennis Captain*, Mr. H. E. Pengelley; *Tennis Vice-Captain*, Mr. R. F. Robinson; *Golf Captain*—Mr. Ansell O. Thomson

COMMITTEE.—Mrs. A. I. Cox, Miss H. I. R. Mordecai, Lt. Colonel Hon. L. G. Harrison and Messrs. J. G. Marchallick, R. C. S. McFarlane, T. L. Pearson, E. Hirsch and A. H. Phillips.

ST. MARY COUNTRY CLUB.

THE St. Mary Country Club is situate in the parish of St. Mary on the Northside of the Island adjoining the sea and is about 5 miles from the town of Annotto Bay and about 30 miles from Kingston over the Junction Road.

The Golf Course and Club House are located on the Green Castle Commons.

The Club, which largely through the generosity of its Patron, Mr. F. B. Adam of New York, was started in 1926, possesses a fine Club House, with spacious lounges and verandahs quite near to the sea. There is a commodious Bath House at the Club's Bathing Beach where excellent sea-bathing can be had. The Golf Course is by the seaside and recently the Committee have laid out two Tees for each Hole—thus although there are only 9 greens the course has all the character of a first class 18 Hole Course.

The Links are really beautiful; from every Tee can be had a view of the sea, and the views from the 3rd and 5th Greens are very extensive taking in as they do the Town and Harbour of Annotto Bay, with the range of the Blue Mountains in far distance to the eastward, as well as the sea for miles around.

The Turf is excellent for Golf and the Holes are varied and interesting. Space does not permit of a detailed description, but mention must be made of the famous 8th Hole of "Waterloo" as it is so well called—where the player has to play over an inlet of the sea on to a green about 180 yards from the Tee.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Laura M. Johnson, Green Castle, Islington P.O.

ST. JAMES COUNTRY CLUB.

THE St. James Country Club affords its members and visitors to Montego Bay Golf Tennis, Badmington and outdoor recreation suitable to all. The Club House is situated 2 miles out of Montego Bay. Beautiful cool ballroom, cardroom and lounge. Billiard, room, cocktail lounge and snack bar.

The Club possesses nine grass tennis courts and a nine hole golf course.

During the season the Club presents dances nightly, with native floor shows on Saturday nights.

TENNIS FEES

- (a) Full Membership £3 0s. 0d. per year. Court fees 2s. per court per hour.
- (b) Temporary Membership £1 0s. 0d. per month. Court fees 5s. per court per hour.
- (c) Visitors—Not being members or temporary members, Court fees 8s. per court per hour. Regular visitors may become full members.

Visitors staying at subscribing hotels are Temporary members, and pay court fees as above under heading (B). Visitors staying at non-subscribing hotels, or Guest Houses, may become Temporary members on payment of £1 per month, and pay court fees under heading (B), or they may play under heading (C). Tennis balls and boys will be provided free.

The hour periods will be 3-4, 4-5, 5-6. Any player booking a court from 3, 4, or 5 o'clock will be required to pay for the full hour.

GOLF FEE.

Visiting Residents of Jamaica, Green fee 2/6. Visitors from subscribing Hotels, fee 4/-. Visitors from non-subscribing Hotels, fee 4/- and monthly membership of £1. Casual Visitors otherwise 6/-. Caddies 9 holes 1/-, 18 holes 1/6.

WESTMORELAND COUNTRY CLUB.

THE Westmoreland Country Club was inaugurated in 1933. It is located four miles from Savanna-la-Mar at 'Paradise', the property of Mr. E. P. Haughton James.

The Club premises contain the usual amenities such as Billiard and Card rooms and command a fine view of the nine hole Golf links and Tennis Courts.

The Club is registered as a Members Club under the 'Registration of Clubs Law 1935, the membership being in the vicinity of 150.

Entrance Fee: £1 1s. for men, 10/6d. for ladies

Ordinary Subscription: £2 2s. for men and £1 1. for ladies. Country (non-parish) members £1 1s. and 10/6d. (no entrance fee). Provision is made for Special Membership at 10/6d. per quarter.

Green Fees: Visitors 2/- per day.

Managing Committee 1938: B. A. Kirkham, *President*; G. G. Liddle, *Vice-President*; E. P. Haughton-James, Eric H. Clarke, John Thompson, A. S. Aguilar. Major Toogood, R. G. Kirkham, L. A. Grant, Mrs. Whitty, Mrs. Liddle, R. C. Williams, *Hon. Treas.*; P. J. Whitty, *Secretary*.

MANCHESTER CLUB.

THE Manchester Club at Mandeville was first established in rented premises in 1868. The present home of the Club, erected in 1908, a commodious two-storied building with large and airy Billiard and Card-rooms and spacious verandahs, is built on land acquired from Brumalia, and situated on the outskirts of the town at an elevation of 2,100 feet above sea-level.

There are four hard Courts for Tennis, and the "All Jamaica" Hard Court Tennis Championships are held there annually in August.

Golf is also very popular with Members who enjoy the use of a nice, sporting 9 hole Course on Brumalia close by the Club House. Green Fee 2/- per diem. An Annual Golf Week is also held in August, when the Mid-Island Golf Championship of Jamaica is competed for.

Members resident in the parish pay an entrance fee of £2 2/- and an annual subscription of £2 2/-, while those not so resident pay no entrance fee and an annual subscription of £1 1/-. Visitors to the parish who are properly introduced may become "Term" Members on payment of a fee which varies according to the length of stay. Term Members who play Golf pay higher rates than non-Golfers.

Managing Committee: J. M. MacGregor, *President*; R. J. Wynne, *Vice-President*; R. G. Williams, D. S. M. Clarke, W. H. Coke, N. W. Hughes, W. G. McCausland, R. S. Stirling, W. L. C. Kerr, Dr. H. Henriques, Mrs. R. G. Williams, Mrs. N. B. Meikle, Mrs. M. L. Nightingale, Mrs. E. Slader; *Secretary*, J. W. Brown; *Hon. Asst. Secretary*, R. G. Williams.

WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W., 1.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Honduras together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	1	11	6
Entrance fee (Temporarily suspended)	3	3	0

Subscriptions are payable on election, and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year, cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to any member of the Committee. Subscriptions can be paid at any branch of the Barclay's Bank, (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, or the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

President—Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents*: The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir H. Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G.; H. E. Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Sir Alfred Sherlock.

Committee—Sir Alfred Sherlock. *Chairman*: A. L. Jupp, *Deputy Chairman*: Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., W. F. Clatworthy, Alexander Elder, B. A. Forster, Sir William Goode, K.B.E., T. D. Hampson, C. W. Hampton, Harold L. Q. Henriques, J. Gordon Miller, Capt. F. F. C. Messum, Major A. A. Nathan, Major Kenneth Previte, G. C. Rhodes, F. D. Rowstone, W. P. Whitelock, *Hon. Treasurers*, Alexander Elder, Harold L. Q. Henriques; *Hon. Secretary*: Captain F. F. C. Messum, *Asst. Hon. Secretary*, G. J. Dent; *Bankers*: Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

PART XVIII.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS, INSTITUTIONS, AND ASSOCIATIONS.

RECTORS FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1937, was £10,5¹³/₁₆ 11s. 8d. on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of Law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1930 paid at the rate of £66 per annum to all orphans. There are no widows having a claim on the fund. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica, the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities, etc., paid by the Fund in 1936-1937 amounted to £205 17s. 0d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being.

Secretary—R. Foster.

ISLAND CURATES FUND

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shilling a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1937, was £17,734 6s. 1d. This existing capital will be gradually reduced by payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of eighty-three pounds per annum and to children £53 per annum, having been raised to these amounts on the advice of the Actuary, as the result of his valuation of the Fund as it stood on March 31st, 1929. Sons ceased to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities, etc., paid by the Fund in 1936-1937 amounted to £1,465 10s. 9d. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*—R. Foster.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of England in Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements from the salaries of the clergymen; by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals, and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated. On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only, his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the fund with any bonus additions that may have been declared at valuations of the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions:—If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow, the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on first principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty one.

From the amount received as offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of clergy (whether they were associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. With a few exceptions, which the Bishop, with the concurrence of the Diocesan Council and Financial Board has considered might be properly made. The result was a membership of 94 on the 31st December, 1937. A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 41 have died, three as bachelors and thirty-six leaving widows and children. Twenty widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year, 1937, amounted to £272 0s. 1d., the interest on the money invested yielded £723 14s. 7d., a grant from the Guarantee Fund in aid of interest £361 17s. 3d., the interest on Ice Shares £0 7s. 0d. The Expenditure included £3 5s. 6d. for Insurance Premiums, £1,358 16s. 3d. for Annuities, leaving a balance on Dec. 31st, 1937, of £18,293 16s. 10d. to the credit of the Fund, as is also a balance of £3,842 15s. 6d. on Guarantee Account.

Fourteen churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1937, giving a total of £16 5s. 6d.

From this Fund £40 0s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and there is a debit balance of £76 3s. 2d.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882, the Widows and Orphans Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

PENSION AND ANNUITY FUNDS FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THE Pension Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than three hundred pounds; and of donations, bequests and collections made specially for this fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pensions and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £1 12s. 6d. paid from this Fund for each year of continuous services which is raised to £2 by a grant from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, but no pension can exceed £60 per annum.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service. There were 8 pensioners on the roll on January 1st, 1937.

The Fund opened the year 1937 with a credit of £11,454 8s. 0d. This, with a grant of £300 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund, £456 2s. 11d. for interest, Grant from Interest Account of £228 1s. 6d. and 10s. interest on shares in the Jamaica Club which have been presented to it by the late Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, gives a total of £12,439 2s. 5d. Pensions amounting to £627 14s. 0d. have been paid leaving £11,811 8s. 5d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1937. An Auxiliary fund has been opened, the interest on which is to be applied to increase the pensions given by the fund; it closed the year with a balance of £202 18s. 8d.

The Synod in 1926, by resolution created an Annuity Fund in order to provide an addition to the small pensions granted from the Pension Fund. The Fund is

provided by a fixed annual payment of £1 compulsory on all Clergy, present and future of the Diocese except those who may be exempted on the ground of age or for other sufficient reason.

The rate of annuity for those that may begin before the first valuation of the Fund has been fixed on the advice of the Actuary; but may be increased or diminished in the case of those that may begin during each future quinquennial period on the advice of the Actuary given in accordance with his valuation of the Fund. The receipts during 1937 have been £220 13s. 4d. from payments by the Clergy and £164 5s. 0d. for interest, and a grant from Interest Account of £12 2s. 4d. There have been no Annuitants on the Fund during the year. The balance of the Fund on December 31st, 1937, was £4,420 3s. 9d. The Clergy Pension and Annuities Funds as they stood on Dec. 31st, 1933, were submitted to the Actuary during the year 1934 for valuation and advice, and his report showed an excess of assets over liabilities in both funds, allowing him to recommend a slight increase in the pensions payable by the Pensions Fund and that the tentative arrangements made for the carrying on of the Annuity Fund should be continued without change.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

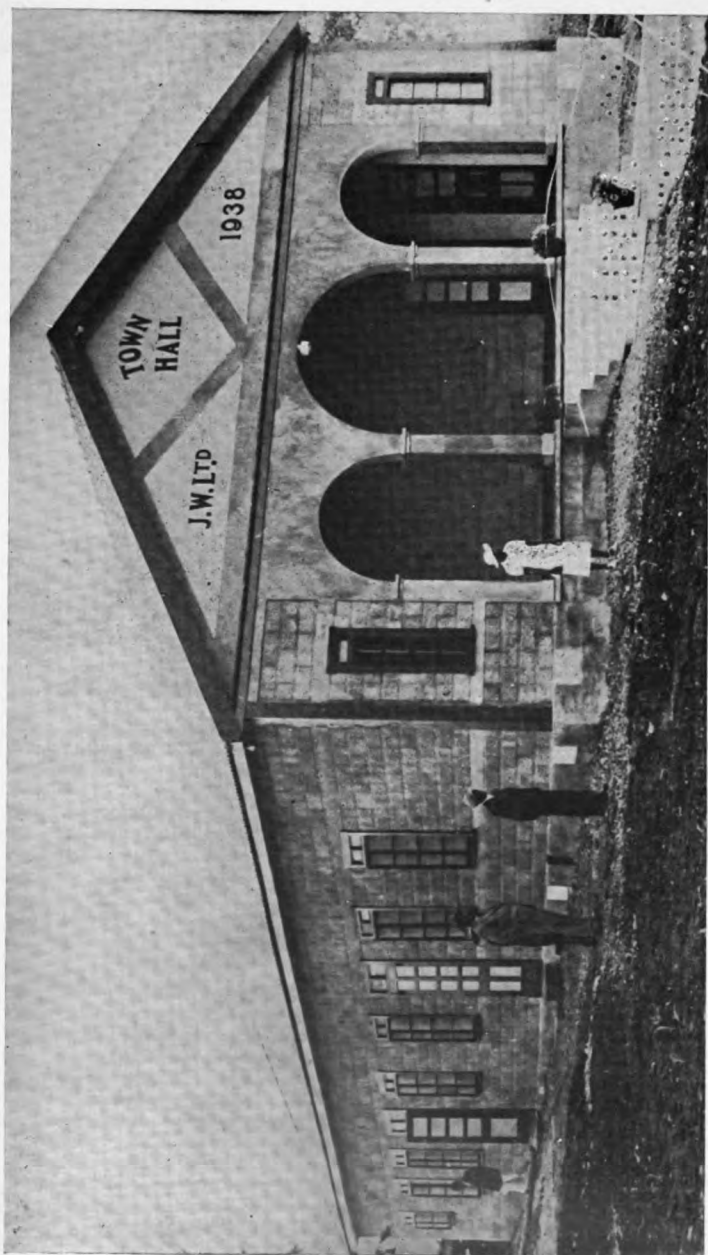
On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½%. This Trust is now administered by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

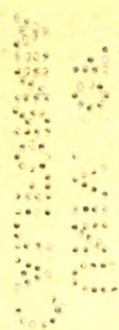
SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which after making several bequests, she bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount of credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.



TOWN HALL, GUY'S HILL.



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WOOD'S BEQUEST, KINGSTON.

R. T. Wood, bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year, by the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation.

D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1892 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prisons.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847, the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorised the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44, the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

GREGORY'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, coming to St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, and to portion orphan girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 41 distressed persons receive help.

GRAY'S CHARITY, ST. MARY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment

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in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the Island Securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4 should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poor house for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 6d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this Law, appointed as trustees the Auditor General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council, under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poor house, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for fourteen suitable persons.

The funds of the Trust consist of Jamaica 3½%			
Inscribed Stock:	..	..	£1,753
Vere Irrigation Commission,			
4½% Debentures.	..	..	400
Jamaica 4½% Inscribed Stock:	..	..	3,000
Jamaica 3% Inscribed Stock:	..	..	2,000
Jamaica 3½% Inscribed Stock:	..	..	3,000
Ja. Banana Producers Assn. Ltd: 3%	..	..
Debentures:	..	..	7,000
Deposit in Govt. Savings Bank:	..	..	1,012

£18,165

Trustees: A. Davidson Goffe (Chairman) Hon. A. C. Westmorland, W. H. Westmorland, S. M. Walker, E. G. Robinson, C. L. Clemetson, and Rev. E. L. Maxwell, *Clerk:* Henry B. Phillpotts, Port Maria P.O.

WINNIEFRED REST HOME

FAIRY HILL, PORTLAND

THIS Home was the gift of Frederick Barnet Brown and his wife, Mrs. Annie Brown. By Mr. Brown's Will, dated the 14th of May, 1918, the gift was intended to be "used and kept up and maintained for the purpose of a Rest Home for Missionary Workers, Teachers and respectable poor persons, where they can come for a limited time to rest, such time to be in each case decided on by the Board of Trustees of the Winniefred Rest Home hereinafter appointed, such persons to have change and rest and board, and usual home comforts included."

Trustees—Miss Mary E. White, *Chairman*; Rev. Percy Heyworth, *Vice Chairman*; Rev. F. Wilson Coore, Rev. Frederick Nixon, Mrs. E. Nixon, Col. H. S. Hodgson, S. A. Nixon, Mrs. F. F. Nixon, Lieut. Col. Gordon Simpson.

Secretary—E. J. Ashmead, Port Antonio

VERLEY HOME FOR GENTLEWOMEN, 21 & 23 EAST ST., KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was established in May, 1902, by Mrs. Eliza Jane Verley, widow of Louis Verley and endowed by her with £3,000 for its maintenance and up-keep. It was again enriched by a bequest of the benefactress of a sum of £2,000 at her death. The deed of settlement declares the uses to be a "Home for respectable Gentlewomen (Widows and Spinsters) of indigent circumstances irrespective of Creed." There are rooms for 28 inmates almost always occupied.

TRUSTEES—Hon. N. B. Livingston, *Chairman*; W. J. Palmer, J.P., *Vice-Chairman*; R. B. Barker, M.A., J.P., *Honorary Treasurer*; Ven. Archdeacon J. L. Ramson, M.A. T. P. Evelyn, Hon. Sir Henry Brown, V. N. Aguilar, E. K. Richards, *Secretary*.
LADIES COMMITTEE—Mrs. F. H. Saunders, *Presiding Lady*; Mrs. T. Carpenter Smith, *Honorary Secretary*; Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Lady Morrison, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. John Crook, Mrs. Lockett, Mrs. E. K. Richards.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December, 1903, by the late Rev. John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Generally relief is not given in money, but by tickets issued to the purveyors of groceries, and also for clothing. All bills are met by means of contributions from charitable persons and by collections at the weekly meetings. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary or out-of-pocket expenses for his work.

OFFICERS—*Spiritual Director*—Very Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.I.; *President*—E. Poulle; *Vice-President*—W. L. D'Aguilar; *Secretary*—G. V. Aarons; *Assistant Secretary*—I. J. Livingstone; *Treasurer*—Joseph L. Pietersz.

KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendacity by the above-named means, by investigation dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as (a) Provision of food for hungry persons; (b) The proper housing of the Poor; (c) Assisting moveless people to return home; (d) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor.

Patrons and Patronesses—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Richards, The Hon. The Officer Commanding the Forces in Jamaica, The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, His Lordship the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, The Hon. Chief Justice of Jamaica, The Hon. Sir Henry Brown, His Hon. the Custos of Kingston, His Worship the Mayor of Kingston, His Hon. S. R. Cargill, Custos of St. Andrew, His Hon. the Attorney General, H. V. Myers, Esq., M.B.E., Rev. J. W. Wright, Aston Simpson, Esq., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—*President*, W. J. Palmer, Esq., J.P., *Vice-President*, R. B. Barker, Esq., J.P., *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Frank Nichol, *Secretary, Treasurer and Collector*, Miss L. Bolton, *Hon. Auditor* G. C. Gunter, *Hon. Accountant*, H. Nosworthy.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—*The Officers of the Society together with*—Rev. E. Armon Jones, Mrs. M. V. Drew, Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Mrs. Byron Meeker, Mrs. V. Desnoes, Rev. Fr. Branon, Rev. J. Hunt, Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Deaconess Swaby, Mrs. M. DeCordova, M.B.E., Col. Herbert Hodgson, Canon R. L. Reid, Rev. H. P. Silverman, C. B. Facey, Esq., Hon. W. M. Fraser, Sister Jessie Kerridge, Mrs. C. C. Woolley, Miss Marvin, Mrs. E. G. Plant, Miss Joan Kirby, Mrs. R. Van Cuylenberg.

STANDING COMMITTEE—*The Officers of the Society together with*—Rev. J. Cowell Lloyd, Rev. Fr. P. Branon, Mrs. V. Desnoes, Miss Marvin, Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Colonel H. Hodgson.

SOUP KITCHEN AND GARMENT COMMITTEE—Mrs. E. G. Plant, Mrs. P. O'L. Bradbury, Mrs. Hope Panton, Mrs. W. A. Gaynor, Mrs. E. M. Cresser, Miss Adele Harry, Mrs. Shillingford, Mrs. R. K. Nunes.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—C. B. Facey, *Chairman*, Miss A. S. Marvin, Rev. Frank Nichol, Hon. W. M. Fraser.

JEWISH LADIES CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

THE object of this organization is to support the Jewish Home and all Jamaica Jewish charities.

President, Mrs. Michael deCordova, *Treasurer*, Mrs. Eustace Brandon, *Secretary*, Mrs. Cecil deCordova.

JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Personal and Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

Publicity campaigns through literature and lantern lectures are carried out periodically. In January, 1931, the Association was reorganised to include ladies as members and a fresh constitution adopted. Membership registration fee 1/.

COMMITTEE—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. Hardie, M.A., *President*, W. J. Palmer, J.P., *Hon. Treasurer*; Edgar B. Hallett, *Hon. Secretary*; Miss A. S. Marvin, *Asst. Hon. Secretary*; Rev. W. L. Brown, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. F. Cowell Lloyd, Adjutant J. S. Austin, S.A., A. J. Newman, M.C., M.A., Mrs. A. Moore, Mrs. W. Easton, Miss E. Dollar.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of the Association, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

(a) To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible. (b) To improve the health of the Womanhood of the Island. (c) To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing Child Welfare. (d) To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement. (e) Better housing for the poor.

Any woman may become a member of the Association. Names are sent to the Secretary by some member of the Association, and presented at the next meeting for confirmation; the payment upon enrolment of a membership is a fee of half a guinea.

President—Mrs. Michael DeCordova; *Vice-President*—Mrs. L. Ashenheim; *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. DeCordova; *Secretary*—Mrs. Latreille.

JAMAICA WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica Women's League was founded February 18th, 1936. The objects of the League are to: Aid and further all social work throughout the island of Jamaica; arrange the visiting of hospitals, alms houses, houses of the poor and children's homes; provide transport for poor to and from hospitals; visit schools and provide soup kitchens; assist mental and physical development of all children; aid and further works of all Churches in the island, particularly the Salvation Army and their efforts in respect of the blind; help and encourage local industries; co-operate with Parochial Boards and the Government in the extension of District Nursing throughout the island.

Patron: His Excellency the Governor; *President*: Lady Richards; *Vice-President*: Mrs. M. deCordova; *Hon. Secretaries*: Mrs. Foster Sutton, (Kingston); Mrs. H. H. Croucher (Country); *Hon. Treasurer*: Mrs. C. N. Hislop; *Hon. Secretary for Needlework Scheme*: Mrs. Leonard Swaby.

JAMAICA WOMEN'S LIBERAL CLUB.

2 Hector St., Kingston.

THE Club was founded on the 24th January, 1936, its aims being:—

- (1) To foster and develop a national spirit among the women of Jamaica.
 - (2) To encourage women to take an active and intelligent interest in local and world events.
 - (3) To form a Study Circle, Politics, Economics and Governments, particularly.
 - (4) To study Negro history, native and foreign.
 - (5) To study social and economic conditions, at home and abroad.
 - (6) To advance the status of Jamaica women, socially and politically.
- Officers:* *President*, Mrs. Morris Knibb; *Vice-President*, Miss Amy Bailey; *Secretary*, Miss Ina Bailey; *Treasurer*, Mrs. C. V. Harris.

WOMEN WORKERS' FELLOWSHIP.

THE Women Workers' Fellowship (on the lines of the Minister's Fraternal) was started in March, 1920. The members of the Fellowship are women who the wives of ministers, full-time church workers, or (by special invitation) other workers (social, etc.).

- The aims:—(a) To draw all women workers of the different churches together in a closer bond of sympathy and understanding.
 (b) To promote co-operation in the work amongst women and children.
 (c) To provide all women workers with an opportunity of meeting for social intercourse.

OFFICERS, 1938-39. *Mrs. Van Cuylenburg*, *President*; *Mrs. Hodgson*, *Vice-President*; *Sister Gladys Cook*, *Hon. Secretary*.

THE MOTHERS' UNION.

DIOCESE OF JAMAICA.

Patron—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica. *Patroness*—Lady Denham, King's House; *President*—Mrs. Hardie, Bishop's Lodge, Cross Roads; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Sara, Mrs. Haughton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Lovell, Mrs. Stephenson. *Organising Secretary*—Mrs. Reader, The Rectory, May Pen; *Assistant Secretary*, Deaconess Swaby, The Deaconess House, Kingston; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. Bitter, 5 Retirement Road, Cross Roads.

No. of Branches, 67. No. of Members 2,077. Branches linked with branches in England 43.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF GIRLS AND WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THIS Society was started in 1903. Its objects are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

Through the efforts of this Society, the Y.W.C.A. decided to begin work in Jamaica; the branch in Kingston merged into that Society, but the Branches in the country are continuing their work on previous lines.

There are 11 Branches, 1 in Kingston, 7 in Manchester, 2 in St. Elizabeth, 1 in Trelawny

The Office Bearers of the Society are:—

President—Mrs. Kneale, Mizpah, Walderston; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Allen, Davyton, Williamsfield; *Secretary*—Miss M. W. Guy, Hazelrigg, Mandeville; *Asst. Secretary*, Miss. Wheatle, Bailingavar, Manlevill; *Treasurer*—Mrs. M. E. Isaacs, Bleak House, Mandeville; *Librarian*—Mrs. Lacey, Ridgemount, Mandeville.

The work is undenominational, but is carried on in connection with the various Churches. The Society was affiliated, in 1937, with the Jamaica Women's League, and has an Annual Exhibition of needlework in Mandeville.

LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the

development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also be found.

The premises at 8 Church Street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

There is now a rest room, open to visitors, and improved lavatories have been constructed. The shop has been enlarged by the old lunch room being opened into it, and a new lunch room and packing-room have been added. An additional room opened into Water Lane has been built; this is rented. Also a lending library.

The Society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

The usefulness of the Society has been considerably enhanced by a contract, which it has held with the Government Medical Department for over 50 years to make garments which are used in various Hospitals throughout the Island, this gives work to many poor needle women in Kingston who are in need of help.

Patronesses—Lady Norman, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke, Lady Wilson, Lady Stubbs, Lady Slater.

President—Lady Denham; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders, Miss F. C. Burke, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Howlett.

Committee—Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Lady D'Costa, Mrs. Westmorland, Mrs. L. Stone, Mrs. L. Isaacs, Mrs. E. Gamble, Mrs. W. Gamble, Lady Furness, Mrs. Hrwlet. *Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. E. Gamble.

Assistants—Miss Stewart and Miss Smith.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP HOME.

THE Montego Bay Self Help Home was started in 1906, with the object of helping the women and girls of the town and parish.

There are a limited number of girls in residence. Some of these girls, on leaving the Home, have taken situations as servants.

The incomes of those who are in the Home, are supplemented by taking orders for mattress making, upholstering, chair caning, laundry work, preserves, needlework, etc.

There is a sales room where native curiosities, baskets, plain and fancy needlework can be purchased.

In connection with the Self Help, there is a Creche, Soup Kitchen, Relief and Dorcas work. Within the past four years a branch of the Anti Tuberculosis work has been started. During 1927, a District Nurse was employed by the Society to visit and aid those who owing to their circumstances are unable to help themselves during times of illness. Twelve children are received at the Creche daily. These children are supported by voluntary contributions, and a small fee given weekly by the mothers.

Patroness—Lady Denham; *President*—Mrs. E. Hart; *Vice-President*—Mrs. Kelly-Lawson; *Secretary Self Help*, Miss Belle Mills; *Secretary Relief Work*, Mrs. Hawthorn; *Secretary District Nurses Work*—Mrs. Aubrey Stephenson; *Secretary Anti Tuberculosis Work*—Mrs. Allan Hart.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

In November, 1930, a Jamaica Branch of the League of Nations Union was formed. It was formally constituted on April 9, 1931, by order of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The Jamaica Branch held its first public meeting in May, 1931, at the Mais Hall, under the chairmanship of Sir William Morrison. It was agreed to accept the Objects of the League of Nations Union, viz.:

I.—To secure the whole hearted acceptance by the British people of the League of Nations as the guardian of international right, the organ of international co-operation, the final arbiter in international differences, and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the peace of the world.

II.—To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the peoples of different countries.

III.—To advocate the full development of the League of Nations so as to bring about such a world organization as will guarantee the freedom of nations, act as trustees and guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain international order, and finally liberate mankind from war and the effects of war.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A., *Chairman*; Rev. J. Leslie Webb, B.A., *Treasurer*; Miss M. L. Stuart, M.A., 128 Duke St., Kingston, *Lecture Secretary*; Rev. R. O. C. King, B.A., the Rectory Morant Bay, *Secretary*.

VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

The Victoria League is a non-party Association of British men and women, founded in April, 1901, in memory of the late Queen Victoria, for the purpose of promoting closer union between British subjects living in different parts of the world.

This League in Jamaica, founded in February, 1910, has the same aims, and works for the same ends as the parent League. Management is vested in an Executive Committee, elected annually. Each sectional committee has its own Chairman and Secretary all being subordinate to the General Executive. Minimum Subscription is 2/6 per annum for adults and 1/- for Juniors. All members must be British subjects.

The Ever-Ready committee comprises the making of clothes for school children, distribution of Magazines, Hospital visiting, Children's correspondence, School correspondence, also a Free lending library to members and Christmas Treats to schools.

Patrons:—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Richards

President. Hon. B. H. Easter, C.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents*:—Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. Neville Roots, Miss Fanny Burke, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Sir William Morrison, Hon. S. R. Cargill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—*Chairman*, Sir Charles Doorly, K.T., C.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*, Mrs. M. H. Hawkes; *Members*—Lady Morrison, Mrs. J. B. Stiven, Lady D'Costa, Mrs. Arnold Moore, Mrs. C. H. Jackson, Rev. K. N. Phillips, Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. Marchalleck; *Hon. Treasurer*—Mr. J. S. Stiven; *Hon. Auditor*, W. Bowman.

Hon. General Secretary—Mrs. Archibald Spooner, Constant Spring P.O. *Hon. Asst. Secretary*—Mrs. Martin Cooper; *Hospital Visiting, Chairman*—Lady D'Costa, Magazine Collection, Mrs. E. C. Joysey, Tel. 64821. Junior Branch Miss H. Mais, 3, Winchester Road. H.W. Tree, *Secretary*: Miss V. D'Costa. London—Miss Drayton, C.B.E., 81 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Headquarters, Kingston—Sailors Rest, 18 Duke St.

SAILORS' HOME AND REST.

18 Duke St., Kingston.

SAILORS' HOME was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

SAILORS' REST was founded by Mrs. Denniston in 1898. This Institution was given to the British Sailors' Society by Mrs. Denniston in 1917.

In August 1936, the two bodies were amalgamated, the work being carried on at 18 Duke St., under the auspices of the British Sailors' Society. There is ample accommodation for all seafaring men visiting the port of Kingston. In addition to sleeping rooms there are several rooms for recreation, including a billiard room and dance hall which is also used for concerts, etc.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

W. J. Palmer, *Chairman*; Hon. N. B. Livingston, *Vice-Chairman*; C. W. Varney, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*; Mrs. Woolley, Ven. Archdeacon J.L. Ramson, Captain, H. deB. Tupper, R. N.; H. V. Myers, O.B.E.; W. Shillingford, F. W. Harris, A. V. Kingston; V. George, Collector of Customs ex-officio, G. A. Jack, Rev. R. E. R. Wade. *Officials in Charge*:—Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Shaw.

PORT WELFARE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of representatives of various Societies and Shipping Companies on the 11th September, 1936, a committee was formed for the purpose, in brief, of promoting and co-ordinating practical measures for the welfare, from health and recreational standpoints of British and foreign seamen arriving at Kingston.

The Committee consists of the following:—

Hon. Noel B. Livingston, (*Chairman*). The Marine Superintendent and Harbour Master, the Port Health Officer, the Director of Medical Services, the Inspector of Police for Kingston, and representatives of the Jamaica Women's League, Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, Too H., Sailors Home and Rest, Salvation Army, Victoria League, Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Consular Corps and H. M. Forces.

JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In January, 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders, on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society, came from England, sent by the World's Young Women Christian Association Committee. After preliminary enquiries, she, at a meeting at King's House, called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world now numbers over one million members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica. An Advisory Council was appointed, and until June when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders. In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and associations, too numerous to mention, throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased in February for the sum of £1,400 out of the £2,700 collected by the efforts of Lady Probyn. In February, 1922, Miss E. Pictou Tuberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W.C.A. came to Jamaica, and her appeal week resulted in the collection of £1,164.

Montague House in North Street, having been adapted under the guidance of Lady Probyn, for use as a hostel, was furnished by the Council and opened in February, 1923.

There is hostel accommodation for 26 residents and transients. Visitors from other countries and from the country districts of Jamaica can secure comfortable accommodation at a moderate rate. The ground floor premises serve the purpose of a club for business and professional girls in Kingston, which has at present a membership of over 300. Additional buildings serve as club centre for some 450 industrial girls. Branches have been opened in Black River, Browns Town, Sav. la-Mar and Christiana.

JAMAICA COUNCIL—1936-1937.

Officers—*Chairman*, The Lord Bishop of Jamaica; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. Armon Jones; *Treasurer*, F. N. Isaacs; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Hislop; *Island Secretary*, Miss Stewart.

Y.M.C.A., See Part XVII

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

THE Scout Movement Incorporated by Royal Charter, and its Founder, Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell (Chief Scout) are known all over the world. Local information is to be found in previous issues of the Handbook of Jamaica together with a brief historical resume.

The following appeared in the Jamaica Gazette (Extraordinary) of January 12th, 1915:

"In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the Military Authorities and offers of further service which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts (B—P hat or Sea Scout cap and Fleur-de-Lys badge essential) is recognized by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The uniform, badges, tokens or emblems are now protected in Jamaica by Law 38 of 1920.

The main purpose for which the Association exists, as recited in the Charter, is that of "instructing boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship."

With the coming of age of the movement in Jamaica in 1932, there has been a revival of interest resulting in a substantial increase in all sections of the Association. There

are at present 124 groups actively at work. These groups comprise 112 Scout Troops, 28 Wolf Cub Packs and 30 Rover Crews. All together there are 2,443 of all ranks of whom 237 are Scouters.*

OFFICERS FOR 1938.

Chief Scout for Jamaica

President ..

Vice-Presidents

His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G.

Brigadier R. Howlett, D.S.O.

Rt. Rev. W. G. Hardie, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica, Rt. Rev.

Thomas A. Emmett, S.J., B. H. Easter, B.A., C.B.E.

<i>Island Commissioner</i> ..	Dr. A. G. Curphey, M.C.
<i>Deputy Island Commissioner</i>	B. H. Easter, B.A., C.B.E.
<i>Assistant Island Commissioner</i>	H. Douglas Tucker.
<i>Assistant Commissioner</i>	
<i>for Sea Scouts and Sea</i>	
<i>Rovers</i> ..	E. B. Hallett.
<i>Asst. Comm. for Rovers</i> ..	D. T. Girvan.
<i>Asst. Comm. for Cubs</i> ..	Vacant
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Kingston</i> ..	Leslie R. Mordecai.
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>St. Andrew</i> ..	Lister Mair.
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>St. Thomas</i> ..	H. G. H. Duffus
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Portland</i> ..	H. S. Brownlow
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>St. Mary</i> ..	C. A. Touzalin.
<i>District Commissioners for</i>	
<i>St. Ann</i> ..	Louis Byles and A. C. Geddes.
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Trelawny</i> ..	C. H. Collman, (Actg.)
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>St. James</i> ..	Lt. Col. C. Ogilvie.
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Hanover</i> ..	B. K. Johnson.
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Westmoreland</i> ..	Rev. Canon H. W. Cope
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>St. Elizabeth</i> ..	Robin Williams (Actg.)
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Manchester</i> ..	Robin Williams.
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>Clarendon</i> ..	Rev. N. F. Reader
<i>District Commissioner for</i>	
<i>St. Catherine</i> ..	Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly.
<i>Assistant District Commis-</i>	
<i>sioners for Kingston</i> ..	C. Cresser.
	J. Isaacs
	W. A. Harty.
<i>Assistant District Commis-</i>	
<i>sioners for St. Andrew</i> ..	E. A. Rae.
	W. H. Duffus.
	D. Fitz-Ritson.
<i>Assistant District Commis-</i>	
<i>sioner for St. Elizabeth</i> ..	D. B. Sangster.
<i>Assistant District Commis-</i>	
<i>sioner for Manchester</i> ..	R. A. Gordon.

*These figures do not include the Kingston Local Association from whom we have had no returns.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

KINGSTON: *Hon. Sec.*, F. G. Muirhead, c/o Art Printery, Kingston.
 ST. ANDREW: *Hon. Sec.*, L. C. Edwards, c/o Jam. Govt. Railway, Kingston.
 ST. THOMAS: *Hon. Sec.*, Vacant.
 PORTLAND: *Hon. Sec.*, S. L. Schliefer, Port Antonio.
 ST. MARY: *Hon. Sec.*, Vacant.
 ST. ANN: *Hon. Sec.*, H. G. Walker, St. Ann's Bay.
 TRELAWNY: *Hon. Sec.*, P. M. McCalla, Falmouth.
 ST. JAMES: *Hon. Sec.*, C. L. Gourzong, Montego Bay.
 HANOVER: *Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Clare, Lucea.
 ST. CATHERINE, *Hon. Sec.*, F. A. Foster, Spanish Town.
Hon. Treasurer, C. B. Facey, Kingston.
Hon. Island Sec., Donald Fitz-Ritson, 11 Duke St., Kingston.

GIRL GUIDES.

THE Girl Guides' Association in Jamaica has now about 80 Guide Companies, 20 Brownie Packs and 20 Ranger Companies, and an aggregate of about 1800 Guides, 200 Brownies, and 300 Rangers.

Mrs. Kelly-Lawson is Island Commissioner, also Divisional Commissioner: Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, B.A.; Miss Ivy Jeffrey-Smith, are Divisional Commissioners. The District Commissioners are Mrs. McNee, Mrs. Leslie Cundall, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Verley, Mrs. Reader, Mrs. Rainforth, B.A. Mrs. Gellathy, Mrs. Seaton, and Miss Hollinshed, Mrs. F. N. Isaacs, Hon. Treasurer.

The General Council consists of the foregoing and of the following: Miss Douglas, M.B.E., M. Adames, Howlett, Barker, List, East, Seton, O. K. Henriques, Misses Gartshore, Bourke, Few, deLisser, Cecil Lindo, Miss Gartshore, B.A. and Miss Elsie Myers.

The Local Association for the N.W. District consists of the following: Mrs. Kelly-Lawson, President; Mrs. Moon, Vice-President, Mrs. Kerr-Jarrett, Hon. Treas.; Mesdames Hart, Mills, Clegg, Stephenson, Fletcher, C. M. Clarke, Miss B. Nutt, Miss D. Morales.

The Northern Association is Miss May Jeffrey-Smith, B.A.; Mesdames J. Allwood, Simons, Ranby Smith, Stewart, L. Allwood, Capstick, Todd, and J. Stockhausen.

The Guides, Rangers and Brownies pay 4d or 1d a week and the fund thus created buys their badges, emblems, etc., and pays the expenses of their outings. Companies buy their colours too, from their funds.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY.

(JAMAICA BRANCH).

A Branch Society was formed in Jamaica in 1938, at a meeting presided over by the Mayor. Major Gamble was elected President and Miss Doris White Secretary of the Society.

GOODWILL CLUB.

THIS Association was formed in 1938 by certain persons, chief of whom was Dr. J. L. Varma, for purposes of bringing aid and happiness into the lives of persons who were handicapped physically. Mrs. Michael deCordova, M.B.E., is President of the Club.

EX-WEST INDIA REGIMENT ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was founded by Mr. E. N. Waite in January, 1935, for the purpose of rendering assistance to its members, particularly in time of illness or death, endeavouring to procure employment for them, and improving the moral and social standards of ex-servire men generally. The Association strives to keep alive the traditions of the Regiment and to merit and maintain the goodwill of the Government. On the 28th August, 1938, the flag of the Association, approved by the War Office, was unveiled by the Governor at the Ward Theatre. The principal officers are:—

President—Mr. R. D. Johnson; *1st Vice-President*—Mr. J. S. Grant; *2nd Vice-President*—D. Smith; *Secretary*—C. Rodney.

EX BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT ASSOCIATION.

THIS, the Third Organization of Ex-Service men, was formed October, 1932; the two earlier ones having been the Old Comrades Association, and the Ex-Service Men's Co-operative Association. Mr. William Bennett, the Founder with C. H. Eastwood, President and Allen Henry, the Secretary.

The Association is responsible for the settling of Ex-Service men on the land in several parts of the Island (instead of in the Rio Grande Valley alone) by the Government.

Each man receives 5 acres of land and an advance of £5 to help him cultivate his holdings.

A keen benevolent work which includes, widows and orphans of Ex-Service men is undertaken by the Association and close contact is made with the Central Supplementary Allowances Committee to the interest of destitute Ex-Soldiers and their dependents.

The Registered office of the Association is at 76 King Street, Kingston.

The present Officers are:—

President—J. D. Lynch; *1st Vice-President*, Henry DeCambre; *2nd Vice President*, Edmond Hartley; *Secretary*, R. E. Sang; *Asst. Secretary*, R. Lennard; *Treasurer*, J. Chambers; *Chaplain*, W. Smart, with an Executive Committee of 16 men.

CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE.

THE Committee. operates the Contingent Sufferers Fund for the relief of ex-soldiers of the B.W.I.R. who were disabled through the Great War—but it also renders assistance and advice to ex-service men generally. The securities held by the Fund at 31st Dec., 1937 were valued at £9,700 and yielded an income of £403 for that year. It also obtained a Government Grant of £250, and a grant of £620 from the British Legion, which with its existing surplus brought its total income for the year to £1,336. Assistance to the extent of £1,114 was rendered to ex-soldiers or their widows, expenses (including clerical assistance) amounted to £100, leaving a balance on 31st December, 1937, of £134. The Committee consists of Major D. N. Barr (*President*), Major G. S. Cox, M.C., Captain Horace Reid, Messrs R. S. Martinez, J. N. Russell, J. D. Lynch and R. D. Johnson. *Secretary*: B. M. Clark, Island Medical Office.

CHINESE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

129 Barry St., Kingston.

THE Chinese Benevolent Society (Chung Far Fuicon) was established under the Friendly Society's Act in 1890.

The object of its establishment is to raise from time to time by subscriptions from members donations or otherwise funds for the relief and maintenance of all and every member, their wives, children, relations and other dependents in illness, accident, etc., and to maintain all upkeep of the Chinese Sanitarium, Chinese Public School, Chinese Cemetery and Chinese Almshouse. This Society is also to promote and protect the lawful trade and commerce carried on by members, and to act as arbitrator in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions.

The Society has been recognized by the Chinese Government in China.

The Committee of this Society is elected in the General Meeting by members on the 10th October annually.

Office Bearers.—Lyn Ah Woo, *President*; J. W. Chin, *Secretary*; Shim Quee, Albert Chin Yee, Chen Chew Pie, *Treasurers*.

TOC H.

TALBOT House in the War was "Everyman's Club" open to officers and men alike; it was opened in December, 1915, at Poperinghe, the nearest habitable town behind Ypres. Its founders were Padres Neville Talbot, H. R. Bates, and Philip Clayton ("Tubby.") A "daughter," Little Talbot House, was born in Ypres itself in 1917.

It was named in memory of Neville's younger brother, Gilbert, Lieut., Rifle Brigade killed at Hooge on July 30, 1915. The name "Toc H" is merely T.H. (Talbot House) pronounced according to the Army signaller's alphabet.

In 1922, the movement was granted a Royal Charter. The Patron is His Majesty the King.

Its first aim was to recapture the War's spirit of *comradeship* in common service and to pass it on to the younger generation. *Toc H* is not an *ex-Service men's society*; it remembers the past but looks to the future. It draws its members from all ranks of society, from all Christian denominations, schools of thought and political parties. It is a "power-house" for social service of every kind, directed in each place by a voluntary *Jobmaster*. *Toc H* in no way competes with existing societies; it encourages and trains its members to help them.

The voluntary service of *Toc H* members throughout the world flows in two main streams—(a) "*Stretcher-bearing*" work for the sick, the disabled, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the lonely, the "down-and-out," the crippled or neglected child, the boy or man in prison or just out of it; (b) "*Sheep-dog*" work towards boys and younger men—in clubs, camps, classes, Scout troops, Brigade companies, etc.

All men, from the age of 16 upwards, who are in sympathy with the aims and objects are eligible for membership. Candidates require to fill up a form of application, to be proposed and seconded by members, and to undergo a period of probation varying in length according to circumstances.

An invitation meeting was held at Bishop's Lodge in Jamaica in October, 1930, when the movement was explained by a London member. The late Right Reverend Cecil deCarteret, Bishop of Jamaica was initiated into general membership in December, by the Rev. Harold Hubbard, late Chaplain to Cheltenham College and ex-Administrative Padre of *Toc H*. Permission to form a Jamaica Group was granted in March, 1931, and the Rushlight was received from London and bestowed by H.E. the late Governor of Jamaica, Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs in the Mais Memorial Hall, Kingston, on 16th March, 1931. On March 17th, the Rushlight was dedicated at the Parish Church, Halfway Tree. The Group was raised to Branch Status in October, 1936, and the Lamp of maintenance bestowed to the Branch, and lit for the first time by Viscount Halifax, K.G. in York Minster on 11th December, 1937. The Lamp was received in Jamaica in 1938 and handed over to the Branch by H. E. the late Governor of Jamaica, Sir Edward Denham in the Mais Memorial Hall, Kingston on 21st March 1938.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Horace E. Reid c/o Kgn. Industrial Garage, *Chairman*; Michael de Mercado, *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. C. G. Gregory, c.r., *Padre*; E.L.M. Earle, *Job-master*; Norman Crayford *Pilot*; Frank A. Hamilton c/o Public Works Kgn., *Secretary*; Royce Delgado, *Treasurer*.
Address: *Toc H* Headquarters, 97 Church Street, Kingston P.O.

RIO COBRE HOME.

For the children of War Contingent men.

In response to representations made to the Government that the children of men who had joined the several war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May, 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted.

The Management of the Home is now under the Control and Supervision of the Education Department.

Admissions to the Home are now made by His Excellency the Governor, and under the Authority of the Education Department by the Parochial Boards, and the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

There is accommodation for about ninety children—The age limit for boys and girls is 14 years.

All children of school age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town, and are trained in the Home for domestic service, gardening, and vegetable growing.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly, *Chairman*; Hon. A. E. McNeill, Mrs. Bovell, Mrs. Turner, Miss R. W. Mornan, Rev. F. J. Owens, s.j., Miss Daisy Jeffrey-Smith, *Hon. Secretary*.
Matron in charge of the Home, Mrs. Robertson Watson, Spanish Town P.O.

JAMAICA SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE object of the Society, which was founded in 1903 as "the Society for the Protection of Animals in Jamaica," is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Three agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership. A donation of £3 to life membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the Society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

The Society have established an Animal Dispensary at premises adjoining 167 upper King St. in Kingston where Animals of the poor are treated free of cost. The Dispensary is opened on week days and the Veterinary Surgeon attends for two hours (12.30 to 2 p.m.).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—*President*: H. E. The Governor; *Chairman*: P. Martin Cooper O.B.E.; *Vice-Chairman*: F. N. Isaacs, Hon. N. B. Livingston, Lady Cuffe, Rev. H. G. Lovell, Dr. S. Lockett, D.V.S. Robert Barker Esq., Miss Monica Nixon, Mrs. McCulloch Hon. B. H. Easter, C.B.E., Miss Rosalie Henderson, Mrs. Anderson Cocks, Mrs. Bourne O.B.E. *Honorary Secretary*, Half-way Tree P.O.; J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*.

Honorary Local Secretaries—St. Ann, Mrs. Cocks; Mandeville, Miss. Nuttall.

ST. ANN BRANCH, J.S.P.C.A.

THIS Branch founded in 1921 by the present Honorary Secretary, was for 13 years maintained as an auxiliary of the Kingston Society. In 1934 with a view to increasing its usefulness it commenced operations as an independent branch of the Society. Its policy is to promote kindness and to alleviate animals suffering by practical help and education.

Veterinary first aid cases are supplied to the Agricultural Instructors and other capable persons who give advice, Drugs and dressings free of cost for animals belonging to poor people. In view of the help thus afforded to stock owners and the comfort to sick animals this work is being developed on a large scale and a property has been purchased in Brown's Town for the purpose of establishing a Veterinary Hospital, Rest Farm, Free Clinic, and Training Centre. It will be in charge of a fully qualified Veterinary Surgeon. A Rest Field is maintained in Brown's Town where injured or load weary animals may be left in safety and where animals whose owners have been convicted under the Cruelty to Animals Law may be detained by order of the Magistrates. They are fed and cared for at the expense of the Society for a period not exceeding 30 days. Water troughs have been at St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Claremont, Cave Valley and Dry Harbour, two more are to be constructed in the near future. At Cave Valley Horse Market a District Constable is employed by the Society on Saturdays to protect the animals from ill-treatment. Dog Kennels have been provided to house the dogs awaiting sale. Funds to extend and maintain the work are urgently needed.

Minimum subscription for membership is 2/6. Life membership £3 3s. 0d.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—*Chairman*: Hon. Sir Thomas Roxburgh, K.T. C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*—C. Owen Cover J.P., G. Anderson Cocks, J.P., Captain Peter Blagrove, M.C., J.P. Captain John Balgove, J.P., Surgeon Major Curphey, M.C., J.P., Charles Cotter, J.P., THE Hon. C. A. Little, M.L.C., J.P., Major E. F. Moulton-Barrett, M.C. J.P., C.A. F. Stewart, J.P. Captain J. E. V. Townend; J.P., *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*: Mrs. Anderson Cocks, Knapsdale, Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Hon. Secretary Moneague Area*; Major C. L. Roper, J.P. Unity Valley, Moneague, St. Ann; *Honorary Auditor*: J. L. Pietersz, *Consulting Veterinary Surgeon*: Dr. Stephen Lockett; Kingston. *Officials who render Veterinary First-Aid*: Mr. C. V. Atkinson, Agricultural Instructor, Bamboo, St. Ann; Mr. C. M. A. Robotham, Agricultural Instructor, Brown's Town, St. Ann; Mr. C. J. Case, Inspector of Plant Diseases, St. Ann's Bay.

KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907. The Board has accomplished its work and has ceased to exist.

NIGHT SHELTER.

THERE is a Country People's Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street. The charge is 1d. each per night.

JAMAICA BURIAL SCHEME SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Burial Scheme Society founded by Andrew Duffus Mowatt on the 18th of February, 1901. The Society is a pioneer in its type of Friendly Societies. Prior to its inauguration, the benefits of a Friendly Society was very much beyond the needs of the poor members of the community. Mowatt therefore evolved a Scheme whereby the very poorest obtained the benefits of membership.

The objects of the Society are—to accumulate money for the relief of its members in cases of sickness, distress, and death of themselves and/or of those dependent on them. Since its inauguration, 134 branches have been inaugurated in Jamaica, 1 in Cuba, 1 in Colon and 1 in Costa Rica. Branches are to be found all over the Island. The branches in each parish are grouped into what is termed "a District." Each parish in the Island have been inaugurated into a District in the following order:—

(1) St. Mary, (2) St. Catherine, (3) St. Ann, (4) Clarendon, (5) St. Elizabeth, (6) Portland, (7) St. James, (8) *Manchester, (9) St. Andrew, (10) *St. Thomas, (11) Hanover (now inactive,) (12) Kingston, (13) Westmoreland, (14) Trelawny.

Fully 40,000 members have been received into the Society, and active membership is now about 10,000. The Society is managed by a Supreme Council with its Headquarters at Spanish Town. The Executive members of the Society are as follows:—

Supreme President—Hon. C. A. Little, M.L.C. Ocho Rios P.O.; *Supreme Vice-President*—Bro. R. A. Thompson Free Town, Old Harbour P.O.; *Immediate Past Supreme President*, C. R. McCalla, 38a Orange Street, Kingston; *Supreme Secretary*, G. W. F. Malcolm, Spanish Town P.O.; *Supreme Assistant Secretary*, A. A. Thompson, Spanish Town P.O.; *Supreme Treasurer*, Rev. G. A. Miller, 2 Cambridge Street, Franklin Town, Kingston; *Supreme Guard*, Rupert Gentle, Spanish Town P.O.; *Trustees*—E. G. Perry, Mont go Bay P.O.; H. A. Brown, Spanish Town, P.O.; F. S. Messias, J.P., Spanish Town P.O.; *Members of the Executive*—W. G. Aldred, Spanish Town P.O.; Armon F. Stanford, 2 William Lane, Cross Road P.O.; Rev. R. C. Francis, Jones P. n P.O.; R. A. White 4 Lincoln Road, Kingston; P. E. Armstrong, Cambridge P.O.; St. James; J. C. A. Jackson, Spanish Town P.O., *Life Member*—P. B. Francis, Spanish Town P.O.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances, by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston, a vice-president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1937 was £447 0s. 11d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1937, amounting to £282 17s. 4d.; educational £20 17s. 2d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage, commission to Collector and stationery, amounted to £23 6s. 0d., leaving a balance on 31st December, 1937, of

* Now inactive.

£1951 8s. 3d.; of this amount there are in Inscribed Stock £1,209 2s. 4d.; English Funding Bonds, £277 6s. 0d.; Masonic Association, £213 0s. 0d.; In banks £251 19s 11d.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O. *Vice-President; President; Rt. Wor. Bro. Robert Gillies, D.G.M., S.C., Past President; Rt. Wor. Bro. The Hon. Justice Sir H. I. C. Brown, P.G.M., E.C., Past Presidents; Past Vice-President; Wor. Bro. Lt. Col. C. McOgilvie, P.D.D.G.M., S.C., Past Vice-President; Wor. Bro. Alfred deC. Myers, P.D.D.G.M., E.C., Past Vice-President; Wor. Bro. C. H. B. Armstrong, M.D., Hon. Vice-President; Hon. Vice-President; Wor. Bro. J. Crook, Hon. Vice-President; Wor. Bro. F. E. Lyons, Hon. Vice-President; Wor. Bro. R. K. Nunes, Hon. Vice-President; Bro. W. L. M. Garcia, Hon. Vice-President; Wor. Bro. D. N. Barr, Hon. Vice-President; Wor. Bro. W. J. Palmer, Hon. Vice-President.*

LIFE MEMBERS.

Right Wor. Bro. The Hon. Justice Sir H. I. C. Brown, Right Wor. R. Gillies, D.G.M. S.C., Wor. Bro. L. Ashenheim, Wor. Bro. N. N. Ashenheim, Bro. G. P. Brown, Wor. Bro. D. Delgado, Wor. Bro. V. H. Delfosse, Wor. Bro. A. H. DaCosta, Wor. Bro. Rev. S. P. Hendrick, Wor. Bro. The Hon. W. M. Fraser, Wor. Bro. L. A. Hamilton, Wor. Bro. Edmund Hart, Wor. Bro. F. W. Hunter, Wor. Bro. St. L. C. Leake, Wor. Bro. A. deC. Myers, Wor. Bro. W. J. Palmer, Wor. Bro. M. H. Segre, Wor. Bro. O. D. Smedmore, Wor. Bro. A. A. Thompson, Bros. G. W. Scotland, D. V. Silvera, and Bro. J. E. L. Webster, Wor. Bro. A. K. Butler, Wor. Bro. L. V. D. Samuel and Bro. E. R. Hanna.

KINGSTON AND SAINT ANDREW DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. P. L. Abraham, Wor. Bro. Alt. Delgado, Wor. Bro. H. S. Campbell, Wor. Bro. A. H. Cappe, Wor. Bro. S. M. A. DeSouza, Wor. Bro. A. L. Evans, Wor. Bro. W. R. Gillies, Wor. Bro. G. C. Gunter, Wor. Bro. C. G. C. Kerr, Wor. Bro. H. A. Lake, Wor. Bro. W. A. Logan, Wor. Bro. Fred George Sale, Wor. Bro. L. V. D. Samuel, Wor. Bro. C. C. S. Strachan, Wor. Bro. O. L. Samuel, and Wor. Bro. G. A. Forbes.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. F. L. DeFonseca, Wor. Bro. A. Davidson Goffe, Wor. Bro. W. Hyde Macaulay, Wor. Bro. C. I. Neilson, Wor. Bro. W. J. Norton, Wor. Bro. A. R. Soares, Wor. Bro. Rev. A. N. Thomson.

The Masters and I.P. Masters of Contributing Lodges.

Hon. Treasurer—Wor. Bro. G. C. Gunter. *Hon. Secretary*—Wor. Bro. Fred George Sale.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston, and Moore Keys in Kingston; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea, the Friendly, at Montego Bay, St. Thomas at Morant Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge the R. Wor. Bro. His Hon. Mr. H. I. C. Brown, n.a., k.c., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15th December, 1913, the late Hon. Sir John Pringle, k.c.m.g., was appointed Grand Superintendent. On the 25th March, 1924, His Honour Mr. Justice H. I. C. Brown, B.A., k.c., was appointed Grand Superintendent, and resigned 31st December, 1933. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges. There is one Craft Lodge working under the Irish Constitution. The South Carolina.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86 called the "Kingston" under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Dist. Grand Master Right Wor. Bro. Hon. W. M. Fraser, I.S.O.
 Deputy District Grand Master Wor. Bro. W. J. Palmer, J.P., P.G.D. (Eng.)
 District Grand Secretary Wor. Bro. Fred George Sale, P.D.G.W., P.G.D. (Eng.)

UNDER THE IRISH CONSTITUTION.

South Carolina Lodge, No. 390—Wor. Bro. J. C. Sleggs Master.

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	No.	207	Most Excell. Compn.	C. C. Calame, Principal Z
Friendly	"	239	do.	A. K. Butler "
Sussex	"	354	do.	G. E. Valentine "
Phoenix	"	914	do.	L.A. Mair "

ROSE CROIX CHAPTERS.

Jamaica—No. 48—E. and P. P. G. W. Scotland, M. W. S.

Recorder E. and P. Bro. E. A. Lewis

Kingston—No. 86—E. and P. P. Bro. R. C. Webster

Recorder E. and P. P.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONRY

Right Wor. Bro. The Hon. Sir. H. I. C. Brown K.C.P.C. District Grand Master.

" Wor. Bro. P. L. Abraham, J.P. Depty. Dist. Grand Master.

" Wor. Bro. Fred George Sale P.D.D. Master Dist. Grand Secretary.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—CRAFT LODGES.

Royal Lodge	..	No.	207	Wor. Bro. Sydney E. Levy	Master
Friendly Lodge	..	"	239	" L. R. Mordecai	"
Sussex Lodge	..	"	354	" C. E. Gatehouse	"
Friendly Lodge	..	"	383	" Rev. I. A. Dell	"
Phoenix Lodge	..	"	914	" S. A. Isaacs	"
Hamilton Lodge	..	"	1440	" Rev. Canon F. G. Jolly	"
Collegium Fabrorum Lodge		"	1836	" H. F. D'Aguiar	"
Kingston Lodge		"	1933	" C. R. Crosswell	"
Moore-Keys	..	"	2519	" Noel Sinclair	"
Hope Lodge	..	"	2813	" L. E. Segre	"
Ewing Lodge	..	"	3258	" D. O. Lambert Bolton	"
Harmony Lodge		"	3603	" H. W. Davis	"
St. Thomas Lodge		"	4338	" A. H. Stephenson	"

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Dist. No. 1, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. Leonard Mair

Royal Keystone Mark Lodge, No. 240, Dist. No. 2, Kingston—Worshipful Bro. Gerald Mair.

Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Dist. No. 3, Kingston—Master H. G. deLeon.

Kingston, Keystone, Mark Lodge, No. 368, Dist. No. 4—Bro. John Crook.

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Preceptory in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory, No. 189, meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, fourth Tuesday in January, April, July and October.

Preceptor—The Em. Kt. John Crook.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K. H. S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Vacant.

The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the fourth Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

M.P.S.—E. Sir Kt. John Crook.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	Fourth Thursday in January and July
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	.. Last Tuesday in March
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	Fourth Wednesday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master	Second Monday in January.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	..	..	First Monday in every Month
South Carolina	..	..	First Tuesday
Kingston	..	..	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	..	First Thursday
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	First Thursday
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	..	First Thursday
Friendly, Kingston	..	..	Second Tuesday
Friendly, Montego Bay	..	..	Second Thursday
Glenlyon	..	..	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	..	..	Second Thursday
Phoenix	..	..	Thursday, Tuesday
St. Thomas, Morant Bay	..	..	Third Tuesday
Sussex	..	..	Third Wednesday
Moore-Keys	..	..	Third Thursday
Harmony, Lucoa	..	..	Third Thursday
St. John's	..	..	Fourth Monday
Ewing, Mandeville	..	..	Fourth Wednesday

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal Kingston	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix	Third Monday in February, May, August, November.
Friendly, Kingston	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	Second Monday in January, April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon	Fourth Thursday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	In March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	Third Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Phoenix	Second Monday in Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone	Second Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Benevolence meets once a month on the third Monday.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets quarterly.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

Administration for 1938-9

District Grand Master	..	..	Rt. Wor. Bro. Robert Gillies
District Grand Master Deputy	..	..	" " Dr. G. E. Valentine
District Grand Secretary	..	..	" " L. A. Henriques
			70 King St.
District Grand Asst. Secretary	..	..	" " S. M. Kitchin.
" Senior Deacon	..	..	" " Kenneth McCarthy
" Junior Deacon	..	..	" " D. Clements
" Architect	..	..	" " R. O. Bell
" Jeweller	..	..	" " R. M. Wade
" Bible Bearer	..	..	" " A. A. Grant
" Standard Bearer	..	..	" " Dr. T. A. P. Wynter
" Organist	..	..	" " E. L. Lopez
" Director of Ceremonies	..	..	" " A. J. McGregor.
" Inner Guard	..	..	" " E. D. Saunders
" Stewards	..	..	" " W. Seivright
			" " O. R. Rowlands
			" " Dr. A. A. Phillips
			" " C. L. A. Stuart
			" " N. L. March
			" " D. E. Stewart

Meetings are held in the Masonic Temple 80 Hanover St., Kingston. on the 4th Wednesday in February, May, August, and November 30th (Installation).

UNDER SCOTTISH CONSTITUTION.

Craft Lodge.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Caledonia, Port Maria	No. 554
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	St. John, Kingston	" 623
	Imperial Service, Kingston	No. 978	

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 62.	Most Ex. Comps. E. L. Lopez P.Z. S. M.
Kitchin P.H., A. A. Grant P.H.	

MM

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges in that year were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphans children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans or deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Lily," meet every first and third Wednesdays and Tuesdays; the "St. Lawrence," every first Thursday respectively.

LILY LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*: A. W. Francis, 135 Tower Street, Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, W. E. Watson, Halfway Tree.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.—*Permanent Secretary*, C. M. Spence, Montego Bay.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Head Office—17 Russel Square, W.C. 1. England. *Permanent Secretary*—Stanley L. Duff, O.B.E. *Representatives in Jamaica of the Order*—Felix DePass, P.C.R.

COURTS.

Court C. J. Ward, No. 8791, Kingston; Court Star of Irre, No. 9272, 131 Harbour St., Kingston; Court Kingston, No. 9949, Kingston; Court Hinds, No. 4188, Kingston; Court Robinson; No. 8878, Kingston; Dissolved. Kingston; Court Vickers, No. 6086, Westmoreland; Court E. G. Watson, No. 9994, St. Ann; Court Seymour Seymour, No. 9996, St. Andrew; Court C. I. Clemetson, No. 9931, Court Pringle, St. Mary, Court Jackson, Court Edwards, St. Catherine; Court Clarendon, Clarendon; Court W. H. Manning; No. 9740, Portland; Court St. Thomas, St. Thomas.

St. Catherine

Court	..	..	Jackson	..	Spanish Town
"	..	..	Edwards	..	Bog Walk
"	..	..	J. H. McPhail	..	Spanish Town

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are two Households of Ruth, one Past Grand Master's Council, one Patriarchie, one District. 4 Subordinate Lodges in the Island (Jamaica). These Subordinate Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge (Jamaica,) a Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management in England.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 16, G.U.O. OF O.F.

District Grand Master—O. F. Nelson, 23 Penn St., Admiral Town

District Grand Secretary—Bro. O. Betty, 3 Alton Villa Road, Kingston.

District Grand Secretary's Office, 78 King Street, Kingston.

The District Grand Lodge, No. 16, meets annually.

The following is a list of Lodges and their location:—

Surrey Lodge, No. 1954, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Kingston Lodge, No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Northern Rose Lodge, No. 3834, Montego Bay.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 4244, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street.

Past Grand Masters' Council, No. 112, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King St., Kingston.

Patriarchie, No. 111, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the Order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

Beauty of Surrey Household, No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Beauty of the North Household, No. 6336, Montego Bay.

Juvenile Household of Ruth, Montego Bay.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS (ASHTON UNITY).

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

THE Jamaica branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886, and consists of a District Grand Lodge and eleven subordinate lodges with a registered membership of over 1,000 at a value of £1,500, with a number of Lodges in the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, also operating under this District. The objects of the Society are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members and a grant of a certain sum of money on the demise of a member, his wife and children under 16 years of age.

(A) Bro. B. G. Taylor, *Provincial Chief Shepherd*; Bro. A. S. Black, *Prov. District Secretary*, 10 Heywood Street, Kingston;

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston. Rose of Kingston, (Female) No. 2451, Kingston. Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja. Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Old Slip Road, St. Andrew. Sunflower, No. 2617, Old Slip Road, St. Andrew. Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston. Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston. Bethlehem Lodge, No. 2577, Spanish Town. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, (Female), No. 2775, Spanish Town. Loyal Johnston, No. 2847, Loyal Richards No. 2802, Loyal Joseph No. 2881, Rising Star No. 2882, Morant Bay.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of our Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed comfort and assist the fatherless and widows, bury the dead, etc.

The first lodge of the Order (St. Luke), was established in Kingston on the fourth of October, 1882. The branches of the Order in Jamaica are:—

(A) One Grand Lodge styled the Right Worthy Western District Grand Lodge No. 20, I.O. of G.S. & D. of S. Office, 94 Church St.

P. A. DaCosta, Grand Chief, 11 Paisley Road;	Sis. C. F. Bramwell Associate
I. N. Reece, Deputy G. C.	" C. Gayle "
W. G. Butler, Vice G. C.	" A. Gouldbourne "
J. W. McLeod, G. Secty., 14 Central Rd.,	" E. A. Dwyer "
S. A. Streadwick, G. Lecturer, 80 Tower St.;	" Z. Bentley "
C. M. McDonald, G. Treasurer, 35 Bond St.;	" S. Legore "
R. H. Hull, G. Conductor, 18 O'Mara Road;	" A. Porter "
Alex. Edwards, G. I. Sentinel, 2 Rose Lane;	" A. Laing "
W. H. Clarke, G. O. Sentinel	" M. White "
I. Lemard, I. P. G. Chief, Greenwich Farm	E. Hanson, I.P.G.P.D.

Bro. A. A. Miller, Grand District Attorney

(B) 13 Subordinate lodges operating under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, namely St. Luke Lodge, No. 13, St. Mary Lodge, No. 15, meets at 94 Church St., 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month, St. Matthew Lodge, No. 16, St. Peter Lodge, No. 18, St. John Lodge, No. 19, Euodia Lodge, No. 23, St. Martha Lodge, No. 33, Loyal Phillips Lodge, No. 43, St. Michael Lodge, No. 58, St. David Lodge, No. 61, La Estrella Lodge, No. 62, St. Anthony Lodge, No. 64, St. James Lodge No. 65.

(C) The Canaan Encampment Council, No. 5.

(D) Degree Temples:—

Mount Horeb, attached to the St. Luke and St. Mary Lodges

Mount Sinai, attached to St. Peter and Euodia Lodges
 Mount Olivet, attached to St. Michael Lodge.
 Mount Moriah, attached to St. Matthew and St. Martha Lodges.
 Mount Ephraim, attached to St. John Lodge.
 Mount Gilboa, attached to La Estrella Lodge.
 Mount Lebanon, attached to Loyal Phillips Lodge, Morant Bay.

(E) Juvenile Department:—

Pioneer Lodge, sponsored by the St. Peter and Euodia Lodges.
 Golden Link, sponsored by St. Luke and St. Mary Lodges.
 Olive Branch, sponsored by St. Michael Lodge.
 Star of Hope, sponsored by St. Anthony Lodge, Port Antonio.
 Union Star, sponsored by La Estrella Lodge.

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER, I.U.O.M. (ENGLAND).

A female section of the I.U.O.M. was instituted in Jamaica in 1926, and known as the "Queen Esther Chapter," as an adjunct to the many other societies for ladies in the uplifting of the sex and there are now two Dispensations of the "Queen Esther" Chapter of the Independent United Mechanics, England, operating with a fairly sound membership in the Island, viz.:—

No. 1—"Loyal Morris" Court, No. 145 King Street, Kingston. E. Markland, *Secretary*; (Sis.) H. M. Giscombe—*Guardian*.

No. 2—"Loyal Saint James" Court, Sav.-la-Mar, Westmoreland. *Secretary*—W. Soley (Sis.) Wm. U. Marks—*Guardian*.

JAMAICA GRAND CHRISTIAN ENCAMPMENT COUNCIL, NO. 1.

There are eleven Lodges under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge, viz.:—Royal York No. 1; Prince of Wales, No. 2; Loyal Providence, No. 4; Mystic Rose No. 5; Royal Phoenix, No. 21; Royal Invincible, No. 12; Loyal Giscombe, No. St. Andrew; Star of the West, Sav.-la-Mar; Pearl of St. Jago, Spanish Town; Loyal Mizpah, No. 4; Mystic Rose, No. 3, transferred from Cuba.

Bro. H. M. Fielding—*Cor. Secretary*. Bro. H. R. Hibbert—*District Grand Master*; Giscombe—*Grand Secretary*.

ANCIENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

(Under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Council of America.)

THE Jamaica Branch of this Order was inaugurated October, 1908, with seven Subordinate Lodges (3 male, 2 female and 2 union of a membership of 900) with 2 Cadet or Juvenile Lodges of over 100. The G. C. of the Order constitutes a local Board of Appeal and is made up of active members who have passed in the Sublime Degree.

The objects of this Order impose on the branches to seek employment for its members, to give relief in time of distress, when sick, lame, blind or otherwise disabled and cannot attend to their daily avocations, and for ensuring a sum of money to assist in defraying the burial expenses of its members, their wives and legitimate children.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Star of Kingston, No. 1, 114 King Street; Yule Tide, No. 2, 94 Church Street; Star of Beauty, No. 3, 114 King Street; Morning Star, No. 4, 94 Church Street; Star of Surrey (Union), No. 5, No. 27 Sutton Street, Kingston; Star of Clarendon, May Pen, No. 6 (Union); Star of Saint Andrew, No. 7, Cross Roads; Star of Saint Jago, No. 8, Spanish Town; Star of St. Catherine, No. 9, Bog Walk; and the Cadet Juvenile Lodges, Kingston and May Pen, Clarendon.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Eminent Grand Legate—Isaac A. Morris, 63 Rose Lane, Kingston, Jamaica.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF ENGLISH MECHANICS, F.S.

MALE AND FEMALE BRANCHES.

Registered Office—74 Hanover Street, Kingston, Jamaica. Head Body:—15 Orchard Gardens, Low Fell, Gateshead, Durham, England.

THE Order is fraternal and benevolent. The local head being styled and known as the Right Worshipful District Grand Lodge, No. 2, and holding its legal and unfeigned Dispensation from the Home Body, at Gateshead, Durham, England.

Rt. Wor. Bro. E. B. Smith, D. G. Master, C. G. Dale, D. G. *Secretary*.

There are 12 Subordinate Lodges and 1 Grand Christian Encampment Council, under the jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge, viz.:—

Royal York, No. 1, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Princes of Wales, No. 2, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Victoria Diamond Jubilee, No. 3, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Mystic Rose, No. 3, 78 King Street, Kingston; Loyal Providence, No. 4, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Loyal Mispah, No. 4, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Mystic Rose, No. 5, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Royal Invincible, No. 12, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston; Loyal Giscombe, No. 16, Rodgers Hall, Constant Spring; Pearl of St. Jago, No. 17, Spanish Town; Star of the Vale, No. 25, Linstead; Royal Phoenix, No. 24, 74 Hanover Street, Kingston. A Female Branch, known as The Loyal Hibbert Chapter, Court Esther, No. 1, meets at 114 King Street, Kingston.

The Sir Knight's Encampment Council, known as The Star of the "Caribbean" Grand Christian Encampment Council, meets at 74 Hanover Street, Kingston.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN, GORDON HALL.

(Corner of Sutton St. and Mark Lane.)

Aims and Objects—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 2/- and 1/3 per month after passing medical test for 6/-

Benefits.—After a membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: free medical service.

Patron: Rt. Rev. Thomas E. Emmet, D.D., S.J., Bishop of Tucumai, Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica, *Spiritual Director*, Rev. Fr. Brannon S.J.; *President*, J. C. McPherson, *Recording Secretary*, E. Brown.

LADIES AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914 and known as St. Ann's Auxiliary, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 6/- and 2/- per month after passing medical test for 4/-

Benefits.—6 weeks at 8/- per week; 6 weeks at 6/- per week; then a further 6 weeks at 4/- per week; and if illness continues, 2/6 per week until death.

Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

OFFICERS:—*Spiritual Director*—Rev. Fr. Brannon, S.J., *Lady President*, Mrs. H. Lopez *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. A. Rosetta Leevy.

PART XIX.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Office, 133 Tower Street, Kingston.

THIS Society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the Society is its "Proprietary Shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules operative from July 1938, provide for bonuses additions to borrowers at the end of their second and subsequent years on the 10 year and 7 year advanced share. Loans are made at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4 7 or 10 years at $7\frac{1}{6}$, $4\frac{1}{6}$ and $2\frac{1}{6}$ respectively, and interest $2\frac{1}{6}$ per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans at the end of the year, 1937, was £99,964 16s. 5d., and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £40,683 10s. 0d, deposits at 4% per annum, totalled £29,142 6s. 1d. on which interest is payable half-yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds to non-members as well as members of the Society.

DIRECTORS: Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; Reginald Melhado, Otto Crowden, Henry S. Samuel, Lauriston C. E. Nunes; *Secretary and Accountant* H. F. Endersby; *Cashier*, Donald Campbell; *Clerk*, G. A. H. Bowman; *Auditors*, G. C. McCormack and E. L. Newman.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, and was incorporated December, 1898.

The object for which the Victoria Mutual Building exists are twofold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of Mortgage on Freehold Property; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds (exclusive of bonus), realisable by monthly payments of two shillings and sixpence during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ % payable monthly, but in return the Society awards interest and bonus. Thus one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be granted. Loans on Mortgage of Freehold Property are granted for a period of ten years, but if at any time the Mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This arrangement does not entail any additional Law charges. The Law Charges vary from 50/ on a loan of £60 to £10 15/ on a loan of £800, and thereafter 20/ extra for every addition £100.

The Receipts for the year ended 30th November, 1937, amounted to £179,077 16s 1d. and the Assets were £603,395 15s. 3d. The Permanent Guarantee Fund amounted to £32,960 17s. 1d.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—V. E. Manton, L.L.B., *Chairman*; H. E. Bolton, J.P., *Deputy Chairman*; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P., Hon. N. B. Livingston, L. V. D. Samuels, Chas. Levy, M.D., C.M., J.P., R. B. Baker, M.A., J.P., H. V. Alexander, T. P. Evelyn, F. W. Harris, V. N. Aguilar, *Auditors*: W. Bowman, *Chartered Accountant*; V. St. Clair Doran; *Secretary* Sidney C. McCutchin, M.B.E., J.P.; *Asst. Secretary*, E. L. Mowl *Office, 6 Duke Street, Kingston.*

ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1916: Its founder being the Rev. E. J. Touzalin. The object of the Society is twofold: First to enable investors to profitably and securely save their money either by (i) taking shares or (ii) In making advances to reliable parties on good freehold properties. The Society has a special Guarantee or Reserve Fund, a portion of which is used in purchasing Government Bonds.

Directors: Hon. A. C. Westmorland, M.B.E. *Chairman*; J. Roy Johnson, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*; Revs. E. W. Hunt, and E. J. Touzalin, Messrs. G. D. Henriques, G.A. Purcell, C. M. Pringle, Dr. G. I. Lecesne, Stanley, P. DeLisser; *Auditors.* C. J. Marsink, Rev. H. A. V. Grahame; *Solicitors,* Robinson, & Phillips, Richmond. *Bankers,* Barclays Bank; (D.C. & O.). *Secretary,* Rev. E. J. Touzalin, *Assistant Secretary,* C. A. Touzalin. *Offices:* Annotto Bay and Highgate.

MIDDLESEX BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, formed in 1925, as the Western St. Mary Building Society, has its Office at Gayle.

The Society issues shares in three classes—5, 7 and 10 years, the monthly subscriptions whereon are 6/4, and 2/6 respectively, maturing to £20 (exclusive of Bonus) in each case. The Society also carries a Deposit Branch yielding interest at 4%. The Deposit may be carried either on ordinary current account with interest added to the account annually, or on Scrip whereunder the interest is paid to the Depositor quarterly or half-yearly as he desires.

Borrowers are charged interest from 6%—9% according to the amount borrowed. The interest is payable monthly. Loans are granted on first mortgage of freehold property under any one of the above classes of shares.

Directors:—J. H. Jefferson, *Chairman*; C. L. Clemetson, *Vice-Chairman*; T. R. B. Vermont, W. E. Schleifer, D. H. Silvers, N. L. Marsh, W. H. Westmorland, E. L. Sharpe, A. E. T. Vermont. C. L. A. Stuart. V. B. Roche, *Secretary:* W. L. Evelyn.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874, and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary and Founder the Revd. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

A feature of the Society is a special plan whereby Loans from £300 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

The Society has also a Depositors Branch on which 3% interest p.a. is paid on Deposits from £1 upwards, which has been steadily increasing yearly. The Society accepts moneys on Scrip Deposit at 4% per annum payable half-yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—Harry Stephenson, *Chairman*; Alex. Gordon, *Vice-Chairman*; C. F. L. Matheson, Dr. F. W. Hunter, R. E. Burrowes, Dr. C. A. Palmer, Charles S. Boyd, Colin C. Calder, Geraint Casserley. *Secretary*—Ernest G. Watson.

BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893, and incorporated in 1899. The new offices of the Society were opened in April, 1929. The Reserve Funds at the end of its forty-fifth financial year stood at £15,154 12s. 8d.; the assets were £114,511 1s. 5d. The net gain for the year was, £2,585 11s. 0d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A 22/; Class B, 32/, and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This Society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid-up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. according to amount. Loans are made on landed security under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to amount and period, interest may be paid quarterly.

DIRECTORS—Chas. Costa, *Chairman*; C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, J. E. Dennison, G. D. Phillips, J. A. Harris, L. W. Levy. *Manager/Secretary*, C. Owen Cover. *Office*—Brown's Town, St. Ann; *Solicitor*, J. H. Allwood; *Bankers*, Barclays (Colonial) Bank.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was established on the 1st April, 1875 and Incorporated 30th October, 1911.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz.—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The Society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares; but balance must be met by half-yearly payments, each half yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200, and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered. An entrance fee of 1s. is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book, 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.

Sums of any amount from 4s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest as arranged per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals generally waived.

DIRECTORS—P. E. F. Robertson, J.P., *Chairman*; Louis A. Grant, J. C. Cadien, J.P., G. R. Keeling, V. Gentles, A. E. Muschett, J.P., Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., Rev. T. B. Prentice, J.P., Rev. A. N. McDonald, *Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke; *Asst. Secty.*, W. N. McDonald. *Reserve Fund*, £5,000; *Capital* £60,549.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874, (incorporated 1906). On the 31st July, 1938, it had on register 9,543 shares. The amount at credit of Reserve Fund is now £12,500. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 7d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they became perfected and matured.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly.

The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1938, was £116,984 12s. 11d. Cash in hand £14,889 17s. 3d.

DIRECTORS—Edmund Hart, *Chairman*; Walter Fletcher, I.H. Salmon, Arthur Thomson, S. P. Davidson, H. A. Aarons, C. D. DeLisser, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, G. Phillpotts Brown, Aubrey Stephenson; *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

Savanna-la-Mar.

This Society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. At the 31st March, 1938, its receipts were £3,141,193 14s. 3d.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,000 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,000 upwards, 6 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This Society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from five shillings upwards are received

on deposit at 4 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £272,777. The gross reserve fund amounts to £58,159 0s. 11d. with a clear net surplus of £50,898 after providing for interest accrued on shares, etc. For the past 38 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares; has now been increased to 60/- per share.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS—Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman and Manager*; Eric Clarke, *Asst Manager*; B. A. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*; Edward Morris, Clinton Depass, Theodore R. Williams, and Raymond G. Kirkham, *Secretary*, H. A. Tate.

CLARENDON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1931. The Office is situated in May Pen.

The aim of the Society is to assist in the purchase, erection and improvement of freehold houses of its members.

The two principal classes of shares issued by the Society are those of A and B Class. A is 1/4 per month maturing in ten years to £10. Class B 2/- per month maturing in seven years to £10. Deposits are received and interest paid thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Loans are made on landed security at interest of from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum according to the amount of the loan.

DIRECTORS—R. E. Rickman, *Chairman*; W. E. C. Buchanan, *Deputy Chairman*; D. A. Brown, J. Mason, F. Mills, C. C. Murray, Dr. W. S. Duhaney.

Arbitrators—Hon. G. W. Muirhead, A. M. Pawsey, Allan Anderson, Arnold Neita, Dr. J. B. A. Robinson. *Secretary*—J. P. Campbell.

JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company, which is incorporated under the Companies Act, (Jamaica) 27 Vic. Sec. 2, Chap. 4, acquired the undertakings and property of the West India Electric Company, Limited, and The Jamaica Light and Power Company, Limited, (of Canada) in June, 1923.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock ..	\$750,000	\$750,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares "B" (£1 Shares)	500,000	323,000
Common Stock ..	1,000,000	750,000
Bonds 4½% 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 30-year Reg. Deb. Stock, Series "C,"		
Issued: £414,060. Outstanding 31.12.37, £408,049.		

The company operates the Tramways, Electric Light and Power Systems in the City of Kingston and Saint Andrew, and in addition the Electric Light and Power Systems of Saint Catherine. It also holds the entire stock of St. James Utilities, Ltd., operating in Montego Bay and Port Antonio.

There are two power stations, one a steam plant at Gold Street, Kingston, and another a hydro-electric plant on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk, from which power is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the Trolley lines through Kingston and Saint Andrew for tramway purposes.

There are 25.37 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the City but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring to the north, to Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the north-east and out to the Rockfort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

The management of the Company is under the supervision of Stone and Webster Service Corporation who supervise and operate about sixty Public Utilities throughout the North American Continent and the West Indies. The registered office is at 151 Orange Street, Kingston, Down Town Store—No. 18 King Street, Kingston.

OFFICERS—*President*—Russell D. Bell; *Vice Presidents*—Abner Kingman, G. H. Clifford; George W. MacDuff, *Vice-President*, in charge of Operations. *Resident Manager*—George W. MacDuff; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Jas. McIntosh Clark; *Railway Super-*

intendent—David N. Barr; *Steam Engineer*—C. W. Humphries; *Electrical Engineer*—Henry A. Campbell, M.I.E.E.; *Superintendent of Transportation*—O. G. Macnair; *Sales Manager*—J. E. S. Caithness.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS Company operates a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew: from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to the second mile post on the Spanish Town Road, thence proceeding along the Spanish Town Road to the third mile post, thence due north to the Molynes Road thence to a point near Mary Brown's Corner, and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and southeasterly to a point in Dublin Castle, where the boundary of the parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence southwesterly to the Mona Great House, to the Police Station at Rockfort and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above-mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates was granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Telephone Law, 1893, as amended by Law 12 of 1923 and dated 18th May, 1925.

In 1938 a second Automatic Branch Exchange was erected in St. Andrew and was placed in service on the 18th of Jun.

In 1931 an Automatic Branch Exchange, at Halfway Tree was opened, and the manual subscribers in Lower St. Andrew were provided with an Automatic Service. In 1938 a second Automatic Branch Exchange was erected in St. Andrew and was placed in service on the 18th of June.

In December, 1934, the entire C. B. Manual Installation in the Kingston Area was converted to full Automatic operation.

Central Exchange and Office, 65 Duke St., Kingston. *Automatic Branch Exchange*, Halfway Tree. *Automatic Branch Exchange*, 1 Hillcrest Avenue.

Lewis Ashenheim, Chairman; *Sir Alexander Roger, Vice-Chairman*; *B. D. Magnan, Secretary and Manager*.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited), was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, was reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting Island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

Directors—*Chairman*; Hon. Noel B. Livingston, *Vice-Chairman*; V. L. George, L. V. D. Samuel, V. C. Alexander, Robert B. Barker, V. N. Aguilar, Wm. C. Buie; *Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*: P. A. George, G. W. N. Downer, A.C.A., *Office*—1 Orange St., Kingston, P.O. Box 198.

KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was established in 1884. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was installed. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. In 1935 a complete Diesel driven Oil Plant was installed. The Company sells ice at 10d. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail one farthing per 2lbs. The present capital is 68,136 shares on which has been paid £59,701 10s. 0d.

DIRECTORS—*Chairman*; O. K. Henriques, Hon. Noel B. Livingston, W. J. Harris, L. V. D. Samuel, L. Ashenheim, Otto Crowden.

Secretary, E. R. Surridge; *Auditors*, W. Bowman, C. C. Kelly; *Office*—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed and the first Policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's Funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society during the past ninety-four years has been remarkable: it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity. It has also uninterruptedly declared a bonus every three years. The early supporters and subsequent upholders may with pleasure and pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of the deceased Assurers.

Security.—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary including a Valuation of liabilities, and the available surplus is divided among the policy-holders. After 94 years of real service to the Island it is of interest to compare the opinions of highly distinguished and independent Actuaries—past and present—in respect to the Society.

In 1885, Dr. T. B. Sprague, M.A., LL.D., F.F.A., F.I.A., wrote—"The Society is on a level with the highest class of Assurance Societies in Great Britain."

In 1906, Mr. James Chatham, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E., wrote—"The Society is one of the strongest Offices in the Insurance world, and members may with confidence invite others to share in the advantages it undoubtedly offers."

In 1936, Mr. Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E., writes—"The Society is in the front rank in the Life Assurance world, in financial strength, as well as in the benefits to its Policy holders."

Protection.—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

Investment.—The Bonuses paid compare favourably with those of the best Life Offices in the world and the average annual compound reversionary Bonus has been 47/- % for the past 14 years.

Loans.—Policy Holders have the advantage of obtaining loans within the surrender value of their policies at the low rate of 5% per annum interest.

DIRECTORS—Hon. Sir A. H. D'Costa, *Chairman*; L. P. Downer, *Deputy Chairman*; Hon. Sir Wm. Morrison, H. G. deLisser, C.M.G.; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Percival H. Lindo, Hon. G. Seymour-Seymour, O.B.E., O. K. Henriques, B. Parks.

Secretary—Ernest B. Netherlands, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*—G. C. McCormack, E. L. Newman, C.P.A.; and G. W. N. Downer, C.A., *Actuary*—Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E. *Head Office*—Jamaica Mutual Buildings, 79, 81 and 83 Barry Street, Kingston, Telephone. No. 2514.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

This Company was formed in July, 1873 with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. Authorised Capital, £200,000, Claims Paid exceed £480,000.

The Coy. offers facilities for insurance in respect of Fire, Motor-cars, Marine, Accident and Fidelity, and Burglary.

DIRECTORS—H. H. Dunn, *Chairman*; Hon. G. Seymour Seymour, O.B.E., James Henderson J.P.

Manager and Secretary—Lt.-Col. H. M. Burke, V.D.; *Senior Clerk*—A. K. Butler; *Office*: 10 Duke Street, Kingston.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF JAMAICA, LIMITED.

THE Company was established in April, 1931, with the object of retaining in the Island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums. The Company caters specially for the Insurance against fire of all Jamaica property and having also taken over the old established business of the Jamaica Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., transacts the business of Marine Insurance. The Memorandum of Association enables the Company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business excepting Life and Health Insurance. Its authorised Capital is £200,000.

DIRECTORS:—Lewis Ashenheim, *Chairman*; Hon. Ellis Levy, *Vice-Chairman*; O. K. Henriques, Percy Junor, Leslie R. Mordecai, Reginald Melhado, Vincent Aguilar, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Hon. Sir A. H. D'Costa, Dr. Charles Levy, L. V. D. Samuel, Cyril D. Melhado. — *Secretary and Manager*.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

I.—LIFE.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston
 Confederation Life Association— — Kingston.
 Crown Life Insurance Co., of Canada—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 Dominion of Canada General Ins. Co.—V. A. Desnoes, Kingston.
 Dominion Life Assurance Company of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada—Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.
 Gresham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers, Kingston.
 Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.
 London Assurance Corporation—Robert B. Barker, Kingston.
 Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.—C. L. Robison, Kingston.
 North American Life Assurance Company of Canada—W. J. Rennalls, 16 Duke St., Kingston.
 North British and Mercantile—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kingston.
 Royal Insurance Co.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston. J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.
 Standard Life Assurance Co.—W. A. Potter, Kingston.
 Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

II.—FIRE.

Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Morrison and Morrison, Kingston
Bankers & Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Lake & Nunes.
British America Assurance Coy.	“ Livingston and Alexander, Kingston
Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Manton & Hart.
Canadian Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Thompson, Hanke & Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (including Burglary, Earthquake and Hurricane.)	“ Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston Manton & Hart.
Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.	<i>Agent</i> —V. A. Desnoes
Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
London Assurance Corporation	“ Robert B. Barker
London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston
London and Scottish Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Milling & Desnoes.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	“ R. E. Bonitto, Kingston
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Samuel & Samuel.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Desnoes & Orrett
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	“ Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd., Kgn.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	“ Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.
Provincial Insurance Company, Ltd. of London	“ Livingston & Alexander, Kingston. George & Branday.
Queen Fire Insurance Co. of England	“
Queen Insurance Co. of America	“ Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd. Kingston
Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.	“ Manton & Hart.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Agents	J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Montego Bay
Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	"	Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.	"	Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	"	Judah, Randall & Nethersole.
		H. D. M. Orrett.

III.—MOTOR CARS.

Army, Navy and General Assurance Association, Ltd.—	—	Attorney
Bankers & Traders Insurance Co. Ltd.—Lake & Nunes.		
Caledonian Insurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.		
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.		
Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.		
Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Leslie R. Mordecai.		
Licencees & General Insurance Co., Ltd.—R. E. H. Melhado.		
London and Lancashire Insurance Coy., Ltd.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.		
London Guarantee and Accident—Harvey & Bourke.		
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.		
National Employers Mutual Insurance Co.—A. C. Seward.		
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.—Grace, Kennedy & Co., Kingston.		
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.—Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.		
Northern Assurance Co.—A. DeC. Myers.		
Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.—Alberga & Hart.		
Queen Insurance Co.—Desnoes & Orrett.		
Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn.		
Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co.		
Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.—Judah, Randall & Nethersole.		
United British Insurance Co. Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel.		
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.		

IV.—LIVE STOCK.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.

V.—MARINE.

Bankers & Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.—Lake & Nunes.
 Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.—Manton & Hart.
 London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
 World Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd. Agent—J. S. Webster & Sons;
Local Underwriter, B. W. Boyd.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. D. M. Orrett.

VI.—ACCIDENT AND FIDELITY.

Car and General Insurance Corporation, Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co.
 Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.—H. Macaulay Orrett.
 Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.—V. A. Desnoes.
 Commercial Assce. Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
 London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke.
 Northern Insurance Co.—A. deC. Myers.
 Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel, Kingston.
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.—Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.

BURGLARY.

Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel, Kingston.
 Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.—Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston.
 Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.—Gerald Mair & Co., Kingston.

JAMAICA FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

1. The Association was founded in the year 1869.
2. The objects of the Association are to unite Fire Insurance Companies (through their local Agents or Representatives) transacting business in Jamaica to secure joint action in all matters affecting the interests of such companies, and to establish and enforce Rules for the working of Fire Insurance business generally in Jamaica.
3. The Members and their Local Representatives are set out below:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	.. Livingston & Alexander
2. British America Assurance Co.	
3. Caledonian Insurance Co.	
4. Queensland Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Manton & Hart
5. Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Harvey & Bourke
6. Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. Sir Wm. Morrison
7. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. Cargill, Cargill & Dunn
8. Bankers and Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Lake & Nunes
9. General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.	.. Brandon & Bolton
10. Jamaica Co-Operative Fire & General Insurance Company, Ltd.	.. H. M. Burke
11. Lancashire Insurance Co.	.. R. E. Bonitto
12. Lancashire Insurance Co.	.. Leslie R. Mordecai
13. London Assurance Corporation	.. Robert Barker
14. London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone
15. London & Scottish Assurance Corp. Ltd.	.. V. A. Desnoes & Co.
16. Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Samuel & Samuel
17. Northern Assurance Company, Ltd.	.. Myers & Myers
18. North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd.
19. Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Motta, Oppenheim & Cox
20. Provincial Insurance Co.	.. George & Branday
21. Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Bryden & Evelyn Ltd.
22. Queen Insurance Co., (of America)	.. Lascelles deMercado & Co., Ltd.
23. Queen Fire Insurance Co. (of England)	.. Hand Arnold Ltd.
24. Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. H. M. Orrett
25. Western Assurance Co.	.. M. M. Alexander, Ltd.
26. Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Gerald Mair & Co.
27. Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. Alberga & Hart
28. Insurance Company of Jamaica, Ltd.	.. Cyril Melhado
29. Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.	.. N. N. Nethersole
30. Guardian Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. Thompson Hankey & Co.
31. Employers Liability Assurance Corp. Ltd.	.. Judah & Randall
32. Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd.	.. R. C. Livingston
33. International Assurance Co., Ltd.	.. J. W. Brown

Secretary—D. Eml. Clough, 54 King St., Kingston.

JAMAICA MOTOR INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(Formed 16th December, 1918.)

List of Companies now members of the Association and of Registered Representatives:
(Registered Representative).

1. London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.	.. Harvey & Bourke
2. Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	.. R. E. Bonitto
3. Bankers & Traders Insur. Co., Ltd.	.. Lake & Nunes
4. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	..

NAME OF COMPANY.	REPRESENTATIVE.
5. Caledonian Insurance Co.	Manton & Hart
6. The Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.	Gerald Mair & Co.
7. Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	Alberga & Hart
8. Jamaica Co-operative Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.	H. M. Burke (Manager & Secretary)
9. London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Milholland Ashenheim & Stone
10. Licenses & General Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cyril D. Melhado
11. Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd.	Leslie R. Mordecai
12. Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cargill, Cargill & Dunn
13. Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	Myers & Myers
14. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	Livingston & Alexander
15. North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	Grace, Kennedy & Co., Ltd.
16. Queen Insurance Co.	Hand Arnold, Ltd.
17. Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Bryden & Evelyn Ltd.
18. United British Insurance Co., Ltd.	Samuel & Samuel
19. Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H. Macaulay Orrett
20. Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.	N. N. Nethersole
21. General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	Brandon & Bolton
22. Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Motta, Oppenheim & Cox
23. Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	Judah & Randall
24. Legal and General Assurance Society, Ltd.	R. C. Livingston
25. International Assurance Co., Ltd.	J. W. Brown.
<i>Secretary—D. Eml. Clough, 54 King Street, Kingston.</i>	

JAMAICA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(Formed 28th July, 1936.)

List of Companies now Members of the Association and of Registered Representatives:—

Name of Company.	Registered Representative.
1. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	Livingston & Alexander
2. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. }	Manton & Hart
3. Caledonian Insurance Co. }	
4. London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd.	Harvey & Bourke
5. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	Cargill, Cargill & Dunn
6. Jamaica Co-operative Fire & Gen'l. Insurance Co., Ltd.	H. M. Burke (Manager & Secty.)
7. General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	Brandon & Bolton
8. Lancashire Insurance Co.	R. E. Bonitto
9. Lancashire Insurance Co.	Leslie Mordecai
9. London Assurance Corporation	Robert Barker

Name of Company.	Representative.
10. London and Lancashire Assurance Corporation, Ltd. ..	Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone
11. Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	Samuel & Samuel
12. Northern Assurance Co., Ltd. ..	Myers & Myers
13. Royal Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	Bryden & Evelyn, Ltd.
14. Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	Motto, Oppenheim & Cox
15. Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	H. McC. Orrett
16. Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd. ..	Alberga & Hart
17. Insurance Company of Jamaica, Ltd. ..	C. Melhado (Mngr. & Secty.)
18. Sun Insurance Office, Ltd. ..	N. N. Nethersole
19. Guardian Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	Thomson, Hankey & Co.
20. National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association, Ltd. ..	A. C. Seward
21. Bankers & Traders ..	Lake & Nunes
22. Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd. ..	Judah & Randall
23. Queen Insurance Co. of England ..	Hand Arnold, Ltd.
24. International Assurance Co., Ltd. ..	J. W. Brown
25. North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	Grace Kennedy & Co., Ltd.

Secretary—D. Eml. Clough, 54 King Street, Kingston.

PART XX.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES, BOARDS, SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

Established circa 1750. Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 4th, 1904.

THE West India Committee, which was established prior to the year 1750, is the oldest body representative of any Colony or group of Colonies.

It is an Incorporated Association of British subjects whose object is, by united action, to promote the interests of the agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the entire British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda.

Only British subjects are eligible for membership.

Candidates for admission must be proposed by one and seconded by another member of the West India Committee.

There is no entrance fee. The Annual Subscription is, for an individual, twenty-five shillings and for a firm, company or association, three guineas. Subscriptions become due on January 1st, except for new members, whose subscriptions for the current year become payable on election. Members elected during the last 6 months of a year pay 12/6, or one and a half guineas in the case of firms, &c., as their first subscriptions may be commuted by individuals by payment of the sum of 15 guineas for life membership.

The West India Committee Circular, containing a review of the work of the West India Committee; notes on West Indian affairs; statistics as to all the West Indian Industries; births, marriages and deaths; home arrivals and departures by the mail steamers, etc., is posted to members fortnightly, free of charge.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms, which are situated at 14 Trinity Square, London, E.C. 3, behind Mark Lane Station (Underground Railway). The rooms form a useful rendezvous for visitors from the West Indies. Writing materials are provided, and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, etc., all the West Indian Papers are filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian books for the use of members. Telegraphic and Cable Address—Carib, London.

Vice-Presidents: His Grace the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., The Right Hon. The Lord Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., Lt. Col. Ivan Dawson, O.B.E., T.D.; *Chairman:* J. Gordon Miller; *Deputy Chairman:* Thomas Greenwood; H. J. J. Freeman, Sir Alfred Sherlock, C. W. Gurney, *Treasurers.*

Executive—R. Bryson, O.B.E., E. R. Campbell, W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., H. dePass, Mr. J. Alan DePass, A. Duckham, H. Crum Ewing, T. Harrison Hughes, H. L. Q. Henriques, G. F. Huggins, O.B.E., Lauchlan Rose, M.C., H. A. Trotter, R. S. A. Warner, K.C., A. W. Armour, John Bromley, Admiral Alan Sir Hotham, K.C.M.G., C.B., Mark S. Moody Stuart, M.C., The Right Hon. The Lord Selsdon, P.C., K.B.E., Alexander Elder, T. H. Naylor, Hon. N. B. Livingston, B. E. King, M.A., L.L.B., D. G. Leacock, R. Beaumont, F. A. Greenaway, Major K. E. Previte, Lieut-Colonel H. C. B. Hickling, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Major A. A. Nathan, Mr. R. L. M. Kirkwood, and Mr. E. Cassleton Elliott.

Secretary—

Assistant Secretary—Mr. G. Norman Knight, M.A.

Offices—14 Trinity Square, London, E.C., 3.

WEST INDIES PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE West Indies Parliamentary Committee consists of a number of Members of Parliament both of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of The Right Hon. The Viscount Burnham, C.H., which was formed in England in 1923, on the suggestion of the Jamaica Imperial Association to watch over the interests of the

British West Indies and to give special utterance to British West Indian affairs in Parliament.

Since its formation, this Committee has done valuable work for the West Indies in voicing West Indian interests in both Houses of Parliaments and in interviewing Ministers on specific questions.

The original Committee consisted of fourteen members which are added to from time to time. The title to membership is a personal knowledge or association with the British Caribbean. The Chairman is Lord Selsdon, of Croydon and the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, Sir Percy Hurd, M.P., House of Commons, London, England.

PASSENGER DUTY COMMITTEE.

THIS Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed by the Governor under Section 7 of Law 16 of 1935. The Passenger Duty Law 1935 to advise him with regard to the allocation of the Duty collected under that Law which is reserved for the Expansion of the Tourist Trade. The Committee consists of:— The Colonial Secretary, (*Chairman*), The Collector General, Hon. A. H. Hodges, C.M.G., Hon. Ellis Levy, Hon. G. S. Seymour, O.B.E., Hon. R. Ebreinstein, Hon. C. A. Reid, Hon. H. E. Allan and Hon. C. A. Little.

TOURIST TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

THE Tourist Trade Development Board was established under the Tourist Trade Development Board Law, 1922, and revived in 1925.

The object of its establishment is to promote and increase tourist traffic to Jamaica. The duties and powers of the Board are to make enquires and to collect such information as the Board may think necessary for the purpose of promoting the thorough advertising of Jamaica as a Tourist Resort, and for such other purposes as in the judgment of the Board will materially facilitate and increase the tourist traffic to and from Jamaica.

Power is conferred on the Board to adopt all such measures as it may think necessary for thoroughly advertising Jamaica as a Tourist Resort and to appoint agent or agents, to make such contracts as it deems necessary, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, make any contract for the provision of steamship communication.

The Law provided for a contribution not exceeding £3,000 from the Government for the year 1922-23 subject to the condition that a similar amount was contributed by any Hotel or Steamship Company or any Mercantile Company or by any person, but no amount was to be contributed out of the public revenue for the year 1922-23 unless contributions from private sources amounted in the aggregate to at least £2,500.

The amount actually received by public subscription was £2,642, the Government contribution being £2,629 18s. 0d. In 1924-25 and 1925-26, further sums of £1,000 each year, were provided for, and for the years 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, the Government Grants were £1,250. For 1929-30 and 1930-31, the Government granted £1,250 and in addition the amount of £250 provided £250 was raised by the Board from other sources. For 1931-32, 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 the Government Grants were £1,000.

Since the 1st August, 1935, under the Passenger Duty Law, No. 16 of 1935, Passenger Duty has been collected from visitors, (4/- from visitors landing for any time not exceeding 72 hours and 10/- from all visitors remaining longer); the object of the law being to provide funds for advertising and publicity and other measures for the development of the tourist trade of Jamaica. For the years 1936-37 and 1937-38, Government grants to the Tourist Board from Passenger Duty Collections amounted to £7,000 and £10,459 7s. 1d. respectively.

The Board has made to the Government a number of recommendations aiming at the development of internal needs, such as the re-erection of Constant Spring Hotel, the erection of new hotels, the development of the mineral baths and the modernising and beautifying of Kingston, etc.

In 1925, the Board erected from its funds (through the Public Works Department) a Tourist Rest at Castleton Botanic Gardens, which is patronized by large numbers annually of both visitors and residents. A Tourist Rest at Hope Botanic Gardens, was built in 1937 from the Passenger Duty Fund.

It has published and distributed large quantities of literature including the "Jamaica Bulletin," and in 1937, the "Guide to Jamaica" was published by the Board. In January, 1924, motion picture films were taken by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau—by arrangement with the Board, and these films were shown in Jamaica; in London at the British Empire Exhibition and in Canada. On several occasions since the Board has been associated with film expeditions to Jamaica which have taken motion pictures of the island to be shown elsewhere. Other measures have included advertising in newspapers and magazines abroad, press articles, the entertainment of distinguished visitors to Jamaica, broadcasting cables, lantern lectures and personal work through the Board's New York office and through its official agents—The West India Committee, in London, and the Canadian-West Indian League in Montreal.

In 1926, the Jamaica Tourist Association was amalgamated with the Board. There are Tourist Associations affiliated with the Board, in some of the parishes.

The Board maintains a Tourist Bureau, in Kingston, where information and literature respecting the island may be obtained, free of charge, by visitors.

BOARD—*Chairman*, F. H. Robertson (who is also Tourist Trade Commissioner, a Government appointment); *Members*—Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., J.P., Hon. R. H. Ehrenstein, M.L.C., Capt. R. C. S. Rutty, J. B. Stiven, J.P., K. V. Abendana, Walter Fletcher, J.P., W. E. O. Turvill, J.P., E. R. Rouse, A. O. Scoggin.

Secretary, Phillip P. Olley, F.C.I.S., (Lond.)

Address—Tourist Bureau, 78-80 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Cables and Telegrams—Devboard, Jamaica.

TENDERS BOARD.

THE function of this Board is or to call for, consider and award tenders for the supply of foodstuffs, etc. required by Government Departments from local merchants and other persons, and it is governed by rules made by the Governor. The Board consists of the Collector General, *Chairman*; Director of Prisons, Superintending Medical Officer, Mental Hospital, Deputy Treasurer; Superintendent of Stores (P.W.D.) and Mr. J.W. Howe, Headmaster of the Jamaica School of Agriculture.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—MAY, 1938.

- (a) To receive and enquire into representations by employers and employees in regard to existing labour disputes with a view to bringing about immediate settlement so as to secure continuation of work;
- (b) To make recommendations in the light of information obtained in relation to (a) and such other information as may be obtainable with a view to the establishment of permanent machinery whereby such disputes can be investigated and settled.
- (c) To make recommendations to assist in relieving unemployment and for social legislation affecting the labouring classes generally—

Hon. A. H. Hodges C.M.G., *Chairman*; Hon. Sir Henry Brown, Hon. Sir Charles W. Doorly, C.B.E., Hon. C. A. Reid, Dr. O. E. Anderson, J. G. Kieffer, H. P. Jacobs, R. B. Barker.

CANADIAN-WEST INDIAN LEAGUE.

THE League was organised by the late Lord Shaughnessey, and a number of prominent Canadian and West Indian business men to promote trade and travel between the Dominion of Canada and the British West Indies.

The League has played a prominent part in the development of the present friendly and mutually profitable relations that exist between the Dominions and the West Indies Colonies. It has provided an unofficial trade commissioner service for those colonies without official representation in Canada.

The League has on several occasions acted as intermediary between the Jamaica Citrus Growers Association and the Canadian Government, and has rendered other valuable services to the Citrus Association. The League has been active in seeking to promote tourist travel to Jamaica. It has sponsored a number of radio broadcasts on Jamaica and the West Indies over a Canadian radio station, as also a number of public addresses. It has promoted window displays and other forms of tourist propaganda. It has serviced tourist enquiries in Canada, on behalf of the Tourist Trade Development Board, and has given valuable publicity to the tourist and trade attractions of the West Indies, through its attractively presented monthly journal, the *Canada-West Indies Magazine*. The Canadian-West Indian League is the Canadian counterpart of the West India Committee in London.

Associate Membership \$5.00 per annum, Active Membership \$10.00 per annum, Life Membership (Associate) \$50.00, Life Membership (Active) \$100.00.

The League answers trade enquiries, supplies members with specific information concerning markets and trade opportunities and issues the *Canada-West Indies Magazine* free of charge to members.

Sir Edward W. Beatty, K.C., *Honorary President*; T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., G.B., F.A.S., *President*; H. C. Collier, *Secretary and Editor*; Address Sun Life Building, Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

THE Royal Colonial Institute, founded in 1868, to promote the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and all other parts of the Empire, and to maintain the power and best traditions of the Empire, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882 and in 1928, changed its name to Royal Empire Society. It is situated in Northumberland Avenue, London W.C. 2, in a new and commodious building which was formally opened by T.R.H., the Duke and Duchess of York, on November 12, 1936.

President; H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., (*Chairman of Council*); Major General the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. *Secretary*; Archer Cust, Esq. In July, 1938, a Branch was established in Jamaica, the Committee being:—Sir Charles Doory, *President*; Sir A. W. Farquharson, W. E. O. Turvill, J.P., Leslie R. Mordecai, J.P., Walter Fletcher, J.P., L. G. G. Hawthorne, J.P., G. C. B. Iver, J.P., Dr. G. F. Allen, M.D., Mrs. L. J. Stone, W. J. Palmer, J.P., *Organising Secretary*.

On July 1st, 1938, there were 254 Fellows and Companions resident in Jamaica.

JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

In the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions were to hold Highland Games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

President, Sir William Morrison; *Hon. Secretary*, Eric J. Stiven, 20 Duke Street, Kingston; *Hon. Treasurer*, John S. Stiven, 114 Harbour Street, Kingston.

WELSH SOCIETY OF JAMAICA.

THE objects of this Society, which was founded in 1932, are to keep in touch with Welsh people throughout the Island, to welcome Welsh visitors to the colony and to hold an Annual Dinner on St. David's Day.

COMMITTEE.—Rev. T. J. Lloyd, *Chairman*; L. B. Powell, Owen Rowland, Rev. E. Armon Jones, Rev. E. P. Williams, Eric Williams, Rev. E. Davies, *Hon. Secretary*, Parish Church Kingston, or 6 Norman Road, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920, from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association," and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

Delegates are appointed from among the members of the Society to attend the yearly Philatelic Congress in Great Britain. In 1935, special delegates were also sent to represent the Society at the Third International Philatelic Exhibition at New York, and at the Philatelic Exhibition at Johannesburg.

An annual Magazine "The Jamaica Philatelist" is issued every June—*Editor*, Astley Clerk. *Associate Editor*—Herbert Cooke.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—Mrs. M. E. Spooner, *President*; D. M. Samuel, *Vice-President*; G. C. Gunter, *Secretary and Treasurer*, Kingston P. O.; *Hon. Exchange Supt.*, P. J. Fernandes, P.O. Box 158, Kingston P.O.

PERFORMING RIGHT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THIS Society, an Association of Composers, Authors, and Publishers and Proprietors of Copyright Musical Works, was established in England in 1914, to restrain the unauthorised public performance of copyright music of its members and the members of affiliated Societies throughout the civilised world, and to collect fees for permission of such public performances.

Under the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911, proclaimed to come into operation in Jamaica with effect from 1st July, 1912, Performing Right is established as one of the constituent parts of copyright, and the owner of the copyright in a musical work, has under that Act, the sole right of performing, or authorizing the performance of the work, in public. The Act extends to all classes of musical works without distinction.

All other civilised countries have enacted legislation similar to the Imperial Copyright Act, and each country has organized its own Performing Right Society. Each such Society controls in the Territory under its jurisdiction, the performing right of the copyright musical works of all affiliated Societies.

Composers, Authors, and Proprietors of Copyright musical works finding it impracticable to issue permits and collect fees individually, join the Society thereby securing the advantages which the Society affords in safeguarding their rights. By means of affiliation with the national Societies of other countries, the rights of members of the Society are also protected in the territories administered by those Societies and fees collected for performances there. In addition, the Society's operations extend to the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, and Agencies have been established in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South and East Africa, India and Ceylon, Palestine, Cyprus, Mauritius.

Head Office of the Society:—Copyright House, 33 Margaret Street, Regent Street, London. W 1, *Office of Agents for B.W.I.*, 67 Laws Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,

85-87 Barry Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Sir A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.

- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.
- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organization, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association.

COUNCIL.

Sir Arthur Farquharson, *Chairman*; Kingston and Clarendon; Sir Charlton Harrison, *c.l.e.*, *Vice Chairman*; Herbert G. deLisser, *c.m.c.*, T. P. Evelyn, O. K. Henriques, Kingston; James Henderson, St. Andrew; Hon. R. Ehrenstein, St. Thomas; Major H. Baker-Hahlo, Portland; Harry Stephenson, St. Ann; Graham A. Hawkins, Charles M. Pringle, St. Mary; A. E. Muchett, Trelawny; Hon. Noel B. Livingston, St. James; R. F. Williams, Reginald Aitken, Westmoreland; E. P. Haughton-James, Hanover; W. G. Hendriks, St. Elizabeth; J. Stephen Miller, Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; Harold V. Lindo, St. Catherine.

Executive Committee.

Sir Arthur Farquharson, *Chairman*; Sir Charlton Harrison, *c.l.e.*, *Vice-Chairman*; Herbert G. deLisser, *c.m.c.*, Harold V. Lindo, James Henderson, T. P. Evelyn, O. K. Henriques, R. F. Williams, Hon. R. Ehrenstein, Hon. Noel B. Livingston.

General Secretary—Herbert G. deLisser, *c.m.c.*

Cable Address.—"Empire" Jamaica.

WEST INDIA ASSOCIATION OF GLASGOW.

THE West India Association of Glasgow, which was instituted in 1807, is an Association of Scottish Firms, Companies and Individuals interested in the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The objects of the Association are to promote the general welfare of the British West Indies and British Guiana, and by united action to further the interests of those Colonies.

Chairman: H. Crum Ewing; *Vice-Chairman*—G. W. Service; *Hon. Treasurer*—T. W. Donald; *Hon. Secretary*—T. Stevenson, 134 Wellington Street, Glasgow, c. 2.

JAMAICA HOTELS ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed in December, 1938, under the auspices of the Tourists' Trade Board.

Its objects are:—

- To promote co-operation and goodwill within the Hotel industry in Jamaica.
- To create a channel for disseminating information upon matters affecting the industry.
- To organise for joint action as occasion may arise.
- To classify the hotels.

(a) for any of the purposes of the Association.

(b) for any other purposes to the best interests of the industry as a whole.

To promote closer contact and co-operation between Hotels and Tourist and Travel agencies in other countries, and the establishment of an island booking office for hotels and affiliation with any other recognised Hotel Association in any part of the world.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY.

To encourage the adoption of advertising, publicity and promotional measures aiming at the greater development of the tourist trade of the island.

To afford joint representation of the Hotel industry in all legal and legislative matters. To encourage and adopt all measures calculated to maintain and improve the standard of Jamaica Hotels in all respects.

The institution of any measures for the benefit of the hotel industry of the island.

To raise such funds in the nature of donations from members or others and or by assessments upon members for the purpose of the Association as may be decided from time to time.

One of the first aims of the Association has been to set up a "Central Hotel Booking Office" in Kingston for the service of travel agents abroad wishing to book guests at Jamaica hotels.

It is learned that practically all the large hotels throughout the Island have joined the Association as well as many of the smaller ones and guest houses and the following officers and Council have been elected:

OFFICE-BEARERS.

President.—Capt. R. C. S. Rutt; *Vice-President*, Mr. R. L. Ewen; *Treasurer*, R. W. Fraser.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Kingston Area.—Messrs. Donohue, Fraser, Salter.

St. Andrew Area.—Messrs. Mallinson, Ashwell and Mrs. Tapley.

Montego Bay Area.—Messrs. Thompson, Foster, Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, H. Browne and Mrs. Edwards.

Port Antonio Area.—Miss Gideon.

St. Ann Area.—Messrs. Perraton, Alexander and another to be elected later.

Manchester Area.—Messrs. Evelyn, Harris and Steers.

Other Area.—Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Bartlett.

KINGSTON CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

(*Moravian Church, North St., Kingston.*)

President.—G. N. Penso, *Secretary*: A. F. Coombs.

WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916, when a representative gathering of the People of Gayle and the surrounding districts met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the Association on the third Wednesday of every month at 3 p.m. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the Association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Land Settlement Scheme by which 5,427 acres of land have been bought and sold in lots to the people; a Housing Scheme by which advances are made to purchasers of land to enable them to build better homes; organized social work among the girls of the community; Post Office at Gayle, Lucky Hill, Pembroke Hall and Union Hill; the inauguration of a Motor Mail Service between Gayle and Linstead; the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill Schoolroom; the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the Association.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.—Rev. C. S. Brown, *President*; W. B. Cummings, *Secretary*.

CENTRAL JAMAICA CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Central Jamaica Citizens Association was formed in April, 1929, when a representative gathering of the people of Upper Manchester and of Upper Clarendon with others from Saint Ann and from Trelawny met at Christiansa on the invitation of the Rev. P. Chaplain. Sixty-five members joined to form the Association.

The business dealt with to date, comprise attention and improvements to roads, post offices, telegraph offices, water supply, markets, fire control, and other public matters.

Committee—T. H. Sharpe, *President*; W. A. Wright, *First Vice-President*; Rev. C. M. Watler, *Second Vice-President*; Holon Heron, *Third Vice-President*; Chas. Shilletto, *Secretary*; E. D. Limonius, *Assistant Secretary*; G. C. Shilletto, *Treasurer*; W. Hyde McCaulay, T. N. Wilson, J. Stephen Miller, Percy Junior, J. M. Coke, J. E. Fractus, M. A. L. Watson, A. E. Roberts, Abe Evans, G. T. McNamee, John Wilson, Miss Ida Coleman, Miss Emma Shaw, E. E. Campbell, Edwin Smith, Hon. C. A. Reid.

SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens Association was formed on the 11th November 1921. Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular and the Island in general.

OFFICERS—, *President*; E. J. Smith, J.P., A. N. Finlayson, W. H. Hanson, *Vice-Presidents*; *Secretary and Treasurer*—R. W. O'Neil Speid, Southfield P.O.

SPANISH TOWN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Spanish Town Citizens Association was formed on Armistice Day, 11th the November, 1925.

Its objects are as follows:—(i.) The encouragement of Tourists and Visitors. (ii.) To improve and beautify the Town. (iii.) To assist the local authorities in the discharge of their various duties, more especially in so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. (iv.) To bring to the notice of the Government our needs and to lay our claims before them. (v.) To so conduct our operations that we may gain the confidence of the entire community, more especially the Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—, *President*; W. G. Aldred, 1st *Vice-President*; A. A. Aldred, 2nd *Vice-President*; G. E. Bernal, *Treasurer*; G. W. F. Malcolm, *Secretary*; G. A. Miller, Hon. E. A. McNeill.

EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, in 1917, by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 Division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association, a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kingston via Morant Bay has been established; a Public Works Department pay station set up at Manchioneal, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road completed, and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

The Association has also secured the establishment of a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the Hector's River P.O. and started the East Portland Co-operative Loan Bank with its office in Manchioneal.

The action of the Association induced the Government to abandon the idea of discontinuing the Motor Mail Service in the district.

During 1925, the Association established an East Portland scholarship, open to children of this division of the parish and tenable at one of the Training Colleges of the Island.

OFFICERS—F. M. Jones, J.P., *President*; S. E. Nugent, *First Vice-President*; C. A. Henry, *Second Vice-President*; M. E. Hoffman, B.A., *Recording Secretary*; T. A. Howell, *Treasurer*.

FRANKFIELD CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Frankfield Citizens Association was originally founded in 1918, and was resuscitated in 1920.

The object of the Association is to deal with all social and economic questions affecting the parish in particular and the Island in general.

The Association was again resuscitated in 1937.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:—R. A. Llewellyn, J. P., *President*; A. I. Martin, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN ST. CATHERINE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

GUYS HILL.

THE Association was formed on 4th January, 1921, to improve the social, moral, intellectual and economic conditions of the inhabitants of upper St. Catherine in particular and of the island in general. The Rev. J. G. Peterkin, J.P., being the First President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS—E. P. GILMORE, *President*; W. B. Hawthorne, *Secretary*.

ST. ANN'S BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed on the 16th October, 1935, and takes the place of a similar Association founded in 1925, which was called the North-Eastern St. Ann Citizens' Association.

It has for its objects the usual aims of such Associations, and is specially concerned with the improvement of conditions in and around St. Ann's Bay, including the Harbour, water supplies, schools, roads, etc., as well as the economic conditions of the inhabitants.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS ARE:—*President*, Rev. P. Chaperlin; *Secretary*, D. I. McNab.

EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

THIS Association was formed in Kingston in August, 1930, by a party of East Indians interested in the welfare of their countrymen domiciled in Jamaica. Its object is the uplifting of the conditions of the East Indians morally, socially, economically by education; by sick benefits, funeral grants and general assistance; by fostering a love of country and a regard for its importance; to create love and fellow feeling among East Indians of Jamaica, to encourage habits of thrift.

There are in connection with the Association a branch at Vere.

OFFICERS—Dhunukdhari T. Maharaj, *President*; Dew saran Tewari, *1st Vice-President*; Tafassul Hussan, *2nd Vice-President*; D. Singh, *Secretary*; Rajcumar Tewari, *Treasurer*. Address—48 Spanish Town Road, Kingston.

PART XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REGISTRATION.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria, Chapter 54, and 8 Victoria, Chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria, Chapter 29, as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1—The father or mother of the child; if they fail, 2—The occupier of the house in which the birth took place, 3—A person present at the birth, or 4—The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above-named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose, and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered, and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General, and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's District. In default of any relatives.
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness that Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica. (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905).

I.—Publication of Banns—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds; the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public notice at the Office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is

requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's Office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's License.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a Marriage Officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any Marriage Licence, the person issuing it must secure that such licence be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the licence.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the licence or certificate of publication the licence or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

Registration, Certified copies, &c.,—Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	0 10 0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth:—	
Within 12 months of registry of birth	0 1 0
After do. do.	0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who made the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	£0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 10 0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 2 6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's License	0 5 0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Kingston—Kingston; Port Royal.

St. Andrew.—Half-way Tree; Gordon Town, Content Gap, Gordon Town P.O.; Mount Charles; Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall, Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle, Dallas P.O.; Bull Bay, Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern, Woodford; Cross Roads; St. James, Mount James P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton P.O.; Galloway, Kalorama P.O.; Cavaliers, Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills; Mannings Hill, Stony Hill P.O.

St. Thomas.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; The Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant; Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaford P.O.; Cedar Valley; Sunning Hill; Eleven Miles, Bull Bay P.O.; Airy Castle.

Portland.—Port Antonio; Manchioneal; Priestman's River; Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moore Town; Claverty Cottage, Skibo P.O.; Birnam Wood and Silver Hill, Spring Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Balaclava P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River, Skibo, Fruitful Vale; Fellowship, Long Bay.

St. Mary.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chesterfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Gayle P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside, P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead; Guys Hill; Brainard.

St. Ann.—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town; Ocho Rios; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent, Bamboo P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley, Yankee, Colleyville P.O.; Sturge Town, Stepney, Calderwood P.O.; Mount Meriah; Borobridge P.O.; Watt Town; Runaway Bay; Keith; Bensonton; Blackstoned; Walkerswood.

Trelawny.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clark's Town; Bunkers Hill, Wakefield P.O.; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Duan Vale P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Sherwood Content P.O.; Lowe River, Lorrimer's P.O.; Wait-a-bit, Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Sawyers P.O.; Troy.

St. James.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, John's Hall P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge; Orange Hill, Stonehenge P.O.; Maldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O., Catadupa; Vaughnsfield; Maroon Town P.O., Reading.

Hanover.—Lucea; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Ramble, Chester Castle, Mount Hannah, Maryland P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell; Gurney's Mount, Great Valley P.O.; Askenish, Cessnock; Jericho.

Westmoreland.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill; Bluefields; King's, White House P.O.; St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, George's Plain P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negril P.O.; Bigwoods, Newmarket P.O.; Darliston; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mount, Petersfield P.O.; Friendship, Ashton, Darliston P.O.; Cornwall Mountain; Glen Islay; Beeston Spring; Cave.

St. Elizabeth.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Balaclava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Moun-

tainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Maggoty P.O.; Parottee, Black River P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.; Munro College; Elderslie; Carisbrook; Maggoty P.O.; Bull Savanna; Alligator Pond P.O.

Manchester—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; New Port; Asia, Pratville P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devon; Alligator Pond; Watson's Hill; New Broughton, Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Keynsham, Balacava P.O.; Christiana; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville; Harmons; Comfort Hall; Craighead; Banana Ground; Lincoln; Kendal, Shooters Hill; Auc htembeddie; Royal Flat, Williamsfield P.O.

Clarendon—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; Alley; Rock River; Grantham, St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, Alley P.O.; Alston, Moravia P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Anon Town, Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kelletts P.O.; Crooked River, Smithville, Beckford Kraal; Garlogie, Banana Ground P.O.; Richmond Park; James Hill; Rac Cours; Woodhall.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton, St. Faith's, Glengoffe P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Brown's Hall P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Sligoville P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate; Rentcome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seafield, Carron Hall P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Hermon, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook, Spanish Town P.O.; Bog Walk, Guys Hill; Troja; Watermount.

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars—J. N. Russell, *Kingston P.O.*; C. M. Codling, *Halfway Tree P.O.*; C. A. Walker, *Morant Bay*; C. H. Gale, *Port Antonio P.O.*; M. L. B. Hay, *Spanish Town P.O.*; H. B. Phillpotts, *Port Maria P.O.*; G. L. Byles, *St. Ann's Bay P.O.*; E. W. Monaghan, *May Pen P.O.*; L. R. Miller, *Mandeville P.O.*; O. M. Seaton, *Savanna-la-Mar P.O.*; H. Brown, *Montego Bay P.O.*; D. L. Ogilvie, *Falmouth P.O.*; O. L. Record, *Lucea*; E. G. Taylor, *Black River*.

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1913.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable Trade Mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) the name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of Trade Marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertised and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES.

The Registration of Business Names Law, 1934, Law 12 of 1934 makes provision for the registration of firms and persons, etc., carrying on business in Jamaica.

Traders (i.e. individuals or firms carrying on "Business by way of trade") are required to furnish three photographs with their application as well as to supply particulars of the place or places where each and every branch of the business by way of trade is carried on and to furnish an additional photograph in respect of each branch. The Certificates of Registration furnished by the Registrar (which in the case of a Trader has affixed thereto a photograph of the individual or, in the case of a firm, of each partner) are required to be kept exhibited in a conspicuous position at every place of business or branch.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

On a statement of particulars required by Section 5 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 12 of 1934, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration and in the case of a trader one additional certificate in respect of each place of business other than the principal place of business	£0 5 0
On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars required by Section 5 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration.	£0 2 6
On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 8 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement and in the case of a trader of one additional certificate in respect of each additional or substituted place of business or branch set out in such statement	0 2 6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 18 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection	0 0 6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 18 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or corporation, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement:	
For certificate of registration	0 2 0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words	0 1 0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar	1 0 0

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copy therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica, or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place on His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

RECORD OFFICE.

Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., secs. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic. chap. 27 and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic. chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 37 of 1919 the office for the registration of Trade Unions and the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring

the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	..	£0	1	6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour	..	0	5	0
“ per hour	..	0	2	0
“ crop accounts	..	0	2	0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Bldg. Socy's. Act, 1865	..	0	2	0
“ Letters Patent	..	1	10	0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	..	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector General	..	0	1	6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more	..	0	2	3
“ search per hour	..	0	1	0
“ additional hour after four hours during the same day	..	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search	..	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out office, of the receipt being lost	..	0	1	0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses	..	0	2	0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	..	0	0	4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	..	0	10	0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	..	0	1	
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly Society (exclusive of Stamp Duty)	..	0	5	0
For every certificate under the Bldg. Societies Laws (exclusive of stamp duty)	..	0	2	6
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919)	..	1	0	0
“ “ alteration in rules	..	0	10	0
“ “ inspection of documents	..	0	2	6

IMMIGRATION.

East Indian immigration commenced in 1845, and 36,584 East Indian immigrants were introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916. The majority of these immigrants have returned to India, the last return ship leaving in 1929.

When in accordance with a decision of the Government of India emigration to the Colonies of labourers under indenture ceased. The last shipment of immigrants arrived in 1916.

In 1871, the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 13,937 men, women and children have been repatriated, taking bills to the amount of £151,807.

Under Law 13 of 1903 an Indian immigrant may not leave the Island, except for the purpose of returning to India, unless he shall first satisfy the Protector of Immigrants that he possesses independent and sufficient means of subsistence.

Law 22 of 1896 applies not only to immigrants but also to their descendants.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1937, was 18,654.

Immigration Advisory Committee. Sir A. W. Farquharson, J. H. Scarlett.

Clerk in Charge. P. J. Arms.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1928*

Year.	No. of Immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Immigrants who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Govt. Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1930	Nil	3.02	Nil	2.02	..
1931	Nil	3.03	Nil	2.04	..
1932	Nil	3.03	2	2.05	..
1933	Nil	3.05	Nil	2.06	..
1934	Nil	3.07	Nil	2.07	..
1935	Nil	3.02	Nil	2.04	..
1936	Nil	3.04	Nil	2.06	..
1937	Nil	3.06	Nil	2.07	..

MEMORANDUM governing Immigration into Jamaica under:—

THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION LAW, 1919.

THE ALIENS ADMISSION AND DEPORTATION REGULATION LAW, 1933.

THE PASSPORT LAW, 1935.

THE PASSENGER DUTY LAW, 1935.

THE TRADES AND BUSINESS LICENSES AMENDMENT LAW, 1936.

1. All correspondence on the subject of immigration into Jamaica should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Headquarters House, Kingston, Jamaica.

2. The following are prohibited immigrants:—

- (a) Any person who fails to pass the dictation test in a prescribed language.
- (b) Any idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded person, or epileptic.
- (c) Any person suffering from a serious transmissible disease or defect.
- (d) Any person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (except such person can satisfy the Governor that he is visiting the Island for the purpose of being treated in the Island for such disease, and has the means of maintaining himself during his residence in the Island) trachoma, or with any loathsome or dangerous communicable disease, either general or local.
- (e) Any person suffering from any other disease or mental or physical defect, which from its nature is in the opinion of a Health Officer, liable to render the person concerned a charge on the funds provided for the relief of the poor or on any charitable institution.
- (f) Any person suffering from any other disease, disability, or disqualification which in the opinion of the Health Officer renders him unable or unfit to earn a living by work, or dangerous to the public health.
- (g) Any person who has been convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more, unless five years have elapsed since the termination of the imprisonment.
- (h) Any person who has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude but whose sentence has been suspended or shortened conditionally on his emigration, unless five years have elapsed since the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced.
- (i) Any prostitute, procurer or person living on the prostitution of others.

But the following are excepted:

- (1) Any person possessed of a certificate of exemption as prescribed, in force for the time being.
- (2) Members of the King's regular land or sea forces.
- (3) The master and crew of any public vessel of any Government.
- (4) Any person, a native of, or domiciled in Jamaica.
- (5) The master and crew of any other vessel landing during the stay of the vessel in any port in the Island.
- (6) Any person duly accredited by the Government of Jamaica, by the Imperial Government, or any other Government, or sent by any Government on any special mission.
- (7) Any person introduced into the Island under any Immigration Protection and Regulation Law for the time being in force.

3. Any prohibited immigrant within the meaning of paragraph (a) only of section 2 above may, if thought fit by an officer, be allowed to enter the Island or to remain within the Island on the following conditions:—

- (a) He shall on entering the Island and on failing to pass the dictation test, deposit with the officer the sum of £30.
- (b) He shall within 30 days after depositing such sum, obtain from the Governor a certificate of exemption as prescribed or depart from the Island, and thereupon the deposit shall be returned, but otherwise the deposit or any part thereof may be forfeited and he shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant.

A fee of £5 is payable for a Certificate of Exemption.

4. *Prescribed Languages.*—The prescribed languages referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above are:—

English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish and Roumanian.

5. *Passports.*—All persons of 12 years of age and over landing in Jamaica are required to be in possession of a valid passport. The following are, however, exempted from this requirement:—Any person who satisfies the Immigration Authorities that he is a passenger in transit, any person who satisfies the Immigration Authorities that he has come to Jamaica for reasons of health or for pleasure or for business purposes and does not intend to remain in the Island for a period longer than six months or such longer period as the Governor by any special or general direction may authorise; any person who comes to the Island for the purpose of entering an educational institution as a pupil.

6. *British Subjects.*—A British subject who is able to pass the dictation test referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above does not, in ordinary circumstances, require permission to enter Jamaica, but is permitted to land if he is in sound health, of good character, and in possession of a valid British passport. A British subject who fails to pass the dictation test will if thought fit by an Immigration Officer, be allowed to enter or to remain in Jamaica subject to his complying with paragraph 3 (a) and (b) above. The following are however, exempted from the dictation test and the deposit: Any British subject who satisfies the Immigration Officer that he has come to Jamaica in the capacity of a Tourist.

7. *Aliens.*—Leave to land shall not be given to an alien, except by special permission of the Governor, unless he complies with the following additional conditions:—

- (a) He is in possession of a visa.
- (b) Except in the cases mentioned in paragraph (e) below he delivers to the Officer a photograph of himself to be retained by the Officer and, if the Officer so requires, allow to be taken by the Officer, such finger prints as the Officer may demand or require.
- (c) He deposits with the Treasurer of the Island to the account of the Aliens Fund the sum of thirty pounds to be applied in meeting any charges incurred within seven years from the time of the deposit by public or parochial funds for the maintenance of the alien or his dependents, or incurred otherwise in connection with him or them while in Jamaica or for his or their deportation or repatriation, and the balance, if any, or the whole, if no part is applied as aforesaid shall, be repaid to the depositor after the expiration of the said period or on his deportation or repatriation at any time within the said period, after deducting the sum of five pounds, which shall go to the General Revenue of the Colony: Provided always that the Officer may, subject to special or general directions of the Governor reduce or waive such deposit.
- (d) He is, after such payment, in a position to support himself and his dependents (if any).
- (e) If he is desirous of entering the service of an employer in Jamaica, or of making his home with a relative in Jamaica, he delivers to the Officer, to be retained by the Officer, a permit in writing for his engagement, or for his sojourn, in Jamaica, issued to his employer, or to his relative, as the case may be, by the Governor, accompanied by a certificate from a Consular or Police Officer or a Notary Public in the Country at which the alien embarked, to which shall be affixed the photograph and finger prints of the alien, certifying that such finger prints were made in the presence of such Consular or Police Officer or Notary Public and that the person making the same is the person whose photograph is affixed to such certificate.
- (f) He is not the subject of a certificate given to the Officer by the Health Officer

that for medical reasons it is undesirable that the alien should be permitted to land.

- (g) He has not been sentenced in a *foreign country* for any extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Acts 1870 to 1932.
- (h) He is not the subject of a deportation order in force issued in Jamaica.
- (i) He has not been prohibited from landing by the Governor.
- (j) He fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any special or general instructions of the Governor.

8. (1) The Governor, or the Officer in accordance with special or general directions of the Governor, may attach such conditions as he may think fit to the grant of permission to an alien to land and the alien shall comply with the conditions so attached.

(2) An alien who fails to comply with any conditions so attached shall be deemed to be an alien to whom leave to land has been refused.

9. A sum of £2 shall be payable for any special permission granted by the Government for an alien to land without a passport at any place in the Island of Jamaica.

10. *Abolition of Visa Requirements.*—The following are, however, exempted from obtaining a visa:

Any Alien tourist and nationals of the following Countries—

Austria.

Cuba.

Czechoslovakia.

Denmark and Danish Overseas Territory.

France and French Zone of Morocco and French Colonies but not Syria.

Germany.

Iceland.

Liechtenstein.

Netherlands, Netherlands West Indies, Surinam and Curacao, Netherlands East Indies.

Norway.

Spain and Spanish Overseas possessions and part of Morocco known as Ifni and Rio De Oro.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

United States of America,

and nationals of the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica who are being repatriated 'en route' at the expense of their respective Governments.

11. *Chinese and Syrians.*—Notwithstanding any statement to the contrary contained herein, no visas should be granted to persons of the Chinese and Syrian races who desire to enter Jamaica unless permission have first been granted for them to land, without previous reference being made to the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

12. *Expired Certificates of Exemption.*—The period of validity is shown on Certificates of Exemption. In cases where the holder has been unable to proceed to Jamaica within the period of validity of the Certificate or where the validity is likely to elapse before the holder could reach Jamaica, he should be advised to apply to the Colonial Secretary, Headquarters House, Kingston, Jamaica, for any extension desired.

13. *Tourists.*—Bona fide Tourists do not require Passports, Visas or special permission beforehand but are permitted to land and to remain up to six months in the first place. Tourists are advised in order to save themselves inconvenience to provide themselves with return tickets or if proceeding to places other than Jamaica with tickets or orders for passage tickets before embarkation. The Immigration Officer may, subject to the special direction of the Governor extend the period during which an alien tourist may remain in Jamaica.

14. *Commercial Travellers.*—Any non-resident persons, that is, a person other than a person ordinarily resident in Jamaica for at least five years before engaging in business and not otherwise licensed under The Trades and Business Licenses Amendment Law, 1936, who come to Jamaica for the purpose of taking, soliciting or receiving orders for goods on his own behalf or on behalf of a person, firm or company carrying on business outside of Jamaica, shall be required to pay a sum of Twenty-five pounds to obtain a license for this purpose.

15. *Former Residents of Jamaica.*—An alien who claims to have formerly resided in Jamaica but who does not hold an Exemption Certificate or Permit to return issued in his favour should be advised to apply to the Colonial Secretary, Headquarters House, Kingston, Jamaica, for permission to return.

16. *Wives and Children of holders of Exemption Certificates and Permits to Return.*—The holder of an Exemption Certificate or Permit to return is not permitted to bring to Jamaica his wife and/or children without first obtaining landing permits in their favour.

17. *Duty imposed on Transport Company Transporting Passengers to Jamaica.*—There shall be paid by a Transport Company in respect of every passenger transported by such Company a Passenger Duty of Ten Shillings: Provided that where the passenger departs from the Island within seventy-two hours of his arrival thereat the duty shall be four shillings.

Every Transport Company shall on the arrival at this Island of the ship or aircraft transporting passengers make and deliver to the Collector General a return of all passengers in respect of whom Passenger Duty is payable by such Company and shall pay to the Collector General the duty imposed. Such return shall contain the name of each passenger and the date of his arrival at and his departure from the Island.

The following are, however, exempted from this duty:—

- (a) a passenger by a ship or aircraft brought to Jamaica by reason of storm or other accident of the sea or air or by reason of accident to the machinery or structure of the ship or aircraft, or
- (b) a passenger who is a duly accredited Foreign Consul or Vice-Consul, or the wife or child of any such Consul or Vice-Consul or any member of his official staff, or
- (c) a passenger who arrives at Jamaica within three months of a previous visit to Jamaica: Provided that on the passenger's first arrival at Jamaica the relevant duty was paid in respect of such passenger, or
- (d) a passenger by a ship brought to Jamaica mainly for the purpose of unloading coal or other fuel or mainly for the purpose of replenishing its bunkers with coal or other fuel; Provided the Master or other person in control of such ship satisfies the Collector General accordingly; and Provided further that in case of dispute as to the main purpose of the arrival of the ship at Jamaica the decision of the Collector General thereon shall be final, or
- (e) a passenger who arrives at Jamaica after 10 of the clock of the evening of any day and departs from Jamaica before 8 of the clock of the morning of the following day and who is an intransit passenger for some other destination, or
- (f) a passenger in respect of whom the Governor, or any Officer appointed by the Governor, is satisfied that in the special circumstances of the case this Law should not apply, or
- (g) a third-class passenger
- (h) the master, pilot, or other person in control or command of such ship or aircraft, or any member of the staff or crew thereof, or any person born in Jamaica and Its Dependencies or who was resident in Jamaica throughout six months preceding his departure therefrom, or who is under twelve years of age, or who is travelling on behalf, or at the expense of the Imperial, or of any Dominion or Colonial Government.
- (i) any passenger prohibited from landing;
- (j) any passenger transported by a privately owned yacht;
- (k) passengers coming intransit by Airship where the plane's stay is less than one hour;
- (l) officers and seamen travelling to join a ship;
- (m) children born abroad of Jamaican parentage who accompany their parents;
- (n) passengers passing through Jamaica from British Honduras on leave to the United Kingdom and from the United Kingdom, the duty shall only be payable once;
- (o) residents or persons coming to reside.

18. *Foreign Consuls.*—Nothing in this Memorandum, with the exception of paragraph 5, shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any duly accredited foreign Consul or Vice-Consul and the wife and child of any such Consul or Vice-Consul or any Member of his official staff.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE PASSPORT LAW, 1925.

*Made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 2nd August, 1927, under Section 7 of
Law 12 of 1925, entitled "A Law relating to Passports."*

APPLICATION FOR BRITISH PASSPORT.

1. APPLICATIONS for Passports must be made on the approved Form (A) which can be obtained from the Passport Office, Kingston, in time to reach that Office at least three days before the Passport is required. A fee of 7/6 will be payable for each Passport and this sum must accompany the application.

2. Applicants are required to call at the Passport Office, Kingston, to receive their Passports. Passports will be issued between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.) The Passport Office is closed on Sundays and Public Holidays. Passports may be obtained by special request through the Post if a Postal Order for 7/6 (which must be "crossed" and made payable to the Passport Officer) is forwarded in a stamped envelope with the application. Cheques, Treasury or Bank Notes or Postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

3. Passports will be granted to:—

- (a) Natural-born British subjects, save and exempt coloured seamen.
- (b) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India, save and except coloured seamen.

- (c) British Subjects other than by birth or naturalization, for example, British subjects by Annexation of territory, or British Mandated or Protected States, save and except coloured seamen.

The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed to be an alien, subject, however, as follows—

- (i) Where a woman has (whether before or after the commencement of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914) married an alien, and was at the time of her marriage a British subject, she shall not, by reason only of her marriage, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, unless by reason of her marriage, she required the nationality of her husband.
- (ii) Where a man has, during the continuance of his marriage, ceased (whether before or after the commencement of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914) to be a British subject, his wife shall not, by reason only of that fact, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless, by reason of the acquisition by her husband of a new Nationality, she also acquired that nationality.
- (iii) Where a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to an alien after the end of the year 1933, his wife, if not already a British subject, shall not be deemed to be a British subject, unless within the period of 12 months from the date of the Certificate, or within such longer period as the Secretary of State or the Governor may in special circumstances allow, she makes a Declaration that she desires to acquire British nationality.

4. Passports will be granted:—

- (1) In the case of Natural-born British Subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts or any other person resident in the Colony who is authorised by the Governor to make such Declarations. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence must also be produced if required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their Declarations verified by their Commanding Officer.
- (2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian on the approved Form (B) to be obtained from the Passport Office.

- (3) In the case of Naturalized British Subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make such Declarations. British subjects by naturalization will be described as such in the Passport, which will be issued, subject to the necessary qualifications.

5. Two small unmounted duplicate photographs of the applicant for a Passport (and wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be forwarded with the application, one of which must be certified on the back by the recommender as follows:—

I certify this to be a true photograph of

Mr.

Mrs.....

Miss

Signature and qualification of recommender.

Date.....

6. Passports will not be issued to persons who are not resident in the Colony. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Island by Post.

ENDORSEMENT OF PASSPORTS.

7. British Passports will only be available for travel to the Countries named thereon but may be endorsed for additional Countries on the applicant making a Declaration on the approved Form (C). A fee of 2/- will be payable for each endorsement. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required. No Passport in the possession of any coloured seaman claiming to be a British subject or a British Protected Person will be endorsed in the manner provided in this Regulation.

8. Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire will also be available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine, for which country the Passport must be specially endorsed.

PERIOD OF VALIDITY AND RENEWALS.

9. Passports will be valid for five years from date of issue unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of the period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances will they be available beyond ten years from the date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time, the Passports contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

10. Applications for the renewal of British Passports must be made on the approved Form (D) to be obtained from the Passport Office and forwarded to that Office. In the case of persons resident in the country the application may be sent by post in a stamped envelope and a Postal Order (see Regulation 2) should accompany the application. Not less than three days notice must be given. The fee payable will be 1/- for each period of one year for which the Passport is renewed.

11. Passports will be renewed—

- (a) In the case of Natural-born British subjects and persons naturalized in the United Kingdom save and except coloured seamen upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant on the approved Form (D) verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Clerk of the Courts or Collector of Taxes resident in the Colony who is authorised by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence will also have to be produced if required.

- (b) In the case of Naturalized British subjects save and except coloured seamen upon production of the Declaration (D) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the applicant and verified by a Declaration made by the Passport and Permit Officer or any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4.

12. Passports will not be renewed by the Passport Office on behalf of a person already abroad. Such person should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

13. The necessary alteration of British Passports issued to single women, who subsequently marry but do not lose their national status, will be made on production of the Marriage Certificate of the applicant and the filling in of the approved Declaration attached to these Regulations (E). A fee of 2/- will be payable therefor.

EMERGENCY CERTIFICATE OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

14. Where a Passport is required for a direct journey to the United Kingdom or other part of the British Empire in order to enable the applicant to return to his place of birth, naturalisation, or former residence, and the Passport Officer is of opinion that the case is not one in which a regular Passport should be issued, or is not fully satisfied by the evidence of nationality produced, he may issue an "Emergency Certificate," or may affix a visa to an affidavit furnished by the applicant in the form attached to these Regulations. Such "Emergency Certificate" or affidavit with visa affixed thereto as aforesaid shall not constitute legal evidence of the nationality of the holder. A fee of 7/6 shall be charged for each "Emergency Certificate" or affidavit hereunder.

PERMITS FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS.

15. Permits will be granted to Foreign Nationals to leave the Colony, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant on the authorised Form (F) which can be obtained from the Passport Office. The Declaration must be verified by the Passport and Permit Officer or by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony who is authorized by the Governor to make Declarations under Regulation 4. Two small unmounted photographs will also be required, one of which must be certified on the back by the verifier as in Regulation 5. A fee of 7/6 will be charged for each Permit.

FEES.

16. The following fees will also be payable for the services and facilities specified:—		
		s. d.
Removal of Restrictions on a Passport	.. ..	2 0
Amendments to Passports (adding names of wife and/or children and change of names)	.. ..	2 0
Visa of Passports of Foreign Nationals	The equivalent in British currency to the charge for visas on British Passports by the Authorities of Country of which the applicant is a citizen.	
		£ s. d.
Special permission granted to alien to land in Colony under Section 3 (b) of Law 12 of 1925	.. ..	2 0 0
Visa of affidavits issued to British born wives of United States citizens and accepted in lieu of Passports	.. ..
	The ordinary fee charged to U.S. citizens i.e., \$10.00 or \$1.00 for transit visa.	
Renewal of Re-entry Permits for Aliens returning to British possessions	.. ..	2/-

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall here-

after come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the Colonies except in certain Dominions.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom, the following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens:—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India, and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act.

An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor—

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say, for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

WIRELESS TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING APPARATUS.

LAW 14 of 1937 provides that no person shall sell, establish, maintain or use, any telegraphic or telephonic apparatus, mechanic or contrivance whatsoever without License as prescribed in the Regulations thereunder.

Penalty.—A fine not less than £2 and not exceeding £200 or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months; and liability to forfeiture of the apparatus.

Fees.—On application for a Licence, the following fees are payable to the Collector or Asst. Collector of Taxes for the Parish or District in which the license is to be operated:

1. Each Radio Receiving Set	.. .. .	£0 10 0
2. Each Experimental Licence Receiving and Transmitting	.. .. .	1 0 0
3. Each Dealer's Licence	.. .. .	1 10 0
4. Each Substitute Licence.	.. .. .	0 2 0

Procedure.—A form of application for a Licence (procurable from Collectors or Asst. Collectors of Taxes) must be filled in and sent to the Collector or Asst. Collector for the Parish or District together with the fee prescribed, and such Certificates as are required, under the Regulation.

Renewals.—Every License issued shall expire on the 31st. March each year, and shall be renewed annually in the month of April by application to the Collector or Asst. Collector of Taxes for the parish or District in which the License is issued and payment of the fee.

If a Licensee changes his address, he should so notify the Collector or Asst. Collector of Taxes concerned and forward his License for endorsement.

If a Licensee desires his License to be cancelled he must so inform the Collector or Asst. Collector of Taxes concerned not less than 21 days before the renewal fee becomes due.

WIRELESS REGULATIONS.

Will be found published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 29th. September 1938.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s., and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

The Register of Patents registered is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for each search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each hour of search or part thereof.

PETROLEUM, CALCIUM CARBIDE, GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVE.

RULES regarding Petroleum, Calcium Carbide, Gunpowder and Explosives are given in the "Handbook of Jamaica" for 1925.

BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK

The journey to the Blue Mountain Peak (7,388 ft.) is comfortably made in twenty-four hours, though most people prefer to linger as long as possible at Torre Garda a charming hotel in the heart of the famous coffee region. Anyone in normal health can ride or walk to the summit, and no special clothes or equipment is necessary, apart from the stout shoes and warm coats usual for country life.

Mavis Bank, 17 miles from Kingston, is reached by car along a spectacular road in marvellous scenery. The car can be garaged in Mavis Bank, where riding mules or ponies meet the traveller and pack mules await his suitcase.

It is usual to rest at Torre Garda halfway between Mavis Bank, and the Peak, and leave there in time for dawn on the Peak. Everything is provided for the traveller at Torre Garda excellent food, fires and the comfort of good beds, besides blankets, food and guides for the Peak. A worthwhile district for the botanist, geologist or the holidaymaker.

Miss Stedman, or Mr. M. J. Allgrove at the office of the Tourist Guide and Riding Circle, 66 Harbour St., can supply all information with regard to the Blue Mountains other trails besides the one to the main peak are well known to them also.

MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

About the year 1825, some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted coconut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors. The coconut trees have all died and are now extinct.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October, of that year, Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop, formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer, turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coconut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays are leased.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, Kingston), is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges." The list of Voters for the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporate Area is prepared by the Town Clerk and is made up from the lists of the Collectors of Taxes for Kingston and St. Andrew.

A Receiving Officer is specially appointed by the Governor each year, whose duty it is to hold a Court between the 30th June and 10th July, for the purpose of revising the list and considering any claims for addition or correction which may be made not later than the 15th June, in each year.

Under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901, and for the K.S.A. Corporation under Law 12 of 1931. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

POLLING STATIONS.

Polling Stations are freshly appointed for each Election.

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PAROCHIAL, AND KINGSTON AND SAINT

ANDREW CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country ..	1	11	6
Returning Officer—For a contested Election, Kingston ..	21	0	0
Returning Officer—For a contested Election, Country ..	15	15	0
Presiding Officers—Kingston ..	4	4	0
Presiding Officers—Country ..	4	4	0
Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston ..	4	4	0
Clerk to Returning Officer, Country ..	4	4	0

N.B.—The above fees are for all work in connection with the Election.

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—			
For an uncontested Election ..	1	11	6
For an uncontested Election, Port Royal ..	1	11	6
For a contested Election ..	15	15	0
For a contested Election, Port Royal (including duties of Presiding Officer) ..	5	0	0
Presiding Officers ..	4	4	0
Presiding Officer when acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer of a Division, a total fee of ..	5	5	0
Clerk to Returning Officer ..	1	1	0

N.B.—The above fees are for all work in connection with the Election.

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer—			
Receiving Nominations and declaring Election ..	1	11	6

For a Contested Bye-Election.

	£	s.	d.
Returning Officer ..	5	5	0
Presiding Officers ..	3	3	0
Clerk to Returning Officer ..	1	1	0

N.B.—The above fees are for all work in connection with the Election.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—				£	s.	d.
For an uncontested Election	..	..	..	1	11	6
For a contested Election	..	..	..	40	0	0
Presiding Officers	..	..	..	4	4	0
Clerk to Returning Officer	..	..	..	3	3	0

N.B.—The above fees are for all work in connection with the Election.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW CORPORATION BYE-ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—				£	s.	d.
Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	..	..	..	1	11	6

For a Contested Bye-Election.

Returning Officer	..	..	..	12	12	0
Presiding Officer	..	..	..	3	3	0
Clerk to Returning Officer	..	..	..	3	3	0

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council, Parochial, and Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation Elections (including Bye-Elections).

	Kingston.	Country.
In uncontested Elections	Nil.	Nil.
In contested Elections—		
Returning Officers:	For Kingston and the Country.	
(a) For motor car hire arranging for Polling Stations beforehand	The same mileage rate to which a Government Official is entitled under Government Regulations at the time of an Election.	
(b) For motor car hire on day of Election		
Presiding Officers and Clerks to Returning Officers:		
For motor car hire on day of Election only.		

N.B.—All officials performing duties in connection with the Election should travel by the same car, where practicable, so that there may be only one charge for car hire.

No subsistence allowance will be allowed unless overnight expenses are incurred with the prior consent of the Colonial Secretary, when rates in accordance with the Subsistence Regulations will be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of Ballot Boxes, cleaning out Polling Station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable. Such claim must be supported by accounts.

No one shall be appointed an official for an Election from outside the parish in which the Election is being held unless the previous consent of the Colonial Secretary is obtained.

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884 can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

NOTE.—No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one office at any one Election.

SPIRIT LICENSING AUTHORITY.

THE Governor under the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 12 of Law 38 of 1927, appoints in March of each year certain Justices of the Peace to be, together with the Resident Magistrate of the parish concerned, the Licensing Authority of the several parishes of the Island for the ensuing year for the purpose of dealing with applications for Licenses under that Law, other than Wholesale Licenses and Occasional Licenses, and for carrying out the provisions of the Law.

PRISON VISITORS' BOARD.

Hon. D. H. Hall, I.S.O., *Chairman*; A. V. Kingdon, James Henderson, Mrs. Annie E. G. Hodgson.

CENSOR FOR MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

Censor for Kingston (and whole Island)—D. L. Feurtado, I.S.O. In addition there are Censors appointed for particular parishes where required.

Board of Appeal—Inspector General, Director of Education, Hon. G. Seymour Seymour.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great

Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	} Used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	} Used in measuring depths.
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	
			Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1,728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½ —
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5 —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½gr
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½—
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000—
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.

14 Pounds	= 1 Stone	= 0 0 14	Used in the Wool Trade
2 Stone	= 1 Tod	= 0 1 0	
6½ Tod	= 1 Wey	= 1 2 14	
2 Wey	= 1 Sack	= 3 1 0	
12 Sacks	= 1 Last	= 39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	= 1 Pennyweight	= 24gr
20 Pennyweights	= 1 Ounce	= 480—
12 Ounces	= 1 Pound	= 5760—

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree

30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
360 Degrees or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
355 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold

	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½

Silver.

Crown	1s	4 4-11
Half Crown	9	2 2-11
Florin	7	6 6-11
Shilling	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	19	7-11

METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Miligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th	..	= 15¼ "
Déctigramme	= 10th	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME		..	= 15.44 "
Decagramme	= 10 grammes	..	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100	..	= 1544 "
Kelogramme	= 1000	..	= 32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000	..	= 321½ oz. " = 22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	=	1000th of a metre	..	=	.03937 inches
Centimètre	=	100th "	..	=	.39371 "
Décimètre	=	10th "	..	=	3.93708 "
METRE			..	=	39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	=	10 metres	..	=	32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	=	100 "	..	=	328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	=	1000 "	..	=	1093.63 yds. = .62138 miles
Myriamètre	=	10000 "	..	=	10936.33 yds. = 6.21382 miles

NOTE 1—Since the fraction of $\frac{1}{5}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625— .62138 = 100362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos-
5 "
—
8) 200
—
25 miles
—

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a décimètre.]

Centiare	=	100th of an are	=	1 square mètre	=	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE			..		=	119.603 "
Decare	=	10 ares	..		=	.2471 acres
Hectare	=	100 ares	..		=	2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a décimètre.]

Militre	=	1000th of a litre	=	1 cubic centimetre	=	.06103 cub in.
Centilitre	=	100th "	..		=	.6103 "
Decilitre	=	10th "	..		=	6.1027 "
LITRE			..		=	61.02705 "
Decalitre	=	10 litres	..		=	610.2705 "
					=	2.201 gallons
Hectolitre	=	100 litres	..		=	3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre	=	1000 " = a cub. metre	..		=	35.31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre	=	10000 "	..		=	353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stere* a 10th part of which is a *Decistere*, and 10 stères is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Metre:— the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because proceeding from the foundational unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by tenths.

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
January ..	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE Register of Companies registered under the Trading Companies Laws of Jamaica is kept at the Island Record Office, Spanish Town, and is available for search by the public on payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

MILITIA HISTORY.

THE Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first Royalist Governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch," which appears as preface to the first edition of "The Laws of Jamaica" published in London in 1684, occurs the following account:—

"The Militia in this Island is better armed, and much better disciplined than in England and do much more duty, as waiting on the Governors, guarding forts, especially in Port Royal, where there are Ten Companies of about 200 in each, one of which watches every night. All the Militia is commanded by the Governor, as Captain-General, according to His Majesties powers and the Act of Militia. There's eight regiments in the eight provinces, and a troop of horse in every province that makes one regiment. At Port Royal is a Captain of the Castle (and three honorary Captains of Forts) and twelve gunners and Matrosses, all paid by the King, out of the Revenue arising in the Island these lodge in the Castle and forts, and take a constant care of the guns, arms, ammunition, &c. In Port Royal is a castle and four forts, wherein are mounted 145 guns."

In the 18th and early 19th centuries the organization was more or less feudal and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172 of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength. 13,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county, and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks and 260 horse. They were, however, shortly afterwards disbanded, and the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879, a Militia Law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognized as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization.

In the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Domiciled in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

REGULATIONS under this Law are published in the Jamaica Extraordinary Gazette of the 30th July, 1938.

HALF-HOLIDAYS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

By the Shop Assistants Law (15 of 1925) which affects Kingston, Cross Roads and Half-way Tree and has been applied to most towns of the Island, the hours of opening and closing and the weekly half-holiday vary with the towns as follows:—

Kingston—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for second class retailers on Saturday.

Halfway Tree and Cross Roads—1 mile from the Police Station at Cross Roads and 1 mile from the Police Station at Halfway Tree; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday for 2nd class retailers.

Port Antonio—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for first class retailers and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. for 2nd class retailers on Saturday.

St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Falmouth—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Lucea—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Savanna-la-Mar—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Black River—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Mandeville—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday.

Morant Bay—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday; 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Buff Bay—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m., to 2 p.m. on Thursday; and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Port Maria—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 2 p.m. Thursday and 8 p.m. on Saturday.

Annotto Bay—Close at 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Highgate and Richmond—Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday; 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Thursday, and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

Montego Bay—Close at 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on all week days except Thursdays when the hours are 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Spanish Town—7.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday.

Linseed—8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. or Thursday and 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturday.

YEAR 1939.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Epiphany	..	Jan.	8	Birthday of Queen Mary	May	26
Septuagesima Sunday	..	Feb.	5	Ascension Day	..	18
Sexagesima	..	..	12	Whit Sunday	May	28
Quinquagesima	..	..	19	Celebration of King's Birthday	June	8
St. David	..	Mar.	1	Trinity Sunday	..	4
Ash Wednesday	..	..	7	Midsummer Day	..	24
St. Patrick	..	..	17	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth	Aug.	4
Annunciation—Lady Day	..	..	25	Michaelmas Day	Sept.	29
Palm Sunday	..	April	2	Birthday of King Edward VII	Nov.	9
Good Friday	..	..	7	1st Sunday in Advent	Dec.	3
Easter Day	..	..	9	Accession of King George VI.	Dec.	12
St. George's	..	..	23	Birthday of King George VI.	Dec.	14
Rogation Sunday	..	May	14	Christmas Day	..	25
Birthday of Queen Victoria	..	..	24			

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1939.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1	King's Birthday, Thursday	June	8	
Ash Wednesday	..	Feb.	22	(actual birthday, Dec. 14)		
Good Friday	..	April	7	Emancipation Day, Tuesday	Aug.	1
Easter Monday	..	April	10	Peacemaker's Day, Thursday	Nov.	9
Empire Day	..	May	24	Christmas Day, Monday	Dec.	25
				Boxing Day, Tuesday	Dec.	26

If New Year's Day or Peacemaker's Day falls on a Sunday, the public holiday is kept the day following. If Christmas Day falls on a Sunday the 26th and 27th are holidays. If Empire Day, the 1st of August or the King's Birthday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the holiday is kept on the following Monday.

VALUATION LAND SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

Appointed in 1939 to advise Government with regard to properties being considered for acquisition for Land Settlement purposes. It consists of: Mr. Graham Hawkins Mr. J. W. Gayner, Mr. J. G. Keiffer, Mr. G. G. R. Sharp, Mr. Douglas Lopez,

JEWISH CALENDAR.

NOTABLE DAYS IN 5698-5699 AND 5699-5700.

	1938.	1939.
New Moon Shebat	Monday Jan. 3	Saturday Jan. 21
“ I. Adar, 1st day	Tuesday Feb. 1	Sunday Feb. 19
“ “ 2nd day	Wednesday “ 2	Monday “ 20
Fast of Esther	Wednesday Mch. 16	Thursday Mar. 2
Purim	Thursday “ 17	Sunday “ 5
Shushan Purim	Friday “ 18	Monday “ 6
New Moon Nisan	Saturday April 2	Tuesday “ 21
First Night Seder	Friday “ 15	Monday April 3
First Day Passover	Saturday “ 16	Tuesday “ 4
Second Day Passover	Sunday “ 17	Wednesday “ 5
Seventh Day Passover	Friday “ 22	Monday “ 10
Eighth Day Passover	Saturday “ 23	Tuesday “ 11
New Moon Iyar, 1st day	Sunday May 1	Wednesday “ 19
“ “ 2nd day	Monday “ 2	Thursday “ 20
Thirty-third day of the Omer	Thursday “ 19	Sunday May 7
New Moon Sivan	Tuesday “ 31	Friday “ 19
First Day Pentecost, Shabout	Sunday June 5	Wednesday “ 24
Second Day of Pentecost	Monday “ 6	Thursday “ 25
New Moon Tammuz, 1st day	Wednesday “ 29	Saturday June 17
“ “ 2nd day	Thursday “ 30	Sunday “ 18
Fast of Tammuz	Sunday July 17	Tuesday July 4
New Moon Ab	Friday “ 29	Monday “ 17
Fast of Ab	Sunday Aug. 7	Tuesday “ 25
New Moon Ellul, 1st day	Saturday “ 27	Tuesday Aug. 15
“ “ 2nd day	Sunday “ 28	Wednesday “ 16
First Day New Year, 5692	Monday 5699 26	Thursday 5700 14
Second Day New Year, 5692	Tuesday “ 27	Friday “ 15
Fast of Guedalia	Wednesday “ 28	Sunday “ 17
Day of Atonement	Wednesday Oct. 5	Saturday “ 23
First Day Tabernacles	Monday “ 10	Thursday “ 28
Second Day Tabernacles	Tuesday “ 11	Friday “ 29
Hoshana Raba	Sunday “ 16	Wednesday Oct. 4
Eighth Day Solemn Assembly	Monday “ 17	Thursday “ 5
Rejoicing of the Law	Tuesday “ 18	Friday “ 6
New Moon Marcheshvan 1st day	Tuesday “ 25	Friday “ 13
“ “ 2nd day	Wednesday “ 26	Saturday “ 14
“ Kislev, 1st day	Thursday Nov. 24	Sunday Nov. 12
“ “ 2nd day	Friday “ 25	Monday “ 13
First day Chanuch	Sunday Dec. 18	Thursday “ 7

WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE.

THE first West Indian Conference was held in the House of Lords in May, 1926. The second was held at Barbados in February, 1929.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

JANUARY.

New Year Honours:—Knight Bachelor: Honourable H. I. C. Brown; O.B.E.: Mr. F. L. Brown, Assistant Colonial Secretary; M.B.E.: Dr. J. M. Hall, Assistant Director of Medical Services; King's Police Medal: Inspector W. A. Orrett. Art Exhibition at Institute of Jamaica. Annual Conference of Jamaica Union of Teachers (3rd). His Excellency The Governor (Sir Edward Denham) returned from Panama. Presentation to Mr. U. Thep. McKay at Ward Theatre. Labourers strike at Serge Island Estate (5th). Jamaica Welfare, Ltd. functioning. Strikers at Serge Island clash with Police (6th). Lecture on Arts and Crafts by Mr. Molesworth at Institute (6th). Strike at Serge Island settled (7th). Association of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Secondary

Schools open Conference (8th). Sir Irving Albery, M.P., and Lady Albery arrive in Jamaica (9th). Danish Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Danmark" visited Kingston (9th). Annual Staff Conference of Agricultural Department, attended by Instructors of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, opened (10th). Legislative Council re-opened after adjournment (11th). Colonial Empire Marketing Board appointed by Secretary of State. Half-yearly Meeting of Jamaica Agricultural Society (13th). Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Forbes visited Jamaica (13th). Empire Parliamentary Association welcomed Sir Irving Albery at luncheon at Myrtle Bank Hotel (13th). Ringleade's of Serge Island Strike sentence (14th). Lt.-Col. J. S. Steele, M.C., newly appointed to command of Sherwood Foresters, arrived (16th). Investiture of Cub Masters at Scout Headquarters (16th). John A. Dey, of "Miami Herald" visits Jamaica for campaign to bring Florida tourists to this Colony (16th). Ross Wilson and Arthur Hendrix, Canadian tennis players, visit Jamaica to take part in Unifruitco tournament (15th). Headquarters of British Naval Intelligence to be transferred from Bermuda to Jamaica; first official arrives (16th). Professor W. H. Pickering, Astronomer died (16th). Major Frank Miranda and his mechanic, sole survivors of the Goodwill flight from the Dominican Republic to Cuba arrived Kingston (18th). Governor receives Jamaican Olympic Team to Panama at Kings House—portion of the team sail (17th). Cruise passenger steamship service from Miami to Kingston, operated by Clarke S/S Co., inaugurated with arrival of "North Star." Welcome luncheon (19th). Governor lays stone for Lyndhurst Methodist Church Hall (20th). Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip Sasson, P.C., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., arrived Kingston (19th). Dominican Warship "Presidente Trujillo" arrived Kingston to embark Major Miranda. Methodist Synod opened (20th). Mayor's All Jamaica Economic and Industrial Conference opened at Ward Theatre (25th). Conference of Planters in regard to Leaf Spot Disease called by Director of Agriculture at Hope (26th). H.M.S. "York" and U.S.S. "Philadelphia" and "Fanning" arrived at Kingston (28th). Lord Louis and Lady Mountbatten arrived Kingston (29th). Hon. H. E. Allan presented with address and silver set by Portland labourers (26th). Inter-Colonial Customs Conference opened at Constant Spring. H.M.C.S. "St. Laurent" arrived Kingston (31st).

FEBRUARY.

H.M.S. "Dundee" arrived (2nd). Jamaica Philatelic Society held Exhibition of Stamps (3rd). Governor left for Grand Cayman, on board H.M.S. "Dundee," accompanied by Captain J. Hamilton (4th). Right Honourable Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, Lady Norman and Sir John Reith, Head of British Broadcasting Corporation, arrived Kingston (5th). Governor returned from Cayman (7th). Collection of Old Prints and Drawings of Jamaica exhibited at Institute (8th). Jamaica comes fifth in Olympic Games, with 55 points. H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G., presented with silver bowl and cheque for 500 guineas by Sugar Manufacturers Association, for his services to sugar and rum industry (11th). Special Service pension awarded to ex-soldiers of West India Regiment by Imperial Government. Alderman Sir Frank Pollitzer (Lord Mayor Designate of London for 1940-41) and Lady Pollitzer, visit Jamaica (11th). Viscount Dawson of Penn, Physician to the King, arrived at Kingston (15th). Anglican Synod opened (14th). Polo Matches with Hurlingham Team commenced (16th). Lecture on South Sea Islands given by Hon. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., at Institute (17th). British and Dominions Repertoire Company arrived to present a series of plays at Ward Theatre (17th). Army Officers Art Exhibition opened at Kingston (17th). At Home at Bishops Lodge (17th). Colonel L. W. Harrison, of the Ministry of Health, arrived to advise in connection with campaign against Venereal Disease (20th). Koren's Art Exhibition opened (22nd). Lord Iliffe, Director of "Daily Telegraph" visits Jamaica. Annual Dinner of Pilgrims Club (22nd). Governor presents Honourable A. C. Westmorland with M.B.E. Typhoid outbreak at Manchioneal (24th).

MARCH.

Honourable Dr. J. W. N. Hudson resigned seat as M.L.C., Westmoreland. Return of Athletes from Panama. Mr. C. M. Pickthall, British Trade Commissioner, left Colony. Welsh Society's Annual Dinner (1st). Tower Isle Bathing Beach opened (1st). Maroons celebrate Bi-centenary of Peace Treaty (3rd). Jamaica Reserve Rifle Corps, new Unit of Jamaica Local Forces, formed. Jamaica Football Team sail for

Haiti (8th). Major P. C. Wren, Novelist, arrived Kingston (8th). Frontage of Old King's House, Spanish Town, restored. Regatta at Montego Bay. Governor presents Duke of Connaught Challenge Shield to Rifle Team of Jamaica College Boy Scouts (11th). Bank hours of opening and closing to public changed to 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. (14th). Jewish Cemetery at Hunts Bay re-consecrated (15th). Beauty Contest held at Myrtle Bank. Annual Conference of Jamaica Association of Christian Churches (16th). Governor presents lamp to Toc H (21st). Jamaica Bar Association honour Sir Henry Brown at luncheon (26th). Sir Henry Brown and Sir Charles Doorly, C.B.E., appointed Commission to procure data in regard to employment of labour in Colony (30th).

APRIL.

Dispensary for Free Treatment of animals of poor persons opened at 167 Upper King Street, Kingston (1st). Mr. K. McArdle, Director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Bureau, visited Jamaica in interest of Canada-Jamaica trade (7th). Governor visits Portland (8th). Lecture by Dr. J. M. Hall at Y.M.C.A. on Health in relation to Industry (7th). Grants made by Legislative Council, the late Dr. Callaghan and Jamaica Welfare Ltd. will enable a modern science and natural history museum to be added to the Institute. Colonel Ivan Davson, Chairman of the West India Committee arrived (12th). Mr. S. A. Deacon, newly appointed British Trade Commissioner, arrived (10th). Kingston Resident Magistrate Civil and Criminal Courts now housed at Sutton Street. Carib Theatre opened at Cross Roads (13th). Two-pence per gallon preference on gasoline to be restored. Governor opens Dint Hill Training Centre (11th). Slight earthquake (14th). Arturo Rubinstein, Polish pianist, plays at Carib Theatre (16th). Scholarship at Dint Hill awarded by Honourable E. A. McNeill (18th). All Island Art Exhibition opened by Governor (20th). Governor gives cup for competition by several divisions of the Police for First Aid Work (21st). Dr. Howard Inches lectures on Diatetics to Jewish Literary Society (20th). Mr. Maurice H. Segré elected M.L.C. for Westmoreland (20th). Kingston Senior School at West Race Course, opened (25th). Strike of labourers at Frome Estate, Westmoreland. They attacked Management and Police rushed to aid (29th). Manchester Free Library opened by the Governor (30th).

MAY.

Police forced to fire on rioters at Frome Estate, 4 men killed and 9 injured. Rioters smashed offices and burnt 80 acres of cane (2nd). Governor opens Kingston Senior School (4th). Work resumed at Frome (5th). Mr. Molesworth resigned as Secretary of the Institute, and will leave in September (7th). Commission appointed to enquire into Frome Riots (Sir Henry Brown, Sir Charles Doorly and Hon. H. E. Allan). (6th). Labour Disturbance at Trench Pen (17th). Daily Express Representative arrives to report unrest (17th). Governor presents honours—Warrant of Knighthood to Hon. H. I. C. Brown; O.B.E. to Mr. F. L. Brown, Assistant Colonial Secretary and M.B.E. to Dr. J. M. Hall, Assistant Director of Medical Services, in Legislative Council (19th). Strike of dock hands in Kingston (19th and 22nd). City Scavengers strike (22nd) Strikers over-run city, close stores, etc. (23rd and 24th). Two persons shot by Police Special Constables enlisted (25th). Government Laboratory damaged (24th). Special powers given Governor in Legislative Council (25th). Sir Victor Sasson and Sir Geoffrey Evans arrive (25th). Conciliation Board set up by Government (27th). Police and rioters clash at Spanish Town (26th). H.M.S. Ajax arrives (26th). Dock strike settled (28th). Bustamante and Grant out on bail (28th). Telegraph lines cut in country districts—Government calls in radio operators. Strikes spread to parishes (28th). Governor was operated on at Public Hospital, Kingston (31st). Agricultural labourers in St. Mary strike. All business suspended in Montego Bay, labourers strike (31st). Armed Military, Police and Special Constables protecting towns and large estates (30th). Several planters as well as Chinese Shopkeepers beaten in Portland (30th). Hon. S. W. P. Foster-Sutton (Attorney General) acted as President of Legislative Council during absence of the Officer Commanding the Troops and the Colonial Secretary (31st).

JUNE.

Governor's condition improves slightly. Strike fever spreading—Montego Bay and Green Island being most dangerous spots. Labour trouble again at Trench Pen (1st). Five persons convicted and 16 acquitted in Frome Riot case (1st). Governor dies in Hospital (2nd) and by his wish buried at sea (3rd). Hon. C. C. Woolley assumed administration of Government. Strike situation graver in Hanover, St. Catherine and St. Mary. Inspector Beaumont beaten. Residents at Green Island terror-stricken and canes burnt there (2nd). Death of Governor shocks Island—universal regret. Service at Kingston Parish Church (3rd). Telegram from His Majesty the King expressing regret at Governor's death. Four persons killed in clash between Police and Strikers at Islington (3rd). Pleas by Messrs. Manley and Bustamante end St. Mary strike. Government threatens severe action if lawlessness continues. £500,000 loan for Island with Land Settlement envisaged (6th). Memorial Service for Sir Edward Denham at Parish Church and Catholic Cathedral (5th) and Jewish Synagogue (6th) Sir Granville Bantock, Chairman of Corporation of Trinity College of Music arrive. Kingston (4th). Clash between labourers and Police at Worthy Park—several labourers wounded (6th). Strikes dying down—2 persons shot by Police at Hopewell in Hanover (7th). Birthday Honours:—C.M.G.: Hon. A. H. Hodges, Treasurer; O.B.E.: P. Martin Cooper; I.S.O.: R. H. Fletcher (late Postmaster for Jamaica); M.B.E.: Miss J. H. Tyler, A. C. Pantton of Cayman Islands and C. W. Frith of Turks Island (9th). Brazilian warships "Almirante Saldanha" pays goodwill visit to Kingston (8th). Strike of Public Service Company employees, which is settled after 2 hours consultation (8th). Land Settlement Department established. Hon. A. C. Barnes, Acting Land Settlement Commissioner, C. H. A. Spence, Acting Deputy Land Settlement Commissioner and R. S. Martinez, Acting Assistant Land Settlement Commissioner, Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G., appointed Governor of Jamaica (15th). Royal Commission appointed to investigate social and economic conditions of British West Indies. Attorney General enters "nolle prosequi" in connection with sedition charges against Bustamante and Grant (15th). Strike at Railway (16th). H. Nankivell, Deputy Colonial Secretary, Trinidad, arrived at Kingston on way to take up appointment as Treasurer, Cyprus (20th). H.M.S. York arrives with soldiers of Sherwood Foresters to swell Battalion (20th). Corporation raise wages of employees receiving up to £3 per week. Legislative Council re-opened (28th). Water Shortage, Montego Bay (29th). Old Baptist Church at Falmouth re-opened and dedicated (30th). Professor Hamilton of U.S.A. lectured on Mark Twain to Jewish Literary Society (30th).

JULY.

Dr. D. I. Cameron, Superintending Medical Officer, Mental Hospital, arrived (1st). Water Shortage in Corporate Area (6th). Rain storm and floods in Green Island (6th). Hon. M. V. Camacho, Attorney General appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana (11th). D. Theo. Wint died (9th). Inspector W. A. Orrett appointed Deputy Inspector General, Trinidad (8th). Yacht Club held Regatta (9th). Dr. O. E. Anderson resigned as Mayor after stormy debate and Robertson of Struan, Deputy Mayor, became Mayor (11th). U. S. Submarine Seal arrived Kingston (11th). Bustamante ordered strike of labourers at Smith Village (12th). H.M. The King much recovered from attack of gastric influenza (13th). Jamaica Rifle Team at Bisley won Junior Kolapore Cup for the Colony for first time and came third for Junior MacKinnon Cup (14th). Fiftieth Anniversary of erection of Jewish Synagogue celebrated (19th). Hugh Buchanan and S. K. Coombs, Co-editors of "Jamaica Labour" arrested on charge of seditious libel. Experimental Broadcast "Jamaica Hour" from Radio Station at Port au Prince, Haiti (21st). Annual Conference of Parochial Boards Association opened (22nd). Strike of Clerks at Montego Bay (23rd). Sir Hamilton Harty, Composer and former conductor of London Symphony Orchestra, arrived at Kingston (24th). Oxford and Cambridge football and cricket team arrive to take part in Kingston Club celebrations (28th). Royal Commission to West Indies will consist of ten members, Lord Moyne to be Chairman, Sir Edward Stubbs (Vice-Chairman). H. A. Cooper, Clerk of Courts appointed Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of Records (as from 1.8.) Rev. A. G. Fraser lectures at Institute on "Education and the Community" (28th). H.M.S. Orion arrived at Kingston (29th). Workmen's Compensation Law came into force (29th). Worst train disaster in history of Colony occurred when train derailed near Balaclava—32 persons killed and 80 injured (30th).

AUGUST.

Centenary of Abolition of Slavery celebrated quietly. Commemoration Service in Kingston Parish Church, attended by the Officer Administering the Government (1st.) Commission appointed to enquire into cause of Railway Disaster: Mr. R. D. R. Hill (Chairman), Lt. Col. J. K. Tickell and Lt. R. S. Grant, J. B. Taylor (Secretary), Dr. Anderson won seat in Corporation Council caused by his resignation (3rd). Fund opened in Gleaner to help Railway Sufferers (2nd). Royal Commission appointed to investigate Social and Economic conditions in British West Indies and matters connected thereto and to make recommendations:—

Rt. Hon. Lord Moyne, D.S.O., Chairman, Sir Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., (Vice-Chairman); Mr. Ralph Assheton, M.P.; Doctor Mary Blacklock; Sir Walter Citrine, K.B.E.; Dame Rachael Crowdy, D.B.E.; Professor Frank Engledow, C.M.G.; Mr. Hubert Henderson; Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P.; Sir Percy MacKinnon.

Legacy of £20,000 plus the residue of his estate, left by late Dr. Michael Grabham, for improvement of maternity services in Jubilee and other hospitals (6th). Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps arrived in Jamaica (7th). Hurricane hit Grand Cayman—heavy winds in western parishes (12th). Kingston Club celebrate 75th Anniversary with dinner at Myrtle Bank Hotel. Telegram of loyalty sent to H.M. The King—reply received conveying His Majesty's deep appreciation (14th). Slight earthquake shock in several parts of Island (13th). Sir Thomas Roxburgh resigned as Member of Privy Council (16th). His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards (accompanied by Lady Richards) arrived and sworn in (19th). Councillor E. R. D. Evans elected Deputy Mayor (20th). Taunton Public School cricket team visits Jamaica (21st). Jamaica Chamber of Commerce send three delegates to Sixth Congress of Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce at Trinidad (23rd). Sir Algernon Aspinall resigned as Secretary of West India Committee—succeeded by Mr. E. J. King as from 1st December. Governor tours Government Offices (24th). Bananas blown down in Portland by high winds (24th). Hon. H. E. Allan sees Secretary of State (18th). Major A. W. Lewey, Solicitor-General, Uganda, appointed Attorney General, Jamaica, will arrive in February, 1939. Welcome to Governor and Lady Richards by Mayor and Council at Ward Theatre (26th). Flag of ex-West India Regiment Association, approved by war office, unveiled by Governor at Ward Theatre (28th).

SEPTEMBER.

Governor visits St. Catherine (1st). Farewell presentation to Mr. Delves Molesworth by Arts Society at Institute (1st). Floods in Kingston (31st August). P. M. Sherlock, M.A., Headmaster of Wolmers School, appointed Secretary of the Institute (5th). Deputation from Anglican Church present welcome to Governor at interview (5th). Unemployment Registration Bureau opened by Government (12th). Governor visits St. Thomas (13th). Farewell luncheons to Mr. Woolley by Jamaica Chamber of Commerce (14th). Legislative Council give farewell dinner to Mr. Woolley (15th). Governor visits Clarendon (16th). Farewell to Mr. Woolley by citizens of Corporate Area (16th). Sir Stafford Cripps gave address at Ward Theatre (18th). Governor was guest of Civil Service at Dinner (18th). Governor visited Manchester (21st), Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth (23rd), Portland (26th) and St. Mary (29th). Commission appointed to enquire into Labour Disturbances (Hon. C. R. W. Seton, Chairman—Hon. C. A. Reid and Hon. Brigadier General H. S. Sewell), Dr. L. M. Moody wins Lady Lionel Fletcher's special prize for best score by a Colonial at Bisley Shoot (29th). Emergency meeting of Legislative Council was held, but no action was found necessary—Resolution of Loyalty was passed (30th).

OCTOBER.

Unemployment Registration Bureau opened at Halfway Tree (1st), Mr. F. C. H. Wilson, Principal Clerk in Colonial Secretariat died (1st). Governor commenced tour of northern parishes (2nd). C. St.A. Spence, Acting Surveyor General died (3rd). Labour Department to be set up by Government (4th). Jamaica Welfare, Ltd. opened

first Community Centre at Guy's Hill (5th). Cause of Railway Disaster of 30th July ascribed by Committee of Enquiry mainly to speed of train (8th). Governor presents honours to Hon. A. H. Hodges, C.M.G., to Mr. P. Martin Cooper, O.B.E. and Mr. R. H. Fletcher, I.S.O., (11th) G. A. Jones, C.M.G., appointed Director of Agriculture (14th). Mr. Arthur Curtiss, Publicity, Director of P.A. Airways visits Jamaica in interests of tourist trade (14th). Major G. St.J. Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Jamaica to enquire into labour conditions (16th). Memorial Service for late Frank Cundall at Halfway Tree Parish Church—tablet dedicated (16th). Hon. A. C. Barnes resigned from service as from 16th. Health Week opened at Ward Theatre (17th). Presentation to Hon. A. C. Westmorland, M.B.E., Custos of St. Mary by people of parish (19th). James Fitz Patrick of Fitz Patrick Travel Talks visits Jamaica to make travel film (19th). Manchester Charity Organization formed (19th). Grange Hill was lit with electricity (18th). Mr. R. H. Fletcher, I.S.O., late Postmaster honoured by staff (20th). Rt. Hon. McKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada visits Jamaica on health tour (24th). Mr. Arthur R. Fearnley, Traffic Expert arrives at Kingston to report on transport problems (23rd). His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, Rt. Rev. E. A. Dunn, arrives Kingston (23rd). Buchanan and Coombs found guilty of seditious libel and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each (24th). Commander Rushbrooke sailed for England, Captain J. D. Lucie Smith to act as Private Secretary (25th)(26th). Lord Moyné, Chairman of the West India Royal Commission arrives Kingston (31st).

NOVEMBER.

Remaining members of West India Royal Commission arrive (1st). Commission commenced taking evidence (3rd) also visits country parishes. Colonial Secretary gave evidence before the Commission (7th). Mr. A. C. Barnes, C.M.G., honoured by Farm School Students at Dinner (6th). Governor visits Leper Home (7th). Mr. Edward Morris appointed Custos of Westmoreland (10th). Armistice Day Service (11th). H. L. DaCosta awarded Rhodes Scholarship (12th). Another Cycling Board of Control formed—W. K. Evans, President (13th). Cudjoe Minstrels play in St. George's Schoolroom (19th). Councillors A. L. Evans and Robertson of Struan re-elected Aldermen (15th). Baron Olivier and his daughter Mrs. Harewood arrived on visit to Jamaica (16th). Governor, Lady Richards and party took sea trip in SS. Eros round coast of the Island (15th). Anglo-United States Trade Agreement signed (17th). R. G. Sturdy gets double blue at Oxford (tennis and football), being the first Jamaican to do so (19th). Robertson of Struan re-elected Mayor and Councillor E. A. Rae, Deputy Mayor (21st). Autumn Session of Legislative Council opened (22nd). Lady Richards opened sale of work at Institute for Blind (22nd). Commissioner of the Turks Island arrived in Jamaica to give evidence before Royal Commission (21st). Two landslides in St. Lucia bury two villages—150 persons believed killed (21st). Fred Perry and Elsworth Vines, professional tennis players arrived at Kingston to play exhibition matches (23rd). Baron Olivier speaks to Jamaica Imperial Association (23rd). Lord Moyné and four members of Royal Commission leave Jamaica (25th). Captain Frederick Burnett, Deputy Director of Agriculture, British Guiana appointed Land Settlement Commissioner, Jamaica (25th). Baron Olivier addresses Jamaica Agricultural Society (24th). Sir Walter Citrine gave address on labour at Ward Theatre (25th). Exhibition of water colour paintings by Major J. Willis, R.E. opens at Myrtle Bank Hotel (26th). Governor invested as Chief Scout of Island at Melbourne Park valley (25th). Mr. Sam Zemurray, President of United Fruit Company and Mr. Arthur Pollan, Vice-President, arrived Jamaica to study Leaf Spot Disease (26th).

DECEMBER.

Mrs. Cecil Harewood (daughter of Baron Olivier) lectured at Institute on Art of Education (1st). H. R. Howie, Income Tax Expert and family arrive in Jamaica (4th). Government and Parochial Boards to launch £60,000 unemployment relief programme for Xmas. Sir Walter Citrine left Jamaica. Jamaica Women's League All Island Conference at King's House (6th). Crowd at Trench Pen clash with Police (7th). Government co-operate with Fruit Companies in fight against Leaf Spot Disease (8th). Sugar Technologists hold Conference at Hope (7th). Unemployment Committees appointed by Government in each parish of Island (8th). Mrs. Winston Churchill

visits Jamaica (9th). Governor visits Western parishes (10th). Mr. Edward Morris appointed Member of Privy Council and sworn in as Custos, Westmoreland (10th). G. A. Jones, C.M.G., Director of Agriculture, arrived Jamaica (11th). Hotel Proprietors form Association in interests of hotel and tourist trade—President, Captain R. C. S. Rutty (10th). Governor present Royal Humane Society Medal and Certificate to Water Policeman Scarlett (13th). Lieut. C. W. Bailey, Air Ministry Attache visits Jamaica to investigate Air routes (13th). Fashion Parade at Carib Theatre (14th). G. A. Jones and Lieut. Col. J. S. Steele sworn in as Members of Legislative Council (15th). New Buildings at Munro College opened by Governor (17th). Felix Green, Officer i/c B.B.C. Office, New York, visits Jamaica (18th). Sandy Gully Bridge opened (19th). Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., died (20th). Hon. S. W. Foster Sutton appointed K.C. (22nd). Metering of water in Corporate Area to commence 1st February. Salvation Army Hostel for Women remodelled and re-opened (21st). Inter-Scholastic Boxing Tournament at Ward Theatre (20th). Captain Burnett, Land Settlement Commissioner arrived Kingston. Lord Edward Montagu visits Jamaica. Cuban Consulate is re-opened and Colonel Hadfeg resumes duties (22nd). Commission appointed to enquire into disturbance at Greenvale on 11th June 1938 (23rd).

OBITUARY—1938.

Professor WILLIAM HENRY PICKERING, world famous Astronomer, died at Mandeville on the 17th January, and was buried in the Mandeville Parish Church yard. Professor Pickering was an American, having been born at Boston on 15th February, 1858, the son of the late Professor Edward Pickering, famous American Physicist and Astronomer and Charlotte, his wife. Graduating from the Massachusetts School of Technology in 1879, he served as an Assistant and Instructor at his Alma Mater from 1880 to 1887, when he became Assistant in Astronomy at the Harvard College Observatory. He led expeditions for observing total solar eclipses to Colorado in 1878, Grenada, B.W.I., in 1886, California in 1889, Chile, 1893 and Georgia in 1900. While in Southern California in 1889, he selected the Mt. Wilson site and established a temporary Observatory there. In 1891 he established the Arequipa Station of the Harvard Observatory in Peru. He also established a Meteorological Station at an altitude of 16,650 feet upon Mt. Chahocoman and ascended El Misté, 19,400 feet. He surveyed and determined the altitude of many other Peruvian mountains and returned to the United States via the Straits of Magellan in 1893. In 1894 he erected the observatory and telescope for Dr. Percival Lowell at Flagstaff, Arizona. In 1889 he discovered Phoebe, and afterwards Themis, 9th and 10th Satellites of Saturn, and demonstrated why their revolution was opposite in direction to all the other Satellites. In 1900 he erected a station for the Harvard Observatory at Mandeville. In 1904 he again went to California to make observations of the Moon, and to Hawaii, and in 1907 to the Azores to compare their crater formations with those of the Moon. Returning to Jamaica in 1911 he re-established the observatory at Mandeville as a private one and made Mandeville his home, visiting the United States only periodically.

He was the author of many works, as well as contributing to many journals, on astronomical matters. He was regarded as one of the leading Astronomers of the United States, his work in planetary photography and photometry being especially notable. In later years he turned more and more to the study of Mars.

In 1884 Professor Pickering married Anne Atwood, daughter of Isaac Butts, of Boston, and there were two children of the marriage, William T. and Esther Pickering. Although of a retiring disposition, he had endeared himself to and was highly esteemed by the people of Mandeville and surrounding districts, and his death was greatly regretted.

WILLIAM HERBERT MITCHELL, M.A., formerly Supervising Inspector of Secondary Schools and Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, died at Brown's Town on the 1st March. He was born at Bristol on the 30th March, 1868 and was a graduate of Cambridge University. He came to Jamaica many years ago and was a tutor at York Castle High School from 1890 to 1900. He left Jamaica in 1901 to take up the position of Headmaster of the Grammar and Agricultural School, St. Kitts, but returned to the Colony as an Inspector of Schools in the Education Department in 1920. He was Supervising Inspector and Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission from 1925 to

1933 when he retired. He was General Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examination Committee and rendered much assistance to Secondary Education in Jamaica. He acted on one occasion as Headmaster of Cornwall College.

HENRY EUSTACE HENDERSON DAVIS, Solicitor and Notary Public died at his residence No. 90 Waltham Park Road, St. Andrew, on the 20th March. Born in July, 1860, he was the brother of the late Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Davis, F.K.C. (Lon). Admitted to practise as a Solicitor on the 9th May, 1884, and appointed a Notary Public for the whole Island on 21st August, 1886. He acted as Commissioner of the Cayman Islands and Judge of the Grand Court of the Dependency from 1903 to 1904. He acted as Assistant to the Crown Solicitor in 1923, and a Clerk of Courts in the latter part of the same year. He took a deep interest in public affairs and contributed frequently in the press on matters of general interest. He was buried in the St. Andrew Parish Church yard.

ALFRED SAYCE NICHOLS, Vice President and Manager of the Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd., died in New York on the 24th March, at the age of 55. He was born in Gloucester, England, and went to the U.S.A. as a young man. He occupied various important positions with the well known firm of Stone and Webster, and came to Jamaica 16 years ago as General Manager of the Jamaica Public Service Co., he later became Vice President of the Company. Mr. Nichols took the keenest interest in the public welfare and under his guidance the Company's business in the Colony rapidly extended. He had a most pleasing personality and intelligence, which endeared him to his wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and the greatest regret was felt by the entire community at his death. He took a lively interest in public affairs, and was one of the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, a member of the Tourist Trade Development Board, and a member of the Committee of Management of the Kingston Technical School.

ERNEST ALFRED GLANVILLE, M.B.E., V.D., Engineer, died at Northwood on the 20th April, at the age of 56. He was a brother of the late Stephen Glanville of Mile Gully, and was an Engineer of high repute in Southern India and during the war, in Mesopotamia. He was Deputy Engineer in Chief of the Southern Indian Railway; he also served during the Great War, holding the rank of Major—He was twice mentioned in despatches; awarded the M.B.E. He was an expert horseman, and in 1914 at Bangalore won the cup for the best Man-at-arms. He married Joan Nicholson and there was a daughter born to them, Lorna.

Dr. MICHAEL GRABHAM, formerly Medical Officer in charge of the Jubilee Maternity Hospital and Medical Officer at the General Penitentiary, died at Quintado Val, Madeira, on the 13th April, at the age of 71. Dr. Grabham was born at Quintado Val in 1866, and graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge. He took First Class Honours in Natural Science (Tripos) and was exhibitor at the College—he also obtained the B.A., M.A., M.B., and B.C. degrees. He was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Birmingham City Asylum in 1891, and in 1892 took up his appointments in Jamaica. Serving for a couple of years he resigned, but was re-appointed to the Medical Service in 1899. He served in the Cattle Disease Commission in 1894, was Secretary of the Medical Council in 1897, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica in 1902. He was joint Author with F. V. Theobald of "A Monograph on the Mosquitoes of Jamaica" in 1905, and wrote several papers on the same subject in 1906 and 1907. He was a member of the Malaria Commission of 1909 and acted as District Medical Officer for Kingston on several occasions. He was in his day one of the most popular practitioners in the Island, and he will always be remembered by his work at the Maternity Hospital. His connection with the Hospital has been further cemented by his magnanimous bequest of the bulk of his estate to form a Trust for "the promotion and extension of the Maternity Services of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, and throughout the Island."

His Excellency **Sir EDWARD BRANDIS DENHAM**, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica (October, 1934-June, 1938) died in the Kingston Public Hospital on the 2nd June, 1939, after an operation for a stomach complaint (diverticulitis).

Sir Edward was born in 1876 and educated at Malvern and Merton College, Oxford, where he was an exhibitor and obtained his B.A. degree in 1889. The same year he entered the Colonial Service as a Cadet in Ceylon. His subsequent career was: Assistant Government Agent at Mannar in February, 1902; Acting Second Assistant Colonial Secretary from May, 1904 to March, 1905; Assistant Government Agent, North Province, for pearl fishery work March, 1905; Second Assistant Colonial Secretary and Secretary of the Agricultural Board in May, 1905; acted as Private Secretary to the Officer Administering the Government, Sept., 1905; Organizing Secretary, Agricultural Board, December, 1905; Landing Surveyor of Customs at Colombo, June, 1906; District Judge at Negombo, September, 1908; resumed as Second Assistant Colonial Secretary, January 1909; acted as Private Secretary to the Officer Administering the Government, June, 1909; Seconded as Superintendent of Census in August, 1910; also acted as Private Secretary to the Officer Administering the Government, June, 1911; attached to the Colonial Office from 1st January to 13th October, 1913; Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, 25th April, 1914; Chief Censor in addition to other duties, August, 1914; Captain, Administrative Section, Town Guard at Colombo, 1915; Acting Government Agent, East Province, September, 1915; Officer of Class I, Grade 2, on appointment as Director of Education, August, 1916 acted as Director of Food Production, March to December, 1920; Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, 14th December, 1920 and administered Government in 1921, 1922 and 1923; Colonial Secretary of Kenya Colony and Protectorate, August, 1923, and administered Government in 1925 and 1927; Governor of Gambia, 1928, Governor and Commander-in-Chief British Guiana, 1930; appointed to Jamaica, 1934. He was awarded the C.M.G., in 1922 and K.B.E. in 1927. In 1931 he was made K.C.M.G. and G.C.M.G. in 1935. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was joint author of "Rubber in the East." He married Maude, daughter of Mr. Bromhead Butt, the issue being a son and a daughter.

Sir Edward's worth as an Administrator will be more clearly revealed in the light of history suffice it to say, that the number of notable achievements and improvements in the Colony during the period of his administration will bear comparison with that of any previous Governor. He was energetic, courageous and clear sighted, and was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of all classes of the people. He was specially interested in the children as being the future citizens, and paid special attention, amongst other matters, to the education, health, housing and agricultural development of the Colony. He was particularly interested in the welfare of the masses and endeavoured to improve the social services of the Colony. The numerous expressions of the deepest regret which were received by Government from all classes are abundant evidence of the hold Sir Edward had on the affections of the people of the Island.

His body lay in state in the Kingston Parish Church on the 3rd June, when a short Service was held. Thereafter it was conveyed with due ceremony to the Victoria Market Pier, where it was put on board H.M.S. "Ajax;" It was conveyed out into the open sea beyond Port Royal and buried there at his own wish.

Dr. ANDREW W. THOMSON, Medical Officer, Chapelton, died on the 31st May. In 1892 he entered the Government Medical Service and after serving at May Pen, Stony Hill and Falmouth, was transferred to Chapelton in 1902, where he served until his retirement in 1933. He took a keen interest in anything that pertained to the welfare of Chapelton, and was greatly beloved by the community, by whom he was deeply mourned.

Dr. DAVID LAWRENCE TATE, Medical Officer, Montego Bay, died on the 13th June, at the age of 54. He was one of the most popular practitioner in the Colony and patients came to him for treatment from all parts of the Island. His medical skill and kindness of heart endeared him to the entire community, by whom he was deeply mourned.

MAJOR WILLIAM HENRY PLANT, veteran educationist and social and religious worker, died on the 21st June in tragic circumstances—he was drowned while bathing at the Springfield Bath, and it is believed that he had a heart attack while in the water. Major Plant was born in Manchester in 1860, and was educated at the Mandeville School and the Government Training School, Spanish Town. At the early age of 26 he was appointed Headmaster of Titchfield School which position he held up to the time of his retirement several years ago. Major Plant had wide and varied interests; he was a Captain of the Jamaica Volunteer Militia in 1891, helped to form the Jamaica Union of Teachers (of which he was President in 1902), in 1896 he was appointed a member of the

Board of Education (also in 1914-15), and again more recently), he was a member of the Marriage and Illegitimacy Commission appointed by Sir William Manning, a Lay Representative and Lay Preacher of the Anglican Communion, Parish Auditor of the Church Accounts of the Diocese, a member of the Delegation to the International Conference on the Negro at Tuskegee in 1914, a member of the Educational Conference and other educational bodies and Institutions, for many years a member of the Diocesan Council, Diocesan Education Board and other bodies connected with the Church of England, for many years a Director and Honorary Secretary of the Kingston Charity Organization Society. He was a member of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society and Chairman of the Portland Associated Branches of the Society. He was also connected with the Y.M.C.A. for a number of years. He was Headquarters Commissioner of Boy Scouts and District Commissioner for St. Andrew. He was a member of the Jamaica Cricket Association, and also played for Jamaica against visiting teams many years ago. He was Chairman of the Teachers Mutual Aid Society, Ltd. Major Plant's keen interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the Colony, his friendly and sympathetic attitude, and his bright and genial disposition won for him the friendship of all with whom he came in contact, and news of his death was received with regret throughout the whole Island.

DUNBAR THEOPHILUS WINT, patriot, educationist, planter, journalist and statesman, died at the Kingston Public Hospital on the 9th July. Mr. Wint was born at Snowdon, Manchester, on the 28th January, 1879, and entered the teaching profession at the age of 20. From 1908 to 1910 he was editor of the weekly paper "Jamaica Tribune," editor of the "Jamaica Critic" since 1926 and the "Herald" in 1928. He was elected President of the Jamaica Union of Teachers in 1913 was a Director of the Teachers Mutual Aid Society and a former President of the Teachers Benevolent and Orphan Society. He was a Justice of the Peace for Clarendon and St. Ann. He was keenly interested in agriculture and served as a member of the Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society. Entering the field of politics he was elected to the Legislative Council as Representative for St. Ann in 1920, in which year he was appointed a member of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Road Policy Advisory Committee since 1926, of the Civil Service Commission, 1928, of the First West Indies Conference at Barbados, 1929, of the Jamaica Exhibition Committee, 1930, Development Committee, 1930, of the Kingston Technical School Committee, 1931, Chairman of the Committee on the Constitution, 1931, member of the Banana Industry Aid Board, 1933, of the Advisory Committee on Vocational Schools, 1933, of the Advisory Committee on Primary and Secondary Education, 1933. He was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Board of Education in 1933, and a member of the Water and Sewerage Board that same year. He led the Jamaica Delegation at the Fruit and Vegetable Conference, 1933, and was a member of the Select Committee on Banana Insurance, 1934. In 1934, he was appointed a member of the Cattle and Dairy Industry Committee, member of the Board of Trustees of Wolmers and a member of the Jamaica Schools Commission. In 1935, he was made a member of the Select Committee on Industrial Schools. He retired from politics in 1935. As a legislator he was one of the most constructive members of the Council, and his appointment to almost every Committee dealing with major problems, is evidence of Governments confidence in his ability and advice. His reputation carried indeed throughout the British West Indies, and on the occasion of the West Indies Conference at Barbados he was chosen from among the delegates to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Sir Edward Davson. He also represented Jamaica on several occasions abroad. Very recently Mr. Wint was selected to proceed to the U. S. A. to study Vocational Education, and on his return to the Colony he was appointed Supervisor of Vocational Training, which post he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Wint's deep interest in his native land, his ceaseless struggles and activities in the cause of education, his statesmanship, his trenchant, but constructive criticism where he considered it necessary, have left their mark. He rendered valuable service to the colony and by his death, which was universally regretted, the Island has lost one of its most deserving sons and one who in his day had served it with conspicuous ability.

ALAMONT DOLPHY, popular race horse breeder and turfite, died in early August in New York, where he had gone for Medical treatment. He owned the business of Melhado Bros. at Old Harbour, and a great portion of the town—he also had business interests in Kingston and St. Andrew. But it is as a race horse breeder and organizer

of race meetings that he will be remembered, as he owned and raced some of the best racers in the Island. His genial personality and generosity won him popular esteem and his death was lamented by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

FRANK CLIVE HARRISON WILSON, Principal Clerk in the Colonial Secretariat, died on the 1st October in his 44th year. Mr. Wilson was the son of Mr. F. Wilson formerly a Collector of Taxes. His services were highly thought of by Government, and he had acted a short time before his death as Second Assistant, and then as Assistant Colonial Secretary. He was also Clerk to the Privy Council and a Justice of the Peace for Kingston. Mr. Wilson was very popular with his colleagues as well as with his club-mates, and was mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

CLARENCE ST. AUBYN SPENCE, Assistant Surveyor General, died on the 3rd October in his 46th year. He was born at Buff Bay and educated at the Jamaica College. In 1909 he joined the Public Works Department, but resigned in 1918. He re-joined in 1919, but again left in 1921 to accept the appointment of Superintendent of Parochial Roads and Works, St. Ann. In 1928 he returned to the Department and in 1935 was appointed Assistant Surveyor General, and placed in charge of Land Settlement. He acted for a long period as Surveyor General in addition to his other duties. On the establishment of the Land Settlement-Department in 1938, he was seconded for duty as Assistant Land Settlement Commissioner.

He was an able and efficient officer and enjoyed the confidence of Government.

THOMAS PATRICK LEYDEN, was born at Black River in 1868, and was educated at Beaumont College, England. He returned to Jamaica in his 20th year and went into business with his brother. In 1896 he took up residence in Manchester and in 1920 left that parish for St. James. In his earlier days he was a keen turfite and the owner of some well-known race horses. He was at one time member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth.

MISS FRANCES CATHERINE BURKE, (popularly known as Miss "Fanny" Burke) religious and social worker died on the 24th October. She was born on the 18th March, 1839, and had nearly reached her hundredth year. She was a sister of the late Hon. S. C. Burke, and had marked ability. Miss Burke helped at the inception of the Deaconess House, and was for many years Secretary of the House. After the Earthquake in 1907, which destroyed her home, she lived at the Deaconess House, at the Archbishop's request. She was a devoted Church worker, and keenly interested in many things pertaining to the welfare of the people. She was a member of several organizations, some of which she helped to bring about, viz.: the Women's Self Help, the Nurses Union, Verley Home, Kingston Charity Organization Society, Board of Directors of Shortwood Training College, Victoria League, &c. Her great sympathy for any form of distress and her practical kindness (she was a great friend of the poor) gained for her the affection of all and many tributes were paid to her at her passing.

Honourable HUBERT ASHTON LASERVE SIMPSON, O.B.E., member of the Legislative Council for Kingston a leading Solicitor and one of the Islands most brilliant and forceful legislators, died on the 20th December. Perhaps the most dynamic personality that has appeared in the political life of Jamaica within living memory. Mr. Simpson will go down as one of the most distinguished sons of the Island. He was born in Kingston on the 20th November, 1872, educated at the Kingston Collegiate School, and admitted to practise as a Solicitor on the 21st July, 1898. Turning to politics he was elected a Councillor of the City of Kingston and soon became Vice-Chairman of the City Council. He was elected to the Legislative Council as member for Kingston in 1911. He was elected Mayor in 1912 and re-elected on three successive occasions, but resigned in September, 1916. He was a member of the Kingston General Commissioners, Board of Visitors of the Asylum, Central Board of Health, Board of Supervision, Board of Management of the Government Savings Bank, Kingston Charity Organization Society, the former Sugar Industry Aid Board and Chairman of the Fire Protection Committee. He was at one time censor under the Cinematograph Law for Kingston, and he was also a Justice of Peace for Kingston and St. Andrew. Mr. Simpson was a member of the Deputation sent to Canada on the question of a proposed tax on bananas. For his services during the War he was awarded the O.B.E. in 1918. In 1920, Mr. Simpson was again elected member for Kingston. He was appointed Commissioner under Law 34 of 1923 to

administer the affairs of the amalgamated parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. He was elected Mayor of the Corporate Area in May, 1925. Defeated at the General Election in 1925, Mr. Simpson was elected to the Corporation Council and was on more than one occasion elected Mayor. He contested the seat for Kingston in Legislative Council election in 1930, but was defeated by the Hon. A. E. DaCosta. Mr. Simpson was again elected to the Legislative Council in 1935 (Mr. DaCosta did not contest the seat). He was again elected Mayor and held these two positions until 1937 when he was succeeded as Mayor by Dr. Anderson. Mr. Simpson was selected in 1937 along with Sir Wm. Morrison to represent Jamaica at the Coronation. He fell ill in England and returned to Jamaica but did not recover. Tributes at his passing were paid by all public bodies with which he was connected—the Legislative Council passing a Resolution of Regret and standing for a minute as a mark of respect—and he was given a Civic funeral, which was attended by hundreds of persons from every rank in life.

HOWARD NANKIVELL was born in Kingston on 27th March, 1893, the son of the late Commander Edmund Nankivell. Educated in England, he entered the Civil Service of Jamaica in 1911. He joined up at the outbreak of War in 1914 as a Second Class Air Mechanic in the Royal Air Force, was promoted Second Lieutenant in 1916 and Lieutenant in 1917. He was on active service to the end of the War. In 1920 he was promoted to be a First Class Clerk and in 1925 a Principal Clerk. He was Secretary to many Committees, including the preliminary West Indian Conference. He was seconded in 1925 for temporary duty at the Colonial Office. In 1929, he was appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, and in 1930, Deputy Colonial Secretary. He acted as Governor's Deputy in 1932 and 1934. When the Riots broke out in Trinidad, Mr. Nankivell was Acting Colonial Secretary, but his speech in the Council on the labour conditions of the Colony was not well received at the Colonial Office, and he was removed from the post of Deputy Colonial Secretary to that of Labour Secretary. Shortly after he was transferred to Cyprus as Treasurer—on his way there from Trinidad he called at Jamaica in June last. He died in tragic circumstances, having fallen from a train in Paris on the 21st December.

PART XXII

THE DEPENDENCIES.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. latitude and 71° and 72° 50' W. longitude, at the south-east end of the Bahama Islands, and just below the tropic of Cancer. They lie about 90 miles to the north of the Dominican Republic, about 720 miles to the south of Bermuda, and about 450 miles to the north-east of Jamaica.

They consist of two groups of islands, separated by a deep-water channel about 22 miles wide known as the Turks Islands passage. The Turks Islands lie to the east of the passage and the Caicos Islands to the west. The area of these islands is estimated to be about 166 square miles, but, as no thorough survey of the group has ever been made, this figure may be below the mark.

The Turks Islands consist of two inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, four uninhabited islands or cays, and a large number of islets and rocks. These islands derived their name from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, the scarlet head of which was said to resemble a Turkish fez.

The Caicos Islands, which lie to the west of the channel, surround the Caicos Bank, a triangular shoal 58 miles long on its northern side and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides, respectively. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands, separated from each other by narrow passages or channels.

HISTORICAL.—The Turks and Caicos Islands were discovered in 1512 by Juan Ponce de Leon while on a voyage from Puerto Rico. These islands remained uninhabited, probably on account of the sterility of the soil and the scanty rainfall, until the year 1678, when a party of Bermudians arrived and established the salt raking industry. From that date onwards parties of Bermudians used to resort annually to the Turks Islands to rake salt arriving about the month of March and returning to Bermuda about November when the salt raking season was over. Several attempts were made by the Spaniards and the French to obtain possession of the islands. In the year 1766 the King was pleased to appoint an agent, Mr. Andrew Symmer, "to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty." By an Order in Council in 1781 regulations were approved for the management of the salinas (salt ponds) and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants. In 1790 Colonel Alexander Murray arrived as the agent of the Crown, and in 1799 an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature which placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained until 1848 when, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, the Queen granted a separate charter to the "Turks Island and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands." Under this charter the islands had an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the government, but this system was found burdensome in the altered circumstances caused by the fall in the price of salt, and in 1873, a petition was presented to the Queen praying for the abrogation of the charter. The islands were then annexed to Jamaica and still remain one of its dependencies. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board and Judge of the Supreme Court.

CONSTITUTION.—The Legislature consists of a Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner as President, 3 official members, and 4 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and his assent to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable

to the Turks and Caicos Islands take effect there. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes and has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

CLIMATE.—Although the islands are within the tropics the climate is not unhealthy. The severe heat in the hot months is tempered by the constant sea breezes. The temperature ranges from 60° minimum to 93° maximum. The average rainfall in the year 1935, from observations taken at four stations throughout the islands, was 29.74 inches. The maximum precipitation was recorded at Grand Turk, measuring 42.08 inches, and the minimum at Salt Cay registering 25.23 inches. The average annual rainfall during the ten years amounted to 29.74 inches.

Grand Turk.—Grand Turk is situated on the eastern side of the Turks Islands passage and is approximately 7 miles long and 1½ miles wide. It is the capital, and the Commissioner resides there. The island has a population of about 1,568, of whom about four-fifths are of African descent. The only settlement is Cockburn Town, on the western side of the island, where almost the entire population live. The town contains the various public offices and the prison; several stores, a market, a public library and reading room, four churches (two Anglican, one Wesleyan, and one Baptist), and Masonic and other society lodges. There is a local public telephone system connecting the public offices, business places and private residences. Vessels lie at anchor about 500 yards from the shore, and cargoes are conveyed between ship and shore by lighters. There is a lighthouse at the north-east end of the island. The elevation of the light is 108 feet above sea-level. This light can be seen 15 miles off in clear weather. There is a range of low hills running almost the entire length of the island on the eastern side, the greatest elevation being about 75 feet. The island is covered with low, scrubby vegetation, with stunted, hardy trees scattered here and there. The principal industry in Grand Turk is the production and export of salt, for which there is a good demand in the United States and Canada for meat packing and fish curing purposes. The salt ponds cover about 230 acres. There are 5 salt crushing mills on the island. Automobiles and horse-drawn carriages are used as conveyances. Cricket and football are played under the management of the Athletic Club, and tennis is played on hard courts throughout the year.

Salt Cay.—Salt Cay, which lies about 7 miles to the south-west of Grand Turk, is the only other inhabited island of the Turks Islands group. The area is about 4 square miles. The population, about 360, depend almost entirely on the salt ponds, 120 acres in extent, for their living.

South Caicos.—This island is situated at the south-east end of the Caicos Island and it is the only island of that group in which the salt industry is carried on. The area is about 8 square miles and the salt ponds (including reservoirs) cover about 400 acres. The population of South Caicos is about 650. The Government is represented by a District Commissioner, who resides at Cockburn Harbour (also known as East Harbour).

East Caicos.—This island, the north-eastern of the group, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of sisal and the production of fibre. The industry was abandoned in 1919, and the island is now uninhabited.

Middle Caicos.—Separated by a narrow passage from East Caicos lies Middle Caicos or, as it is sometimes called, Grand Caicos. This island, the largest of the Caicos group, is 25 miles long and 12 miles wide. On it are situated the villages of Lorimers, Bombarra and Conch Bar, with a total population about 780. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture including cotton growing.

North Caicos.—To the north-west of Middle Caicos lies North Caicos, an island about 12 miles long, with fertile soil. The principal settlements are Kew and Bottle Creek. The population of this island is about 1,400, mostly engaged in agriculture and fishing.

Parrot Cay, Dellis Cay, and Others.—Lying to the west of North Caicos are several small cays, the principal ones being Parrot Cay and Dellis Cay. The cultivation of cotton was abandoned at Parrot Cay, 1925.

Providenciales or Blue Hills.—Continuing the chain of islands, which in the form of a semicircle encloses the eastern and western sides of the Caicos Bank, and to the westward of the islands just mentioned, is the island of Providenciales, or Blue Hills, one of the largest of the Caicos group. This island is 17 miles long by 12 miles wide, and contains a population of about 730. On this island sponge fishing is carried on.

West Caicos.—West Caicos, also known as Belle Isle, is situated about 12 miles to the south-west of Providenciales. This island is about 8 miles long and 2 miles wide. A large amount of money was spent in an attempt to develop the resources of this island, which attempt was abandoned, and the island is now uninhabited.

Vital Statistics.—The estimated population of the Dependency at the end of 1926 was 5,300.

The white population, numbering about 160, is composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Bermudians. During the year 1936, 184 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 32.7 per 1,000. During the same period 195 deaths were recorded, the death rate being 34.5 per 1,000, 27 marriages were registered.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

REVENUE.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Heads of Revenue—</i>					
Customs Duties ..	4,234	4,261	4,260	3,756	4804
Royalty on Salt ..	842	1,003	762	1,320	1989
Port Dues ..	410	750	587	629	927
Internal Revenue ..	299	1,966	230	255	154
Payments for Specific Services ..	159	162	201	173	206
Post Office ..	587	531	518	4,400	1705
Revenue from Government Property ..	73	96	74	62	69
Interest ..	85	1	2	5	8
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	308	437	290	308	180
<i>Total Ordinary Revenue</i> ..	<u>6,997</u>	<u>9,208</u>	<u>6,029</u>	<u>10,908</u>	<u>10146</u>
Appreciation S. B. Investments ..	1,147	196	..	283	64
Grant from Colonial Development Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..
Loan—July, 1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Loan—October, 1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..
Loan—October, 1932 ..	400	..	..	..	..
Voluntary Contributions by Public Officers ..	483	370	96	..	..
<i>Total Revenue</i> ..	<u>9,027</u>	<u>9,774</u>	<u>7,024</u>	<u>11,191</u>	<u>10110</u>

EXPENDITURE.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary Expenditure ..	9,005	9,943	8,859	8,611	9031
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	136	575	100	235	—
<i>Total Expenditure</i> ..	<u>9,141</u>	<u>10,518</u>	<u>8,959</u>	<u>8,846</u>	<u>9031</u>

The value of the trade of the Dependency for the last 5 years was as follows:—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
		£	£	£	£	£
Imports	.. ..	21,942	21,900	21,114	18,984	23,623
Exports	.. ..	14,018	17,351	12,973	13,313	17,520
Total	.. ..	35,960	39,251	34,087	22,297	41,143

Imports and Exports—The value of the imports during the year 1936 amounted to £23,623. The value of the goods imported from the United Kingdom was £2,924; from British Dominions, £5,257; and from foreign countries, £15,542. The imports consisted mainly of general merchandise, including food, drink and clothing.

The exports were valued at £17,520. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at £294. The value of the exports to Canada was £7,143, and to the United States £5,859. The bulk of the exports consisted of salt (coarse, fishery and industrial).

Finance.—The currency consisted of British gold and silver coins and currency note issued by the local Government, but gold coins were scarce and seldom seen. The Government paper currency in circulation amounted to £3,000; the notes being of the following denominations: five shillings, ten shillings, and one pound. The Government Savings Bank had 766 accounts open, with £12,930 on deposit, at the end of the year. The investments amounted to £11,224. There were no private banks doing business in the Dependency.

Education.—The sum of £840 was granted in 1936 to the Board of Education for the maintenance of the schools throughout the Dependency. There were eleven Government elementary schools supported in this manner. The number of scholars whose names were enrolled was 828 and the average attendance was 543.

The Secondary School at Grand Turk received a grant from the Board of Education of £120. The average attendance at this school was 20.

During the year 1924, a Centre for the Cambridge University Local Examinations was established at Grand Turk and examinations have been held each year in December.

Communication.—Mails to and from the United Kingdom and other parts of the world were despatched and received via New York about twice a month by the steamers of the Royal Netherlands West India Mail lines. There is occasional communication with Jamaica by the Elders and Fyffes Line. Mails and passengers are conveyed between Jamaica and Turks Islands by a subsidized schooner.

The Government radio-telephone service enabled messages to be transmitted between Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Cockburn Harbour and passing ships.

The Cable of the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., between Halifax and Bermuda and Jamaica touches at Grand Turk and connects the Dependency with other telegraphic systems of the world. The company supplies a News Bulletin daily, for which the Government pays a yearly subsidy of £120. In 1924, a new submarine telegraph cable was laid between Barbados and Grand Turk.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour H. C. N. Hill, M.C., £600 and residence.

Judge of Supreme Court, Vacant.

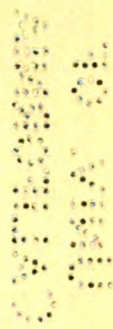
Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate District "A", C. W. Frith, £250 to £300 by £10, and £60 Personal Allowance.

Government Medical Officers, Turks Islands, Robert O'Reilly, £375 to £450 by £15. £30

House Allowance, £50 Personal Allowance, and private practice. *Caicos Islands*, (Vacant) £300 to £350 by £10, Private Practice and residence.

Assistant Treasurer, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank, T. W. Willis, £250 to £300 by £10.

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REGATTA SCENERY, GEORGETOWN.



GEORGETOWN, GRAND CAYMAN.

ADDENDA.

THE ANIMALS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (CARCASES) ORDER, 1936.

1. The landing in this Island of fresh, frozen or chilled carcases of cattle and animals or portions thereof from any foreign country save and except carcases or portions thereof the product of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the Dominion of Canada, New Zealand, the Commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America is prohibited.

2. The landing in this Island from any foreign country save and except the countries named in Order 1 hereof of cured or pickled carcases of cattle and animals or portions thereof other than cooked or sterilised meat in hermetically sealed containers (tins or jars) is prohibited unless the importation of such cured or pickled carcases or portions thereof is accompanied by a Government Certificate of its inspection and freedom from disease.

3. These Orders shall not apply to carcases of cattle and animals or portions thereof already consigned to merchants in this Island and now in transit.

4. In these Orders "Government Certificate" means an Official Meat Inspection Certificate issued by a Veterinary Inspector, or other qualified person duly appointed by the Government of the country of origin for the examination of meat, showing that the meat is obtained from animals which at the time of slaughter were subjected to ante and post mortem inspection and found to be free of all disease and in every way fit for human consumption.

Made in Privy Council this thirtieth day of November, 1936.

EDWARD DENHAM,
Governor.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

SCALES of fees and expenses payable for the services of the Government Veterinary Surgeon when he is employed in a private capacity. The fees chargeable under (a) and (b) are payable into General Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
(a) For a visit entailing an absence from Headquarters of six hours or less	0	10	6
(b) For a visit of more than six hours and not exceeding twenty-four hours	1	1	0
For each day or part of a day thereafter	1	1	0
(c) Travelling charges by motor car each way from Head- quarters or point in a tour to destination. (Actual mileage travelled to be charged) not exceeding 1/- per mile			
(d) If travelling done by Railway or other means of transportation actual out-of-pocket expenses to be charged.			
(e) Charges for Drugs, dressings, use of appliances, etc., to be paid direct to Government Veterinary Surgeon when he supplies them.			

BANANA INDUSTRY AID BOARD.

ORGANISED under Laws 15 of 1932, 25 of 1933, and under Law 24 of 1935, now a permanent Board to deal with loans to Banana Planters (on Special Resolution of the Legislative Council), whose cultivations may be damaged through any major calamity.

Members of the Board, (1939)—Hon. G. C. Wainwright, O.B.E., *Chairman*; Hon. Sir Alfred H. D'Costa, Kt.; Dr. J. W. N. Hudson; H. M. Radcliffe, K.C.; F. E. V. Smith; Capt. John Hamilton. K. C. Lennan, Clerk to the Board—Office, East Block Government Buildings, Kingston.

For financial information see Annual Report published in Jamaica Gazette and in Minutes of Legislative Council.

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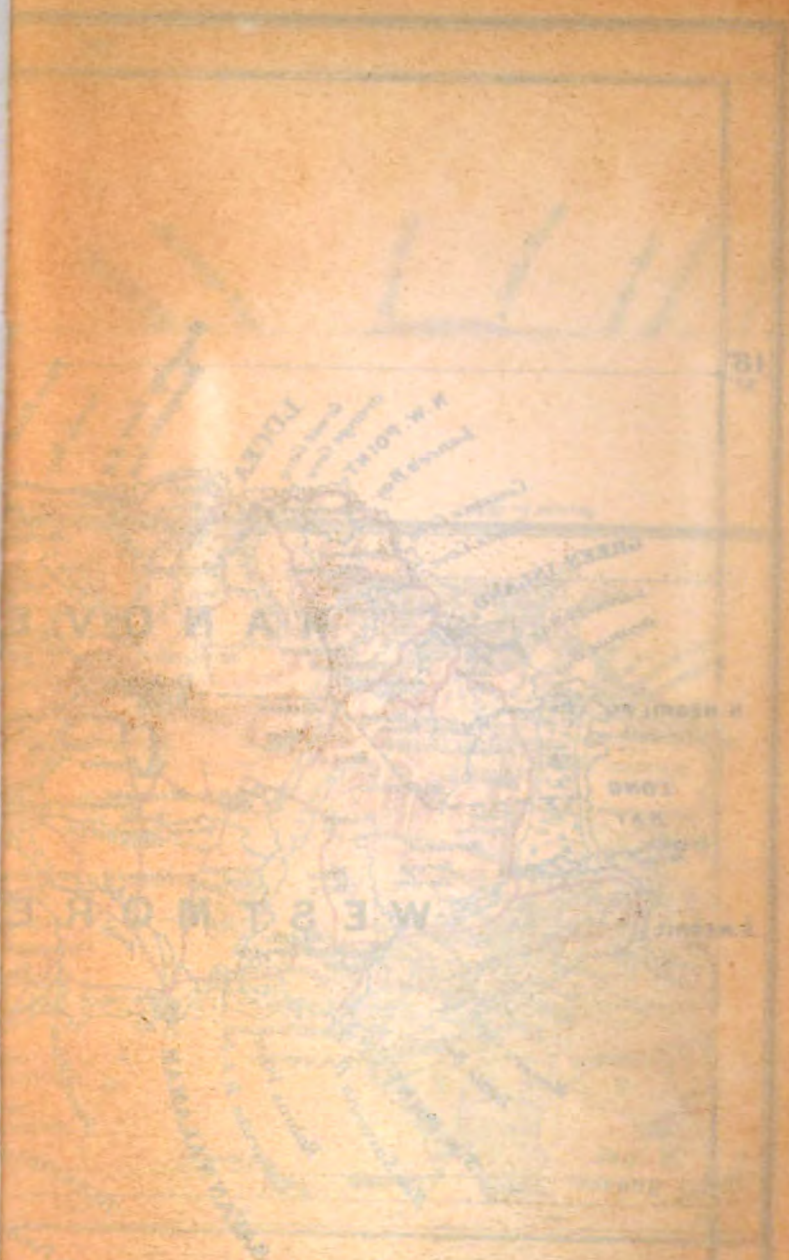
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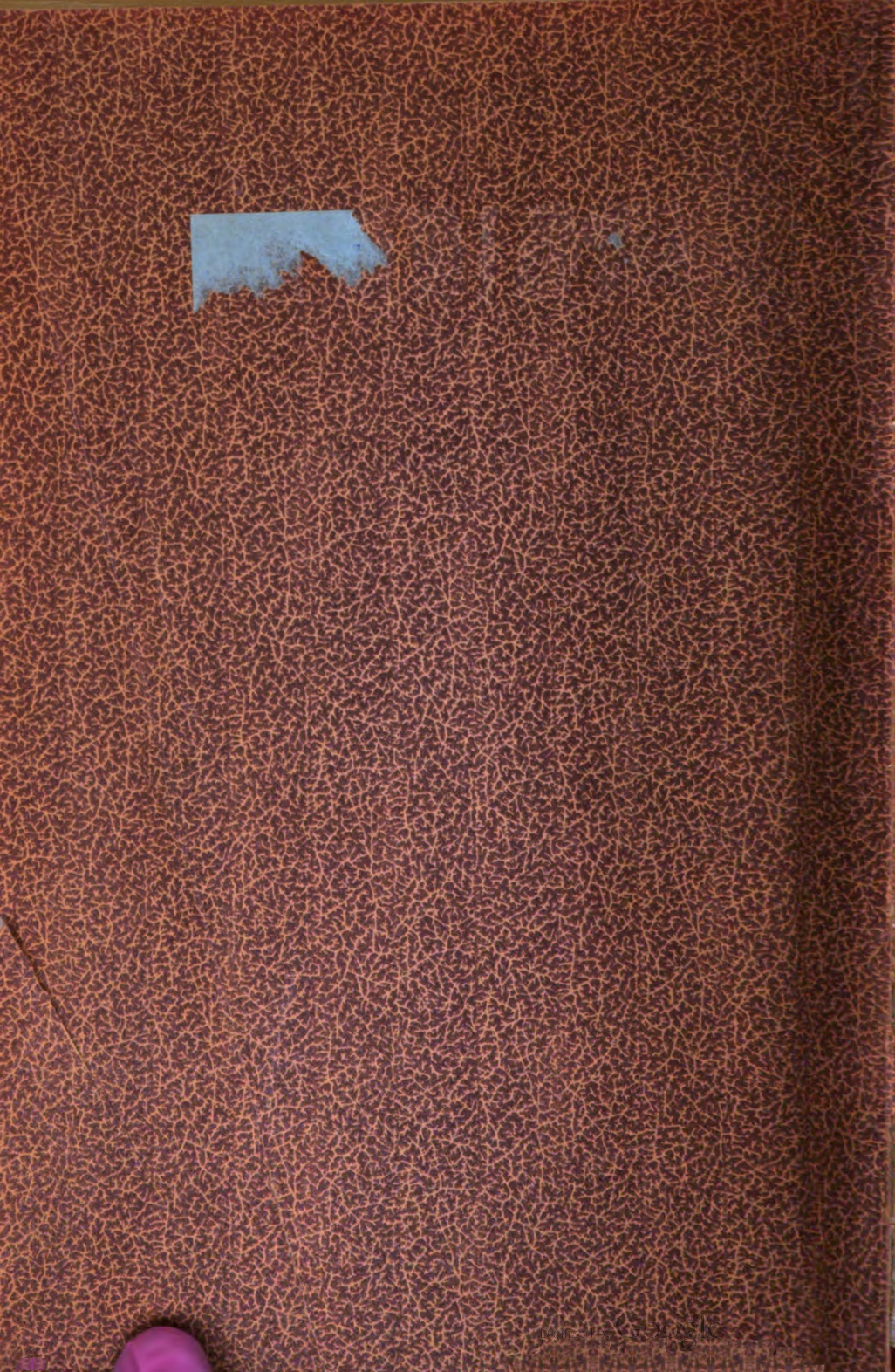
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